Birmingham, Ala News
December 26, 1938

FIRE HITS COLLEGE

$35,000 Damage Suffered At Huntsville Negro School

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Fire Sunday night destroyed a combination shop and dormitory of the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical College near here at an estimated loss of $35,000. Firemen were hampered because of a lack of water.

Education – 1938

Florida

A. and M. Colleges.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
May 8, 1938

State-Appointed Comptrollers For Florida Institutions of Learning to Be Considered

Governor's Proposal for Curbing Expenditures Before They Are Made, Slated for Decision at Meeting Wednesday.

TALLAHASSEE, May 7. (AP)—The Budget Commission and State Board of Education will meet Wednesday to pass on plans to spend almost $4,000,000 for Florida's university, colleges and other institutions of learning.

A major point to be decided will be Governor Cone's proposal to place in each institution a State-appointed comptroller, who would have veto power over expenditure before it was made.

The Governor suggested centralized control to embrace State appropriations, Federal contributions, gifts and fees. He said the plan would save money over the present method, by which expenditures are audited after the money has been spent.

The Board of Education, composed of five Cabinet members, will pass on the State Board of Control's recommendations for appointment of instructors and other employes in all the institutions under its direction.

One major change proposed by the Control Board would replace Dr. Rhey Boyd Parsons, now principal of Florida High School and the Demonstration School at Florida State College for Women here.

The board recommended appointment in his place of Dr. R. L. Goulding, principal of Central School in Fort Lauderdale.

Recommendations included reappointment of Dr. John J. Tigert as president of the University of Florida at Gainesville, Dr. Edward Conradi as president of the College for Women, and heads of the Florida School for Deaf and Blind at St Augustine~~, Florida,~~ Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes here, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the extension service at Gainesville.

State Supt. Colin English said the new budgets proposed few major changes from the expense level of this year.

The University showed planned expenditures of $1,571,796, of which $845,000 comes from the State, $263,463 from fees, gifts and Federal funds, and $463,233 from the cafeteria, athletic funds and similar items.

The Woman's College budget totaled $1,026,534. It showed expected revenue of $540,000 from the State $77,165 from fees and so forth and $409,369 from the dining hall and student activities.

Other budgets included: Board of Control office, $10,350; Florida School for Deaf and Blind $181,277; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical $182,825; Agricultural Experiment Station, $477,441; Agricultural Extension Service $430,676; of which $219,000 is Federal funds and $123,000 county funds, and Radio Station WRUF at Gainesville, $40,000 of State money and $2,000 for time sold.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
July 10, 1938

School Construction Applications Ratified

TALLAHASSEE, July 9, (AP)—The State Board of Education ratified loan and grant applications to PWA today for almost $800,000 to build and repair dormitories at three colleges.

The applications, originated by the State Board of Control, covered $450,000 for a dormitory at Florida State College for Women here; $200,000 for a dormitory at Florida A. & M. College for Negroes here and $140,000 for renovating Buchman Hall at the University of Florida in Gainesville

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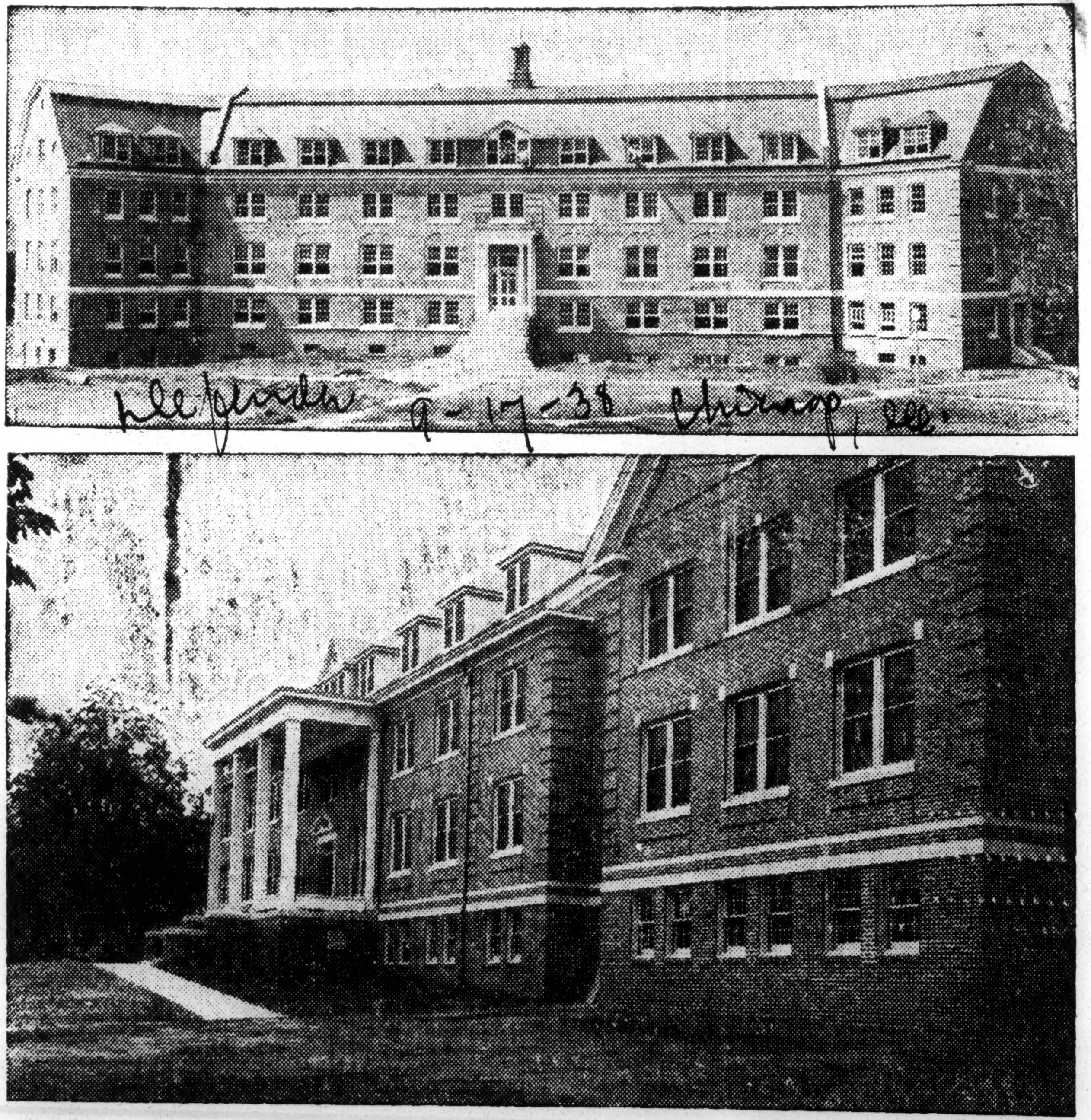
NEW DORMITORIES FOR FLORIDA A. AND M.



Defender 9-17-38 Chicago, Ill.

The stamp of approval of the government inspectors supervising the construction of the two new dormitories on the Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Fla., opens these buildings for occupancy for the 1938-39 school session, September 23 through 26. The women's dormitory, below, erected at a cost of $200,000 as a result of a government grant, is well appointed in every respect. In the upper photo the men's dormitory costing $170,000 is also being erected under a governmental grant. These buildings respectively will house 211 and 196 senior and junior college students.

Education - 1938
A. and M. Colleges.
6

General

6½ Million Spent On 12 State Schools

World 10-1-38
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Though colored state-supported colleges in the South have constructed, or are in the process of constructing, over six and one half million dollars worth of buildings made possible by grants from the PWA, none of this money has gone to Georgia's lone state-supported institution. Georgia State College. it was disclosed this week.

19 GIVEN AID

Before the June 1933 PWA Act, the estimated cost of PWA construction amounted to $4,147,613, and was distributed over thirteen Southern States and nineteen different State supported Negro colleges.

While the majority of the buildings constructed were dormitories, these colleges also erected several libraries, classroom buildings, and numerous faculty cottages. It has been estimated that these buildings increased the value of these colleges by approximately 25 per cent.

Since the 1938 PWA Act went into effect in June, grants have been made to twelve State-supported Negro colleges for the purpose of erecting buildings at a total cost of approximately two and one-half million dollars.

The Public Works Administration has given 45 per cent of the cost of these projects, or $1,149,601. The sponsoring agencies have financed the other 55 per cent.

LIST GRANTS

This construction consists of eleven dormitories, five classroom buildings, three libraries, one heating plant, one dining hall, and auditorium, and additions to several other buildings.

A list by States of grants for construction of buildings for Negro State-supported colleges since June 1938 follows:

1938 PROGRAM
Negro State Supported Colleges in the South

	Grant	Estimated Cost
Arkansas:		
A & M College, Pine Bluff Aakansas Two dormitories and library.	$ 91,636	$203,636
Kentucky:		
Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, Kentucky Dormitory, dining hall, and central heating plant.	131,175	291,500
Louisiana:		
Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana Three dormitories, and combination dormitory and stadium.	247,076	549,05
Missouri:		
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, Library and women's dormitory.	117,000	260,00
North Carolina:		
North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham North Carolina General Science Building, laundry, and Home Economics Building.	103,500	230,000
Negro A. & T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina Vocational Trades Building and auditorium.	103,650	237,00
Winston-Salem Teachers' College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina Library- Administration Building and General Science Building.	96,795	215,100
Fayetteville State Normal School, Fayetteville, North Carolina Boys' Dormitory, classroom building, and repairs to other buildings.	70,560	156,80
Elizabeth City State Normal School. Elizabeth City, North Carolina Additions to dormitory and administration.	39,150	87,000
South Carolina:		
A. & M. College, Orangeburg, South Carolina	31,309	69,575
Texas:		
Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas Dining Hall	45,000	100,000
Virginia:		
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia	69,750	155,00
TOTAL	$1,149,601	$2,554 66

State Supported Negro Colleges In South Have Six-Million Dollar Building Program

Age
10-1-38
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON. D. C. — State supported Negro colleges in the South have constructed, or are in the process of constructing, over six and one half million dollars worth of buildings made possible by grants from the Public Works Administration, according to a report to Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes by W. J. Trent, Jr. Advisor on Negro Affairs in the Department of the Interior. This amount covers grants from the beginning of the PWA program to the present time. Since a complete report has been made on this phase of PWA from its beginning to the end of 1937, the grants can be divided into two parts—those prior to 1938 and those under the 1938 PWA Act.

Before the June 1938 PWA Act the estimated cost of PWA construction amounted to $4,147,613, and was distributed over thirteen Southern States and nineteen different State supported Negro colleges. While the majority of the buildings constructed were dormitories, these colleges also erected several libraries, classroom buildings, and numerous faculty colleges. It has been estimated that these buildings increased the value of the plants of these colleges by approximately 25 per cent.

Since the 1938 PWA Act went into effect in June, grants have been made to twelve State supported Negro colleges for the purpose of erecting buildings at a total cost of approximately two and one half million dollars. The Public Works Adminstration has given 45 per cent of the cost of these projects, or $1,149,601. The sponsoring agencies have financed the other 55 per cent. This construction consists of eleven dormitories, five classroom buildings, three libraries, one heating plant, one dining hall, an auditorium, and additions to several other buildings.

List of Grants

A list by States of grants for construction of buildings for Negro State supported colleges since June 1938 follows:

A. & M. College, Pine Bluff Ark., two dormitories and library, grant $91,636; estimated cost $203,636.

Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, Ky. dormitory, dining hall and central heating plant, grant $131,175; estimated cost $291,500.

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., three dormitories, and combination dormitory and stadium, grant $247,076; estimated cost $549,058.

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., library and women's dormitory grant $117,000; estimated cost $260,000.

North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C., General Science Building, laundry, and Home Economics Building, grant $103,500; estimated cost $230,000.

A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Vocational Trades Building and auditorium, grant $106,650; estimated cost $237,000.

Winston-Salem Teachers' College, Winston-Salem, N. C. Library-Administration Building and General Science Building, grant $96,795; estimated cost $215,100.

Fayetteville State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C., Boys' Dormitory, classroom building, and repairs to other buildings, grant $70,560; estimated cost $156,800.

Elizabeth City State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C., additions to dormitory and administration building, grant $39,150; estimated cost $87,000.

A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C. boys' dormitory, grant $31,309; estimated cost $69,575.

Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas, dining hall, grant $45,000; estimated cost $100,000.

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., men's dormitory, grant $69,750; estimated cost $155,000.

Land-Grant Presidents 16th Annual Session

President Of Tuskegee To Be Speaker

11-9-38

W. Va.

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—(ANP)—The presidents of Negro Land-Grant colleges will meet in their 16th annual convention on November 14, 15 and 16, at International house, University of Chicago.

The theme of the meeting will be "Enlarging the Service and Support of Negro Land-Grant Colleges." The entire program relates the land-grant colleges to current needs of Negroes in the South.

At the banquet, to be held Nov. 15, the principal speakers will be Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Youth Administration; and a representative of the president's advisory committee on education.

Other noted persons expected to attend are Dr. George A. Works, University of Chicago; Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary, of the United States department of agriculture; Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. commissioner of education; J. E. Stamps, Social Security board and Joseph H. B. Evans, Farm Security admnistration.

John W. Davis of West Virginia is the president of the conference group and R. B. Atwood of Kentucky is the secretary.

College Heads Seek Changes

Afro-American

11-19-38

Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO — Although land grant colleges were founded to meet a specific need, revision of the curriculum in the light of the changing social order has now become necessary, it was decided by the conference of presidents of Colored Land Grant Colleges, at their sixteenth annual convention in Chicago.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A. and M. Institute, speaking at the opening session, stressed new demands which now face institutions of higher learning, pertinent among which he said are "self-realization, civic responsibility and consumer education."

Backs Curriculum Revision

Other prominent speakers heard during the sessions were:

Dr. J. S. Clark, president emeritus of Southern University; W. R. Banks, president of Prairie View College; J. B. Watson, president of Arkansas State College; Dr. George A. Works, University of Chicago; Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Newton Edwards, University of Chicago, and Joseph H. B. Evans of the FSA.

Speakers at the closing banquet session Wednesday night were:

Drs. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Mary McLeod Bethune. The sessions of the convention were held at International House on the University of Chicago campus.

LAND GRANT COLLEGE HEADS CONVENE HERE

Bee

Hold 3-Day Meet at U. of Chicago

11-20-38

Chicago, Ill.

By HAZEL L. GRIGGS

The 16th annual convention of the conference of presidents of Negro Land-Grant colleges, held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at International house on the University of Chicago campus, brought together the presidents of 17 land-grant colleges, six associate members and many interesting visitors and friends. The theme of the convention was: Enlarging the service and support of Negro land-grant colleges. Through addresses, general discussion and panel discussions, the convention probed the subject thoroughly, and the meeting closed after a successful round of instructive sessions.

John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college and president of the conference, opened the convention by introducing three outstanding Chicago citizens who gave welcome addresses. Alderman William L. Dawson gave the welcome address in behalf of the city, and was followed by Mrs. M. O. Bousfield, principal of Douglas school, who spoke on behalf of the public schools of the city. For higher education in Chicago, Dr. Julian H. Lewis of the University of Chicago brought greetings and a pertinent message.

Revised Curriculum Needed

The outstanding decision of the convention was that, although the Negro land-grant colleges were founded to meet a specific social need, revision of the curricula in the light of the changing social order has now become necessary. Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A. and M. Institute, in his opening session speech, "New Service Demands for Negro Land-Grant Colleges", stressed new demands which now face institutions of higher learning. Pertinent among these new demands, according to him, are "self-realization, civic responsibility and consumer education."

Other prominent speakers heard during the convention were Dr. J. S. Clark, president emeritus of Southern university; Pres. W. R. Banks, Prairie View college; Pres. J. B. Watson, Arkansas State college; Dr. George A. Works, University of Chicago; Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Newton Edwards, University of Chicago, and Joseph H. B. Evans of the FSA. Speakers at the banquet session were Dr. F D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.

The convention closed on Wednesday, after an inspiring three days' session in which some of the best minds of the country had gathered together to seek the promotion for the betterment and increased usefulness of the Negro Land-Grant college which holds a unique position in democratic education in the United States.

Press

11-30-38

Dallas

EDUCATION- 1938
A. & M. COLLEGES

GENERAL

Land-Grant Colleges Plan Enlarged Service Program; To Push Practical Study

To Conduct Adult Classes in Problems of Everyday Life Along With Students' Courses

Theory Subjects to Be Pushed Into Background

By HAZEL L. GRIGGS

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—An enlarged service program emphasizing the practical rather than the purely academic approach to education, and increased public service to the community, was unanimously decided upon when the sixteenth annual conference of Negro Land-Grant presidents met at International House, on the University of Chicago campus, last week.

Other sailent points of the program included adult education, health training, improvement of rural life through wiser use of income, better housing, recreational facilities, renewed efforts to gain federal aid, and renovation of the school into a laboratory of life for students.

The service theme was stressed in many of the talks made to the group, and in the discussion. Included among the speakers from all parts of the country were Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. commissioner of education; Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. E. Stamps, of the Social Security Board; Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education; Dr. Leo M. Favrot, general education board of Land-grant colleges, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Patterson who spoke at the banquet session, emphasized the service motif in his talk. He expressed the idea that the Negro Land-Grant college should render real benefit both to the community and to its students, and further stated that the chief duty of the college in connection with vocational guidance is to raise common occupations to dignified levels.

"Research," said Dr. Patterson, "is also vitally necessary to the land-grant college . . . research in problems of the area in which the school is situation."

Dr. Newton Edwards, profesosr of education, University of Chicago, in his talk, "The Distribution of Child Population and of Wealth in the United States", disclosed the fact that southern rural areas supply most of the children of the nation, while receiving least of the national income.

He said, "If American cities are to grow and maintain themselves, they must be replenished from the rural areas, and since population is, and will be, recruited from southern tenant farms and backgrounds, the nation cannot well afford to neglect the educational opportunities for this section."

Dr. Favrot, following Dr. Edwards spoke of being deeply impressed by these facts and figures, and pointed the opportunity and need for land-grant colleges to help these rural boys and girls to grow into good citizens.

"Principles of Democratic citizenship should be one of the most vital subjects in the land-grant college curriculum," he said.

In discussing new educational trends, Dr. John W. Studebaker, closing speaker for the conference, favored the practical rather than the purely academic approach for educational institutions to give their most beneficial service.

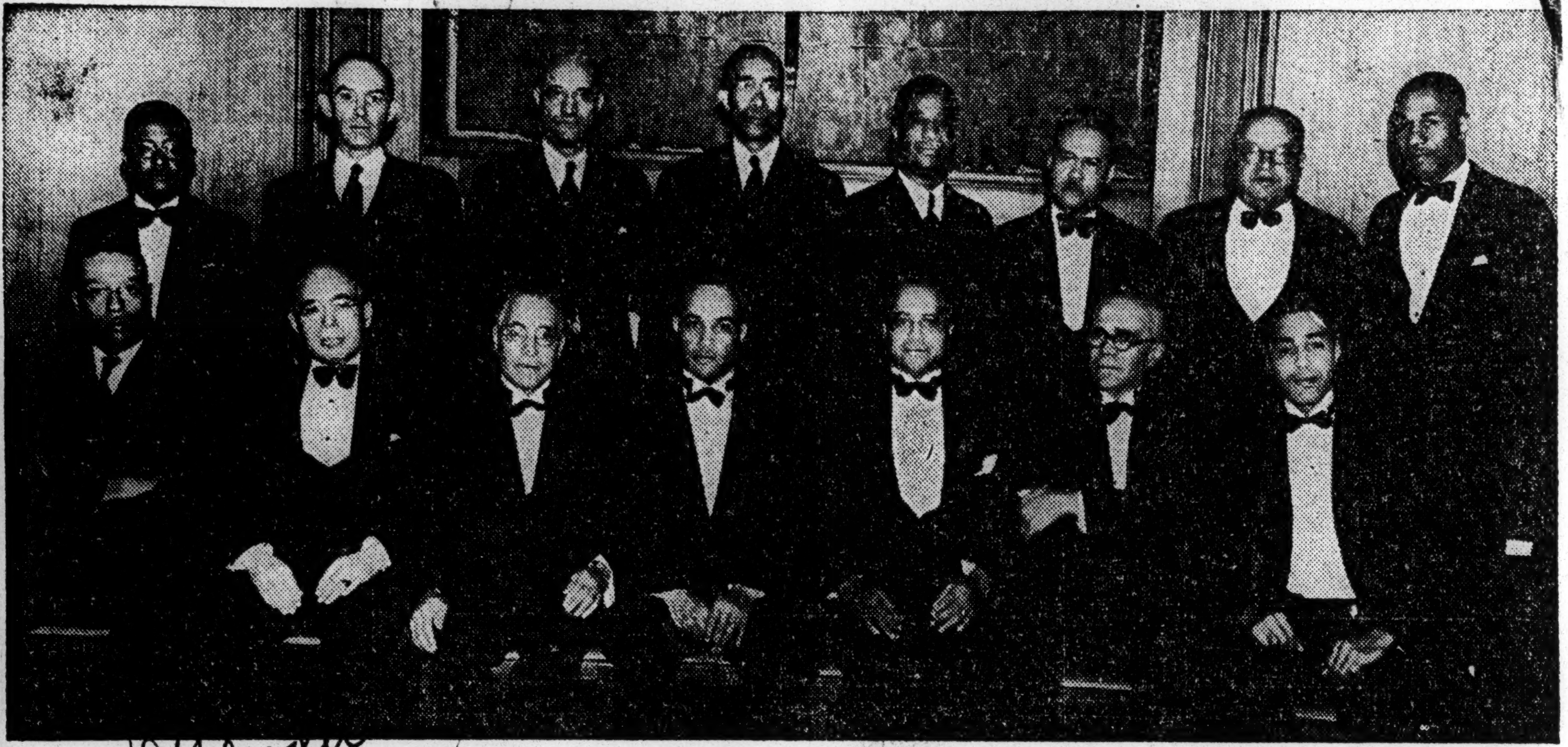
"Geometry, trigonometry, ancient history and the classics are all very well," he said, "but they do not train a student to do anything that the world will pay for.'

In further criticism of the purely academic curricula, the speake protested the "archaic, excess baggage of subject matter," which often leaves no place for the "necessary elements of a well-rounded education."

Officers elected for the coming year were R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, president; J. W. Sanford, Langston University, vice president; W. H. Bell, Mississippi A. and M. College, secretary, and Felton G. Clark, Southern University, treasurer.

Black Dispatch
11-26-38
Okla. City
Okla.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS CLOSE ANNUAL MEET



Defender
11-28-36
Chicago Ill.

After a lively three-day conference the presidents of Race land-grant colleges closed their sixteenth annual conference at International House November 16. "Enlarging the Service and Support of Negro Land-Grant Colleges" was the general theme of the meet. Left to right, seated: R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college; John M. Gandy, Virginia State College; John W. Davis, West Virginia State College; F. D. Bluford, A. and T. college, North Carolina; J. B. Watson, Arkansas State college; Felton Clark, Southern university, Louisiana. Standing: J. J. Drake, A. and M. college, Alabama; Arthur Howe, Hampton Institute, Virginia; R. S. Grossley, Delaware State college; W. R. Banks, Texas State college; Sherman D. Scruggc, Lincoln university, Missouri; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; J. R. E. Lee, A. and M. college, Florida; and W. H. Bell, A. and M. College, Mississippi.

Georgia.
6

Education — 1938
A. and M. Colleges.
6

BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

About six miles from Savannah, in the salt water country, Georgia State College, established for the purpose of raising the standard of literacy among the negroes of the state, has developed into an institution of great importance. It is part of the state university system. It was founded in 1890, by an act of the Georgia legislature, to prepare negro boys and girls for careers of usefulness in fields of science, industry, agriculture and commerce.

Constitution

As an indication of its appreciation by the negroes of Georgia, within the past ten years enrollment has increased from less than 20 students above high school level to 468 during the past year. An enrollment of over 700 is anticipated for the year 1938-39. These figures do not include many extension and correspondence students. Today, 760 students are enrolled for the summer session. Over 1,200 are expected for the entire summer's work. Less than 100 were enrolled in the summer school eight years ago. Student teachers are now registered from 101 of the state's 159 counties.

7-17-38

The growth and progress of this institution can be attributed, in large measure, to its president, B. F. Hubert. He acquired much of his inspiration to work for the uplift and education of his race from his association with the well-known educator, Booker T. Washington, at Tuskegee Institute. Improvements, both as to curricula and physical assets, are constantly in progress. New and additional buildings are soon to be constructed. Roadways on the campus are shortly to be paved.

Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia State College is an educational asset of which all the people, and the regents of the state university system, may well be proud. It is an excellent example of a desire to provide an opportunity for the negroes of the state to acquire a better understanding of their own problems and to prepare themselves to meet them.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 17, 1938

BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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Savannah, Ga. News
November 6, 1938

PROGRESS BEING MADE AT GEORGIA STATE

Georgia State College recently released a statement showing the widespread registration of students in the college this year. The statement shows that there are ninety-two counties in Georgia represented, with students from seven other states. A large number of these students come from as far away as Muscogee, Fulton, Clarke, Brooks, Lowndes and Thomas counties. The total enrollment to date is 610. This shows a growth of 1040 per cent since 1928-29 when the total enrollment in the college department was fifty-three. It is anticipated by the administration that this increase will continue during the next few years until the college will have a total enrollment of approximately two thousand students. The enrollment at this college is larger than that of any other college for negro youths in Georgia today. The increase in enrollment at the Georgia State College has been about ten times as rapid as the increase in private insttutions in Georgia. It is stated that the students come to the Georgia State College now, largely because of the vocational, agricultural, home economics, and trade and industrial courses. No other college maintained by the state of Georgia has opportunities for training their teachers along the vocational and agricultural line. Reports indicate that there are teachers who are graduates of this college working in every section of the state. For instance, the principal and several of the teachers of the school at Marietta and other points north of Marietta, are graduates of the Georgia State College. The principal of the Center High School at Waycross, the Spencer High School at Columbus, the high school at Athens, the high school at Moultrie, are all graduates of the Georgia State College. Vocational teachers and agricultural extension workers who are graduates of the college, are active in every section of the state.

The Georgia State College students and teachers have recently purchased a bus. This bus comfortably seats thirty. It will be used by the college to transport its football, basketball and athletic teams; its choruses and orchestra, and delegations of the faculty to various parts of the state. The faculty and student body are purchasing this bus by voluntary contributions. It is expected that this vehicle will go a long wa ytowards acquainting the state of Georgia with the program of the college. It is understood that the faculty of the college plans to visit many of the other institutions to study their program and methods of teaching.

President B. F. Hubert was the guest speaker for the annual peanut festival which was held at Dawson, yesterday. Professors W. K. Payne and F. M. Staley represented the college at the state-wide meeting of principals of negro high schools which was held in Americus Friday and Saturday.

The Georgia Herald, published by the negro teachers of Georgia, will go to press next week. It will carry news about the educational program being carried on in Georgia. The Herald is published from the Georgia State College. Benjamin F. Hubert is president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association. A committee of the college composed of J. H. Benjamin, W. K. Payne, A. H. Gordon, J. L. Lester, and E. E. Elm, secretary, edited the Herald during the past year. This committee, with additional field workers, will have charge of the publication for the year 1938-1939.

The college is thinking seriously of purchasing a tractor, which was being demonstrated on the college farm last week, in breaking land for the sowing of oats, vetch, and Austrian winter peas. Professors F. M. Staley, R. A. Thomas, B. H. Crutcher, and President B. F. Hubert, have all watched closely the work of the tractor. It is felt that the college could profit greatly by the addition of the tractor to its farm machinery.

The work on the new addition to the industrial arts building which will house the masonry division, including plastering, is well underway. When completed, this addition will round out the whole trade unit.

Regents Will Move S. T. & A. College

FORSYTH, Ga.—(SNS) — State Teachers' and Agricultural college located here will be transferred to Fort Valley by the board of regents next September, the Monroe county board of education announced Thursday.

Daily World
12-30-38

The board of regents has decided that since the center of the colored population is nearer Fort Valley, a four-year college can be more profitably maintained there. The institution is now a junior college of the University of Georgia System.

Atlanta, Ga.

It was not made known whether or not Fort Valley Normal Institute which is located in Fort Valley would be involved in the deal.

Plans are to continue operating a high school in the school buildings at Forsyth

Cocking Report Says Ga. State Should Take Lead

Daily World

11-15-38

Atlanta Ga.

Presenting a detailed report on higher education among Negroes, Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia, Monday asserted that Georgia State College at Savannah should take the lead in efforts to meet the needs of training in occupations and trades available to colored persons. In his recommendation to the State Board of Regents, he opined that immediate action in this direction should be taken.

No sooner had the report of the dean of the Peabody School of Education been heard than resolutions were adopted by the regents expressing appreciation for the voluminous effort and a committee was designated to outline a course of action.

REPORT ON 3 SCHOOLS

The report dealt almost exclusively with Georgia State College, a four-year institution, and Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany and State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, both two-year institutions.

Dr. Cocking recommended that the state continue its support of the three public colleges. In referring to the type of work which should be done by Georgia State College, he said:

11-15-38

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

"It should continue a practical agricultural program with particular and definite application to the peculiar agricultural needs in its neighborhood. The development of a program as thus outlined would involve training running from short courses of few weeks duration to a complete college education of four years in length".

Of the trio of state-supported public colleges, Georgia State leads in enrollment this year with 441 students, while Georgia Normal has 141 and State Teachers, 71.

Atlanta Ga Journal
December 6, 1938

College Dedicates Five New Buildings

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—(AP)—Dedication exercises for five buildings recently constructed with federal aid were held here Wednesday at Georgia State College for Negroes.

Among those attending the ceremonies were Mayor Robert M. Hitch, of Savannah; Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, and Donald Nichols, district WPA director.

In the principal address Dr. John D. Watson, president of Arkansas State College for Negroes, stressed the fundamentals of negro education. He declared many educational leaders and institutions were "misdirecting their efforts" by preparing students for city life rather than teaching them to live in the country.

Savannah, Ga. Press
November 9, 1938

TRADE-TRAINING HERE EMPHASIZED

REPORT WOULD HAVE COLORED COLLEGE LEAD IN THIS

Georgia State College at Savannah should take the lead in efforts to meet the needs of training in trades open to the negro, Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia has recommended to the State Board of Regents, an Associated Press dispatch from Atlanta said today. The dispatch continued as follows:

"The dean of the Peabody School of Education at the university presented to the regents a voluminous report and set of recommendations on higher education of negroes in Georgia.

"The regents adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for the report and designated a committee to study it and outline a course of action.

"The report dealt particularly with the college at Savannah, a four-year institution; Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, two-year institution at Albany, and the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, likewise a two-year school.

"Dr. Cocking recommended that Georgia continue to maintain three public colleges for negroes.

"He said Georgia State's program for training in the trades should be encouraged, broadened and strengthened. It should continue to prepare both elementary and secondary teachers, he said, and develop additional short courses to meet the needs of the adult population in the surrounding area which it serves.

"'It should continue a practical agricultural program with particular and definite application to the peculiar agricultural needs in its neighborhood,' the Cocking report said. 'The development of a program as thus outlined would involve training running from short courses of few weeks duration to a complete college education of four years in length.'

"Asserting that there was no reflection upon present personnel of any of the three schools in his suggestion, Dr. Cocking recommended that 'the quality of the administrative and teaching personnel of the negro colleges be improved as rapidly as possible.'

"Further improvement in the plants of the three negro colleges was recommended.

"'It should be said, however,' Dr. Cocking continued, 'that all the plants, especially the one at Savannah, are being improved under the present building program of the Board of Regents.'

"Georgia State College led in 1938 enrollment with 447 students; Georgia Normal and Agricultural was second with 141, and State Teachers and Agricultural was third with 71.

"'The college at Savannah is superior to the other two institutions in that the teachers here hold a longer tenure,' the report said, 'and consequently what planning has been done finds more thought and experience back of it.'"

Albany Ga Herald
December 9, 1938

Definite Increase In State College Attendance Shown

Georgia Normal and Agricultural College Shows Increase of 57 Per Cent.

A report recently sent to all the colleges, senior and junior, in the University System of Georgia shows a definite increase in college attendance.

The report covered four items: Number of graduates in the University System of Georgia from the years 1936-1938; the enrollment in the system from the years 1933-1938; the number of honor graduates for the years 1937-1938; and the number of junior college graduates in the system attending senior units in the system.

Dr. J. W. Holley, president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, said:

In making an analysis of the report, it was gratifying to see that the Negro institutions, though small in enrollment, had made definite progres sover the time covered in this report. As to the number of graduates in the University System of Georgia from the years 1936-1938, there was an increase of 15 per cent in the senior unit of white colleges and an increase of 12 per cent in the junior unit of white colleges against an increase of 49 per cent in the Negro institutions.

The Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany had alone shown an increase of 34 per cent in the number of graduates over the two year span.

Enrollment in the University System of Georgia within the last five years for the white senior colleges shows a percentage increase of 35 per cent; the white junior colleges, 49 per cent; the Negro units, 49 per cent. The most notable increase in attendance among the Negro units was made by Georgia Normal and Agricultural College with an increase of 57 per cent in the enrollment since 1933.

These percentages are based only on actual enrollment, and hey show that the Negro enrollment is very small in comparison with that of the white schools; but, the Negro units are progressing, and are educating more and more of their race each year. The Negro institutions want to make their graduates useful citizens. Of the one hundred and seventeen graduates in the colleges in 1938, one hundred and ten are teaching in Georgia; four are married and the other three are engaged in useful occupations.

The Negro units are working harder and harder to bring education to the masses of the people and if history repeats itself, there is every hope that a future report will show even greater increases in enrollment and graduates.

Savannah Ga. Press
December 9, 1938

DR. WRIGHT ENDS SAVANNAH VISIT

Astonished at Present Size of Colored College.

Dr. Richard R. Wright, who served as president of the Georgia State College from 1891 until 1921, and who has been visiting the college for the past week, will leave tonight for Philadelphia.

During his stay here Dr. Wright renewed old acquaintances and last evening was entertained by the alumni of the college. He recalled a number of the faces in the assembly and expressed appreciation for the part this body had played in the growth of the college.

Dr. Wright expressed his astonishment at the size of the college today and stated the faculty of the college at its present time would almost equal the enrollment of the student body at its beginning.

He spoke to several classes at the college during this week and also spoke at the chapel services Tuesday morning. He expects to visit several local white friends during today, among them prominent newspaper and banking officials of the city.

While in Savannah he was the guest of the college.

Cordele Ga Dispatch
December 4, 1938

Georgia State College For Negroes To Be Dedicated

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—(AP)—Georgia State College for Negroes will hold dedication exercises Monday for five buildings recently constructed through federal aid under supervision of the Board of Regents of the university system.

Dr. John B. Watson, president of Arkansas State College, will deliver the principal address as representative of the other negro land grant colleges in the south.

Others on the program include Mayor Robert M. Hitch, of Savannah; Miss Gay B. Shepperson, State WPA director, and Dr. S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the university system of Georgia.

Dr. Aquila Chamlee, president of the Georgia Baptist Convention, congratulates the college on its advancement and expressed regret that illness would prevent his attending the dedication ceremonies.

EDUCATION-1938
A.& M. COLLEGES

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi School Set-Up Found Bad

Journal and Guide

12-24-38

Norfolk, Va.

ALCORN, Miss. —(ANP)— According to a report of State Superintendent of Education L. S. Rogers Negro education has suffered from lack of proper facilities and absence of a realization that Negroes constitute half of the population of the state and any hold-back of them seriously effects the general progress of the state.

An extensive program for Negro public education was motivated after a survey showed that in 15 counties there are no high school facilities for 49,6[illegible]7 Negro educable children; in 53 counties 184,651 Negro children have no high school facilities outside of towns and cities. Although since this report some improvements have been made in the effort to provide better educational facilities for Negroes, that is, high school education, it is found that out of more than 117,000 Negroes in the state of high school age, schools and facilities are available for only a little over 8,000.

SCHOOL BENEFITS

In referring to a school in the state that was his ideal for Negroes, State Agent P. H. Easom addressed Superintendent Rogers: "As a result of this type of school the tenant farmers of the community are growing more gardens, more chickens, more flowers and shrubbery. They are living better and they are more contented. They are moving around less in the community and less out of the community. They are healthier and they are more interested in the school. As a result of this enterprise the white people are more interested in the colored people

NORTH CAROLINA

EDUCATION- 1938
A. & M. COLLEGES

N.C. May Get Two Schools of Graduate Rank

$698,333 Yearly Increase Urged by Commission

RALEIGH, N.C.— A. and T. College at Greensboro and North Carolina College at Durham will have graduate schools soon and funds for professional courses out of the State will be provided for colored students if the State adopts a program just proposed by a legislative commission.

Afro-American 12-3-38

The commission report to Governor Hoey proposed $698,333 additional each year on education of colored citizens with the view of approaching standards set in white schools.

Would Raise Pay

Among the proposals was one to reduce the difference between the pay of white and colored teachers by 25 per cent. Another proposed new school buildings, consolidation and elimination of small, ramshackle schools, and increased bus service.

The five State colleges would be given $68,000 additional for increasing their faculties and raising the pay of teachers and cutting students loads per teacher. Another $250,000 would be cutting student loads per teachers in elementary and high schools.

The out-of-State tuition of $15,000 to $18,000 would provide each student with not more than $300. North Carolina College would get $30,000 for a graduate school, and A. and T. $22,000.

$73 Again at $150

Investigation by the commission showed that the State appropriates $150 for each white student in college, but only $73 for each colored. It proposed to raise the sum for colored to $100 each.

Colored teachers with A grade certificates and eight years of experience were found to be receiving $770 maximum and $504 minimum, as contrasted with a maximum of $990 and a minimum of $660 for whites.

Illness, poverty, and crime were declared linked directly to the lack of educational facilities.

Phila Tribune

Tennessee

Education-1938
A. and M. Colleges.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 22, 1938

A. & I.'S STANDARDS DEFENDED BY HALE

Negro Institution Head Says School 'Not Subsidized by Funds or Boards'

President W. J. Hale, of A. and I. State College for Negroes, said yesterday that his institution has more students than all the Negro colleges in Atlanta, commonly referred to as "the Athens of the south for Negro education," and draws its students from thirty states because of its curriculum and physical equipment provided by the state.

Prof. Hale's statement was motivated by a question, asked by a former student at a concert given Wednesday night at the First Baptist church, as to why the institution was not a member of the Southern Association of Negro Colleges.

"Our institution stands for scholarship and not subsidization by any particular fund or board as is the case in 98 per cent. of Negro institutions of higher learning in the south," said Hale. "We are qualified and recognized nationally, but do not choose to go in by the back door and have our program of higher and industrial education stultified or circumscribed."

The question arose locally last year when Howard High school supplanted several of its teachers who were graduates of the state school with college graduates from Fisk, Nashville, and other Negro institutions, which are members of the association, thereby qualifying Howard as a class "A" school.

President Hale and the state school group left here early yesterday morning on a good-will tour to make stops at Cleveland, Athens, Maryville, Morristown, Greeneville, Kingsport, Bristol, Johnson City and Rogersville.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 22, 1938

A. AND I. PLANNING ANNIVERSARY MEET

Alumni Homecoming, State Interracial Session Set For Thursday

Tennessee A. and I. Normal College for Negroes will celebrate its 26th anniversary Thursday with an alumni homecoming and a meeting of the State Interracial League.

The Interracial League, which will celebrate its 20th anniversary also Thursday, will meet at the school auditorium at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to hear reports of Robert E. Clay and J. D. Burton, secretaries of the organization.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the college's football team, the Tennessee State Tigers, will play a game against the Dragons of Lane College at Jackson, Tenn.

Alabama

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Montgomery, Ala. Journal
January 1, 1938

State Teachers College Is Greatest of Its Kind

Fifty-one years in Montgomery is the distinction boasted by the State Teachers college for negroes on South Jackson street which moved from Marion to the Capital City in the summer of 1887. The institution was founded at Marion 14 years earlier, 1873, and was the first institution of higher learning for negroes established in Alabama.

Originally the school was known as the Lincoln Normal university and was created by an act under the "reconstruction" constitution of 1867, modelled on the plan of organization initiated by the state of Iowa.

Interest in the establishment of normal schol had been evident from 1868 when the state board of education succeeded in securing funds from the legislature whereby 10 normal schools were set up. In 1870 normal classes for colored students were held at Huntsville, Talladega, Montgomery and Mobile. The first steps in training of negroes in the normal school program at Montgomery were at the Swayne Academy, then operated by the American Missionary association. In December, 1871, provision was made by the state board of education for the establishment of four normal schools at Montgomery, Sparta, Marion and Huntsville.

Funds were raised by contribution by colored people of Montgomery to secure the school here at a mass meeting held in the Old Ship church in 1887 at which Professor William Burns Paterson, father of Sheriff Haygood Paterson, presided. Prof. Paterson explained to the assemblage that if they would purchase the land, the state would erect the building for the new school. A total of $5,000 was subscribed and paid at this an subsequent meetings held in other local churches.

There was uncertainty respecting the existence of the school which functioned without clear legal title and without state appropriation. A new act approved on February 23, 1889 gave the school authority to go forward officially in this new location at Montgomery with the first board of trustees composed of Col. W. B. Jones of Montgomery, J. M. Davidson of Brewton; Rev. J. M. P. Otts of Greensboro, H. S. D. Mallory of Selma, Fleming Law of Union Springs and Prof. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of schools for the city of Birmingham.

Into the record of these early days at Montgomery might well go also the name of James Hale who was the first treasurer of the school at Montgomery and the names of Rev. James A. Foster of the First Baptist church, Rev. J. W. Alstork of the Old Ship A. M. E. church, Rev. T. A. Weathington of the Mt. Zion A. M. E. Z. church, H. A. Loveless, W. DeJarnette, W. Watkins, C. B. Glass and W. H. Alexander who were listed as the board of advisory trustees to represent the colored people incident to the establishment of the school here in Montgomery.

Such were the beginnings at Marion and at Montgomery of the institution now nationally known as Alabama State Teachers college at Montgomery that functioned for 37 years (1878-1915) under the leadership of the esteemed Professor William Burns Paterson and that has continued under the administration of five-year periods each by the late Professor John William Beverly and the late Professor George Washington Trenholm preceding the beginning of the present administration of President H. Councill Trenholm twenty years ago (1925). The period of fifty years at Montgomery has been characterized by a marked expension in physical facilities, in curriculum and services, in student population, in general college activities and in professional recognition.

A plant conservatively valued at $750,000.00 and comprising land both in the city and in the county, as well as eleven buildings, has developed with an accelerated momentum during the past fifteen years. The initial land purchase of a two acre site bounded by Jackson, Tuscaloosa and Thurman streets was supplemented very early by an additional five acres adjoining on the east.

The buildings in Montgomery began with that first two-story frame structure that was destroyed by fire and replaced in 1904 by the present two-story brick structure known as Tullibody hall in honor of the birthplace in Scotland of the now-late principal W. B. Paterson. Four frame structures were placed on the site during the administration of Professor Paterson to provide for the expanding program of class work. The so-called "Poor House" was acquired in 1918 during the administration of Professor Beverly and utilized as a temporary boys dormitory for eight years from 1923 when dormitory life began at the college. The first big addition of fifteen years ago came in 1922 during the administration of Professor G. W. Trenholm when from state appropriations aggregating $22,000, a general education board appropriation of $30,000 and miscellaneous contributions solicited by the president, a three-story dormitory now used for men, a dining hall named in honor of Governor Thomas Kilby and a president's home were erected. During this period, two of the original frame buildings remodelled, enlarged and brick-veneered along with the remodelling of the "Poor House" for dormitory purposes. Ten years ago, a state appropriation of $200,000 a general education board grant of $150,000, a Rosenwald fund grant of $21,632 and an appreciable number of miscellaneous contributions became the financial basis not only for the purchase of the additional acreage mentioned earlier but also for the erection of the two modern buildings.

Beulah Baptist church of which Rev. William Jenkins was pastor at that time, was located on Norton street near Genetta Ditch became the building that was used for classes the first year beginning October 3, 1887, along with a vacant store and later some adjoining houses on Norton and South Union streets. After two years in "The Vale of Beulah", the present site of the high school department of the college was occupied with a two-story frame building placed on the site of the present Tullibody hall. Old Ship church again came into the history as the place of the first commencement in Montgomery in the spring of 1890.

In the face of a questioning and even opposing attitude on the part of some of the citizens of Montgomery, the school struggled for its existence during the first years at Montgomery and succeeded in surviving because of the sterling leadership of the late Professor William Burns Paterson and the devoted support of an increasing number of friends and of the early teachers of whom four, including the late Prof John William Beverly and the late Prof M. J. Moore, were colored. Five months after the school had opened at Montgomery, the supreme court declared unconstitutional two sections of the bill that had been passed by the legislation in February 1887 providing for the removal of the school from Marion to a new location for which Montgomery had been chosen.

The expansion of services and curriculums by the institutions had been accompanied by a decided expansion in student personnel to the extent that the institution has now the largest institutional enrollment of any institution in the United States set up for the purpose of preparing negro teachers. The peak of the figures were reached in 1935-36 when there were 5,902 registrants over the twelve-month period ending August 31 distributed to include 879 in the college department of the regular session, 574 in the elementary and high school of the regular year, 1,372 in the extension classes conducted during the winter months and 3,077 in the mammoth summer school organization at Montgomery-Birmingham-Mobile. The figure of 5,000 was also reached in 1929-30 while the figures annually were between 4,000 and 5,000 for the three years 1926-29, for 1934-35 and then for the past year of 1936-37 when the total of 4,348 included 1,041 students of college classification during the regular year. In the face of the depression and very trying financial situation experienced by all the state institutions in Alabama, the college here at Montgomery has had its biggest numerical expansion and has continued its distinction of having the largest extension class program, the largest summer school and the largest gross enrollment of any institution in the country set up for the preparation of negro teachers.

Athletics have been encouraged as a beneficial stimulus not only to the student life of the college but as well to the general popular esteem in which the college has come to be held by members of both races. Particular significance has been attached to the pioneering efforts of the local college that have resulted in the college having the distinction of having sponsored the first negro college football game to be played at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, at Legion Field in Birmingham, at Municipal stadium in Columbus and at Denny stadium at Tuscaloosa as well as having sponsored a game last season at Soldier Field in Chicago. These annual athletic attractions of high caliber have won plaudits for negro education generally on the part of an ever-widening interracial constituency. Debating relationships have been shared with at least fifteen of the representative colleges of this area and dramatics and public speaking have been encouraged. Particular attention has been given the possibilities of inspiration through the lecturers and artists brought to the college campus and hrough the state and national student movement with which the students have been affiliated with outstanding distinction in quite a few instances.

As a part of the community of Montgomery for the past fifty years, the college has attempted to demonstrate good citizenship and to be worthy of the considerations extended by officials and fellow citizens. The facilities and personnel of the college have always been available for any community service which might be rendered and the record of participation of the college in general community projects has been termed commendable. As an economic factor, the college with its increasing student enrollment, its boarding department of 400 persons, its additional two hundred students who have come in each winter to live in the city while attending school, its thousand or more teachers who have come to Montgomery each summer for ten-week periods of study, its sponsorship of the several big occasions annually that bring hundreds of out-of-town visitors including the 3,000 visitors expected for the Thanksgiving weekend, and its ever increasing volume of institutional expenditures has made a contribution to the general business volume of the city which may not have been released by those unacquainted with the growing magnitude of the institution. In the spirit of community co-operation and with an attitude of gratefulness for the many considerations extended the college by The Alabama Journal, the opportunity for the inclusion of this story and the associated display in the Silver Anniversary edition of The Alabama Journal in the year which is incidentally also the fiftieth anniversary of the college's life in Montgomery, is welcomed by the officials of the institution.

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home
August 31, 1938

TALLADEGA COLLEGE TO BEGIN YEAR ON SEPT. 1

Members Of Freshman Clas Will Begin Arriving Here September 15th

Classes in the 1938-1939 term of Talladega College will open on Sept. 19, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of the Negro educational institution, announced Friday.

Members of the freshman class will begin arriving here, however, on September 15.

Registration for upper classmen will begin two days later after the first-year students have had an opportunity to begin making themselves familiar with the college.

The enrollment at the college will be about the average, Dr. Gallagher said, running from 250 to 275 students.

Enrollment in the high and grade schools will be sufficient, however, to bring the grand total up to about 500.

Dean James T. Cater, who has been on leave of absence, will be back at his desk for the opening of the year, Dr. Gallagher said.

Dean Cater has been studying at the University of Wisconsin.

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Association of American Colleges.
6

Educators Gather In Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 — (By ANP)—A few leaders of Negro education were among those in attendance at the annual convention of the Association of American Colleges held at the Stevens Hotel here this week. Among those observed were: Dr. H. L. McCrory of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; President J. R. E. Lee of Florida State A. & M.; President Lane of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Dean Cator of Talladega; President Clement of Atlanta University; President William Stuart Nelson of Dillard; President Wright of Lincoln University (Pa.) and Prof. Gilbert Jones of Wilberforce.

Outstanding at the meeting because of his long and distinguished career in education was Dr. H. L. McCrorey, one among 17 presidents honored by the association because of having served one institution as president more than a quarter of a century. Dr. McCrorey has been at Johnson C. Smith 31 years as president and 12 years as a teacher prior to hearing the institution.

Discussing the trends of higher education and the attitude of the association as reflected by events at the meeting this week, Dr. McCrorey pointed out that the liberal arts colleges are deeply soncerned in fending off what appears to be a movement which may challenge the future of the liberal arts schools. Supported frequently by church organizations and private boards, the liberal arts colleges find some difficulty in competing with State-supported institutions and junior colleges, the latter springing up particularly in the west.

The tendency is to cut out the upper two years of the liberal arts college and connect with the last two years of high school, giving what is known as terminal courses, but not leading toward the upper two years of liberal arts which in turn lead to the graduate schools. There is no tendency to decry the junior college, since they have a useful place, but higher education must be nurtured. The State-supported colleges have an advantage, being able to give lower tuition or no tuition and during recent years have received heavy government subsidies.

Courier
1-29-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

EDUCATION- 1938
COLLEGES

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Dr. Clement Heads Ass'n of Colleges and Schools

Journal and Guide

To Make Broad Study of Negro Education

12-17-38

Norfolk Va.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The election of Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, to head the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; the setting up of machinery for a nationwide study of Negro education; a dynamic address by Arthur Raper on "The Negro and the South as Economic Problem No. 1"; and selection of North Carolina State College at Durham for the 1939 session, featured the 5th annual meeting of the organization held here at the Florid A. and M. College, December 8 and 9.

Approximately 150 delegates, representing the majority of Negro colleges and numerous accredited high schools, attended the two-day meeting.

The study of Negro education, covering a period of from eight to ten years, will be financed by philanthropy, and will deal specifically with college and secondary institutions.

SOUTH INDICTED

Mr. Raper, who is the research and field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, spoke frankly on some of the attitudes, marginal pjrejudices, and outdated social philosophy which retards industrial development and social growth in the South.

The executive committee of the association conferred with the committee on approval of Negro schools, and agreed to continue affiliation with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the arrangement whereby that association rates Negro colleges and high schools.

CURRICULA DISCUSSED

Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, University of Chicago, Research Director, spoke on "Studies in Progessive Education and the Direction they are Taking." He said that the curriculum of the majority of schools are not closely enough related to life experiences.

Dr. Tyler gave the following suggestions as a means of enriching the school program: by providing more functional content; by planning work in terms of broader range of objectives; by making some objectives schoolwide and common to all as well as dealing with what's unique; and by providing some form of cooperative course.

Other persons speaking before the meeting were: Dr. Ira D. Reid, Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Dr. Frank C. Jenkins, directro of southern study; Dr. Hilda Taba, assistant professor, University of Chicago, and Dr. Charles Wesley, Howard University.

McCUISTON RESIGNS

The association voiced regret at the resignation of Fred McCuiston, who served for the past 10 years as executive agent of the S. A. C. S. S., and resolutions of appreciation for his services and devotion were adopted, and a gift tendered the retiring executive.

The committee on approval of Negro schools will henceforth be assisted in rating the institution by experts to be selected in each state.

VIRGINIANS ATTEND

Virginians at the conference included: President J. M. Gandy of Virginia State College; President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute; President W. J. Clark of Union University; Dr. Hunter of Virginia State; Mrs. Rose Butler Brown of Virginia State College; Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington igh School, Newport News, and part-time instructor at Hampton Institute; Winston Douglas, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk; Dr. George A. Kuyper of Hampton Institute; and Dean J. H. Johnston of Virginia State College.

Other officers elected besides Dr. Clement were: Dr. William Stuart Nelson of Dillard University, New Orleans, vice president; Prof. L. F. Palmer, vice president; and Dean L. S. Cozart of Barber-Scotia College, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Douglas was reappointed to the Commission on Secondary Schools.

Among visiting Virginians were: Mrs. John M. Gandy, Mrs. Winston Douglas, Mrs. Ella Jeffries of Virginia Union University, Cromwell Douglas, and J. E. Foster, of Norfolk.

Serving on the committee on approval of Negro schools are: H. M. Ivy of Mississippi, chairman; J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh; and T. H. Jack, president of Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.

EDUCATION- 1938
COLLEGES

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
December 8, 1938

THIRTY COLLEGE HEADS ARE HERE FOR CONFERENCE

A&M Host to Association Of Negro Schools; 100 Delegates Attend

Florida A & M college is host Thursday and Friday, Dec 8 and 9, of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for negroes. Some 30 college presidents and approximately 100 delegates and visitors are in attendance. This association, regarded as one of the most important educational organizations of the southern region, has for its main objectives the standardization and rating of Negro colleges and the development of modern approaches to the many problems confronting the administration of colleges and secondary schools.

The fifth annual session brings to the association such outstanding men as Dr Ralph W Tyler, of the University of Chicago, who is research director for that institution; Dr Frank C Jenkins, director of southern studies for the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Fred McCuistion, executive secretary of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools who is directly responsible for the rating of Negro colleges; Dr R E Clement, president of Atlanta university; Dr Charles Wesley; dean of the graduate school, Howard university; Dr V D Johnson, dean of the Virginia state college; Hilda Taba, of the Progressive Education association; Dr Arthur Raper, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Dr Charles S Johnson, research director of Fisk university; Dr Ira DeA Reid, of Atlanta university and others.

Outside of the annual session the major work of the association is carried on through two commissions — the commission on higher education, Dean T E McKinney of Johnson C Smith university, chairman; and the commission on secondary schools, Dr W A Robinson of Atlanta university laboratory school, chairman.

One of the highlights of the program will be the report of the study committee on Community Life of Negro Yuoth prepared by Dean Hardy Liston of Knoxville college, Dean A A Taylor of Fisk university and Registrar John I Whittaker of Atlanta university.

Featured at this meeting are two displays—one of the National Youth administration prepared by Dr Mary McLeod Bethune and assistant director, Dr R O'Hara Lanier and the other by W J Trent, jr, supervisor of WPA projects. This meeting is presided over by Prof J Andrew Simmons (president), principal of the Booker Washington high school, Columbia, S C, and Dean L S Cozart, secretary-treasurer, dean of Barbara Scotia junior college, Concord, N C

EDUCATION- 1938
COLLEGES

D.C.

Dr. JONSON AND COMMUNISM

SINCE THE INAUGURATION of Dr. Mordecai Johnson as the first Negro president of Howard University, a large percentage of the Howard alumni has opposed him, partly, we believe, because he is not himself a Howard graduate with the proper understanding of the Howard tradition. They have made a continuous fight to bring about his resignation or ouster.

Age 11-26-38

Their latest effort was contained in the charges made by Judge James A. Cobb before the Dies Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities. Judge Cobb charged that Dr. Johnson was a leader in the Communist movement in Washington and encouraged activities of this group at Howard. The charges were discounted by no less a personage than Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, under whose supervision the affairs of Howard are administered.

We believe that Judge Cobb's efforts were ill-advised at this time, especially since he was recently engaged in litigation against the university and it appears that he has a personal prejudice against Dr. Johnson.

Our observation is that any first-class university must include some teachings of Communism in order for its students to understand the various forms of government in the world today. Columbia University and many of the other leading white universities study the present Russian government and point out to their student body the advantages and disadvantages of Communism over other world powers today.

This does not mean that the president of the university is an advocate of Communism, and certainly no one would say that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was a Communist. Instead, we believe that it is only another effort to keep abreast of the times and understand what's going on in the world today.

The primary object of education is to teach the recipients to think and to taboo a subject simply because we don't believe in it does not make for academic freedom or a broad and liberal education. If democracy is to survive, it will do so not by having the younger generation follow it blindly but by having it understood and by instilling the conviction that it is better than other forms of government now prevalent in the world. This conviction cannot be gained unless the other governments are also studied and compared with the American ideal.

Dr. Johnson perhaps needs no defense from us; nevertheless, we would like to make the observation that what most Negro colleges need is a greater academic freedom and less clinging to the traditions of the past in a fast changing world.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Kelly Miller, May Be Called To Testify

Courier 11-26-38 Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23—The Dies committee investigating un-American activities will pursue its investigation into alleged communistic activities at Howard University.

The disclosures of James A. Cobb, former judge of the Municipal Court and a law professor at Howard until June 30, are regarded by Representative Martin Dies, chairman of the committee, as sufficiently startling to warrant the calling of other witnesses.

MITCHELL, KELLY MILLER MAY TESTIFY

"Considering the position of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson as president of the greatest colored university in the world, and that it is greatly supported by Federal funds," Mr. Dies declared Monday, "it is certainly the duty of Congress to make a thorough investigation to determine the extent of communistic activities and the teaching of communistic doctrines by those in high authority at the university.

Mr. Dies expects to obtain additional witnesses this week. They will probably include Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, of Illinois, and Kelly Miller, dean emeritus of Howard.

RADICAL REMARKS BEFORE SUB-COMMITTEE

The testimony of Mr. Mitchell is expected to be concerned chiefly with radical remarks alleged to have been made by Dr. Johnson before members of the sub-committee of the House appropriations committee in charge of Interior Department appropriations and Mr. Mitchell when they visited Howard in May, 1935.

On that occasion both Mr. Mitchell and Representative Jed Johnson, Democrat, of Oklahoma, are known to have taken exceptions to remarks made by Dr. Johnson.

The controversy between Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Johnson resulted from an address the former made to the students while the congressional committee was visiting the university. Mr. Mitchell denounced radical discussions and teachings in the presence of Dr. Johnson.

WOULDN'T TRADE FREE SPEECH FOR GOV'T AID

Mr. Mitchell had to leave. After he had gone Dr. Johnson declared to the students in the presence of the members of the appropriations committee his belief in freedom of speech and that if freedom of speech had to be abolished at Howard in exchange for Federal funds the university would get along without the aid of Congress.

Representative Johnson informed Mr. Mitchell of the remarks of the university president and also wrote the latter a letter in which he expressed his disapproval of his utterances.

After the visit of the committee Representative Johnson declared that he was convinced that communism is being openly advocated at Howard and that communistic activities at the university were sanctioned by Dr .Johnson.

DEAN MILLER'S LETTERS TO SENATOR TYDINGS

An investigation into alleged communistic activities at Howard was made on the basis of two letters written by Dean Miller to Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, on May 25 and June 22, 1935. Senator Tydings forwarded the letters of Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the Interior, who had the Division of Investigations of the Interior Department to make an investigation.

The letters written by Dean Miller concerned the alleged communistic character of a national conference held in Frederick Douglass hall at Howard on May 18, 19 and 20, 1935.

The investigation was broadened to cover addresses delivered by Dr. Johnson in which he pointed to certain features in the Soviet system as a solution of many problems found in the United States.

DESTINED POWERS OF SEC'Y OF INTERIOR

After the investigation was completed, the report was submitted to Nathan R. Margold, the Solicitor of the Interior Department, who ruled that the powers of the Secretary of the Interior over Howard are limited to the control of the expenditures of Federal funds and expressed grave doubts whether any investigations of the university except in this limited field may properly be made by the Interior Department.

While the Dies committee is investigating un-American activities, it permitted Judge Cobb to testify concerning the alleged mysterious disappearance of lumber from the university campus.

Whether it will seek or permit further testimony along these lines to show that Secretary Ickes took no action in any of these matters could not be ascertained.

Dies Demands 3 Presidential Helpers Resign

Ickes, Perkins, Hopkins Declared Undermining Confidence Of Public

Atlanta 11-25-38 Constitution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—(AP)—Representative Dies (D), Texas, declaring today that citizens cannot "feel secure" with "crackpots" in high governmental positions, suggested that Secretaries Harold Ickes and Frances Perkins and WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins resign.

They should take with them, he added, "their army of satellites" and thus restore "confidence in government" and harmony to the Democratic party.

"It is a consummation devoutly desired by the overwhelming majority of Democrats," he said in a statement.

This was the latest development in a feud between Ickes and Dies growing out of testimony before the House committee on un-American activities that the secretary was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. The union was described in previous testimony as a red organization.

Yesterday Ickes called Dies the world's outstanding "Zany," and characterized testimony before the committee as "garbage."

Dies, chairman of the committee, countered today with a declaration that the secretary's "most recent 'fit' of uncontrollable rage only emphasizes his unfitness for the high position he holds."

"The secretary literally reeks with the venom of hatred," the Texan went on. "It flows from him as naturally and freely as water from a spring.

"Because a witness, under oath, testified that the secretary is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization which John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers branded as communistic in 1924, the secretary strikes viciously and savagely at the chairman of the committee although the secretary admits his membership in the American Civil Liberties Union."

The truth, Dies said, is that Ickes, like Miss Perkins and Hopkins, brought "his many radical associates" to Washington when he was appointed secretary. These "satellites" range in "political insanity" from Socialist to communist, the chairman declared, with the "common garden variety of crackpots preponderating." He said they are consistent in only one thing—"the promotion of class hatred."

Denounced By Sec'y Ickes

Judge James A. Cobb, recently dropped member of the faculty of the Howard University Law School, who was vigorously denounced last week by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes in his caustic reply to charges made by the Dies Committee that he had suppressed a report on an investigation into alleged Communistic activities at Howard. Mr. Ickes offered the report to the Dies committee and, in retaliating to charges of suppression, pointed out that the report had been made public at the time it was brought in by a Senate committee. Judge Cobb was scored by the secretary for making "highly colored statements" at a hearing before the Dies Committee.

Journal and Guide
11-26-38
Norfolk Va

Answers To Dies Charges

Offers Report On Howard Probe; Scores Judge Cobb

Journal and Guide
11-26-38
Norfolk Va

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a caustic letter to Representative Dies, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, offered last week to produce for the records of the committee a copy of the report pertaining to alleged communistic activities at Howard University, which he was charged recently with suppressing.

Mr. Ickes said Judge James A. Cobb, testifying before the committee on November 5, had made "highly colored statements" regarding affairs at the Government-supported university three years ago.

"As a legislator of long standing and one who presumably is interested in Government," the Secretary wrote, "I am shocked that you do not seem to be aware that Howard University has only a tenuous relationship with the Department of the Interior.

"I could not discharge President Johnson if I wanted to, but you should not infer from this that have any desire in that connection.

APPOINTED BY BOARD

"For your information, the president of Howard University is appointed by the board of trustees, over which the Secretary of the Interior has no control. There is not a single member of the staff of Howard from President Johnson down who is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Ickes also flatly denied the report was "lost." Judge Cobb testified that a covering letter respecting another investigation relating to the expenditure of funds allotted to the university by the Public Works Administration had been lost.

Mr. Ickes claimed Judge Cobb had sought to "magnify into a sensation a very drab and routine situation." The report of the investigation pertaniing to alleged communistic activities at Howard is in the files of the Interior Department, Mr. Ickes explained in offering a copy of it to the committee chairman.

The investigation into the alleged teaching of Communism at Howard was made in 1935 at the instigation of Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, Mr. Ickes explained. Senator Tydings had sent to the Interior Department two letters from correspondents accusing Dr .Johnson of permitting Communism to be discussed at the university, particularly on the occasion of a national conference held under the auspices of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the social science department of Howard University. The theme of the conference was "The Position of the Negro in Our Economic Crisis."

The inquiry was conducted by the Division of Investigation of the Interior Department. Nathan R. Margold, the solicitor of the Interior Department, however, advised the Secretary that his visitorial powers were limited to the control of the expenditures of federal funds and "there exist grave doubts whether any investigations of the university except in this limited field may properly be made by the Department."

Louis R. Glavis, who was the director of the Division of Investigation, had recommended that the president of Howard be advised that in the future he should not permit the use of university buildings for meetings such as the national conference held under the auspices of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the social science department of the university.

REPORT MADE PUBLIC

In response to a Senate resolution, Secretary Ickes transmitted copies of the report of the investigation to the Senate, and the report was made a public document.

"It is perhaps to be regretted, from your point of view," Mr. Ickes wrote Chairman Dies, "that the foregoing statement of facts do not justify the shabby sensationalism of Mr .Cobb's 'disclosures' before your committee. It is certainly to be regretted that a Congressman should be so credulous as you have been in this and other recent incidents. Apparently every burnt child does not avoid the fire.

"However, in the interest of truth, even if thereby it may find itself with strange bedfellows, I hope that this communication will find respose in the records of your hearing," Mr. Ickes concluded.

H. U. Club Protests Action of Cobb

Afro American
11-26-38
Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

The Liberal Club, student organization at Howard University, this week protested against the "unfair means of investigating" alleged communistic activities at the local institution by the Dies committee on un-American activities.

The Club's letter of protest signed by John C. Yeldell, chairman, followed closely on the publication of testimony by James A. Cobb, former judge of the municipal court and former professor in the Howard Law School, who told the House committee that the "preaching of communistic doctrines by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson" is sufficient to warrant the president's removal.

Addressed to Representative Martin Dies, chairman of the committee, the ltter stated:

"In accepting the testimony of James A. Cobb, you have followed your previous line of accepting statements from obviously biased and reactionary individuals. This man is still sulking from the defeat of his case against the president of the university; likewise, he proved himself to be a friend of the vilest reaction and a traitor to the interest of the colored people when he attended the notorious Liberty League banquet held in Washington in February, 1938."

The group also termed the testimony of Mr. Cobb "flimsy" and "misleading." They suggested that the committee "call in competent and unbiased witnesses" if it desires to make an impartial investigation of communistic activities at Howard University.

Education - 1938
Colleges.

D.C.

Howard Does Big Real Estate Business

University Owns Million in Dwellings and Quarter Million in Mortgages; Students Get Two-thirds of Education Free, Theologs Three-thirds; Institution Buys $31,000 Worth of Food and $55,000 Worth of Fuel Oil

By JOHN JASPER

WASHINGTON

Howard University, which is in the real estate business in a big way, owns 125 dwellings and building lots for which it paid $799,480.

According to its treasurer's report for the year ending June 30, 1938, just issued, it collected $51,864 in rents, paid out $26,465 in expenses and had a net profit of $25,398 which is three per cent on its investment. Last year it was two per cent.

Still Owes $106,000

The university still owes $106,974 on these properties and last year reduced its mortgage indebtedness by $13,111.

11-12-38

All of its holdings are in the neighborhood of the university campus. It owns 33 lots and dwellings in the 2500, 2600 and 2800 blocks of Georgia Avenue.

Where Dwellings Are

It owns 20 on Fairmont Street, 500 and 600 blocks; 14 in the 600 block of Girard Street and 21 in the 500 and 600 blocks of Gresham Place.

There are 15 university properties in the 2200 and 2300 blocks of Sixth Street and 3 in the 2200 block of Fourth Street.

Its biggest single building is the $75,000 three-story apartment at 2617 Georgia Avenue. It paid $40,000 for the Kelly Miller house, 2225 Fourth Street, and $2,600 for a brick house at 341 Bryant Place.

$6,000 Worth of Paint

There are a lot of other oddities in the university's annual financial statement. For example, it cost $6,000 to keep its houses painted and papered and $5,000 for carpentry repairs.

During the year the university gobbled up $170,000 worth of its real estate properties to use as a site for its new men's dormitories.

Afro-American

Tenants are up to date in their payments this year. Last year they were in arrears $4,000.

Total Value 10 Millions

Originally the university was made a gift of $884,000 to purchase neighborhood properties for extension of its campus. Today it values these holdings at one million dollars.

The university values its assets at $9,174,000, including a million dollar endowment and three and a half million dollars worth of buildings.

Baltimore

It also owns $273,000 worth of mortgages on 36 pieces of Washington real estate, its largest mortgage being held for $75,000 on one piece of property.

Last year it cost $1,124,000 to run the university which wound up with a deficit of $44,000.

Students Contribute $350,000

Students contributed $350,000 in fees (roughly one-third) towards the million needed to run the school and the Federal government $700,0000 (roughly two-thirds), which means that a Howard student pays for only one-third of his education and gets two-thirds free. Endowment income was less than $30,000, a bare three per cent on invested funds.

This small amount of endowment income is due to the fact that the university just this year began purchase of most of its U.S. bonds now held, got no interest for $20,000 worth of railroad bonds and only $146 on $59,000 in worthless South American bonds.

College Costs Most

Most expensive department in the university was the College of Liberal Arts which spent $254,000. Second was medicine $167,000.

Least expensive departments were graduate school $9,734, and summer school $10,000. The School of Religion cost $17,000 more than the School of Pharmacy, $12,000.

It cost $38,000 to run the dormitories and $54,000 to run the dining hall.

Athletic Cost Small

Athletics cost the university only $12,000, of which just $2,200 was for salaries.

For scholarships and fellowships the university spent only $28,000.

Other oddities include an annual income of 48 cents each year for a professorship and another of $1 for a similar purpose.

There is also another fund which yields $1.48 a year in "aid for girls."

Theologs Pay Little

College students paid most for instruction in fees, $125,000; School of Religion students least, $14.38—no kidding, just $14.38.

Medical and graduate school student fees dropped off, music school and college fees increased.

$124 for Cornerstone

It cost $2,940 to bring trustees to university meetings, $2,000 for the president's commutation, $2,050 for the secretary's, $124 for a cornerstone laying; $49 for trustee courtesies; $1,927 to hold commencement and $530 to entertain university guests.

Travelling Expenses

The president did $651 worth of traveling last year and the secretary $344. The treasurer licked both of them by doing $764 worth of traveling.

Other travellers were:

Registrar $122, Library $105, Dean of Men $190, Dean of Women $100, College of Liberal Arts $734, Anthropology $105, Art $48, Education $59, History $30, Military Science $63, Physical Ed (men) $50, Engineering $111, Music $191, Graduate School, $112, Medical School $669, Surgery $312, Dentistry $864, Pharmacy $200, Religion $224, Law School $820.

The music department concert series cost $3,765; chapel speakers $1,000.

Insurance Cost $5,000

Repairs to the president's house recently housewarmed cost $12,423. Insurance cost $5,000, not much for such a big plant.

Howard students ate food last year that cost $31,000 and the football players had a board bill of only $444.

Big Oil Bill

The university's fuel oil bill last year was $55,000 and its choir cost $337.

The athletic department took in $11,000 and spent $12,000.

No Advertising

The music school took in $18,000 and spent $36,000.

In 1937 the athletic department spent $17 in advertising games and in 1938 nothing. Maybe it didn't want increased attendance at football games.

Last year the university's assets of $370 in jewelry shrank to $10.

11-12-38

Chapel Collections $15

Chapel collections were $598 in 1938, $612 in 1937, about $15 a Sunday. Library fines were $88.

There were no gifts to the endowment fund last year, but the Student Aid Fund was increased by $58,050 in gifts and is now $184.000.

Religious Convocation Held at Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With an illuminating address on "The Challenge of Religion to the Negro," by Doctor Vernon Johns, the Twenty Second Annual Convocation of the School f Religion of Howard University came to a close last week. The meeting, which is always a high light in the religious life of Washington, was of unusual significance this year. Four outstanding speakers were brought to the Convocation to speak on the general theme "As I See Religion."

Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Har Sinai Congregation, Baltimore, expounded the Jewish viewpoint of religion. "Religion as a Political Force," "Religion as an Economic Force," and "Religion as a Spiritual Force" served as discussional bases for his three addresses.

Journal and Guide
11-26-38
Norfolk, Va.

DIES COMMITTEE HEARS CHARGES OF OUSTED PROFESSOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, resident of Howard University, was openly accused of advocating Communism by James A. Cobb, ex-judge and ousted professor of the Law School when he testified before he Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities here Saturday.

OWARD RECEIVES ARGE SUMS ANNUALLY

The former District Municipal ourt judge alleged that Howard eceived annually, huge stipends rom the Government, but "by his dvocacy of Communism," was trying "to destroy the very Government whose largess he is receiving."

Cobb said that an investigation nto the activities of the Howard resident had been ordered by ecretary Ickes, and conducted by ouis B. Glavis, former chief investigator of the Interior Department, but that the matter had een dropped as not one of government concern.

Courier

11-38

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CALLED "RED"

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, who was dubbed a "red," by Judge James A. Cobb, former instructor in the law school, in testimony before the Dies committee which is investigating "un-American" activities.

Ickes Backs H.U. Prexy

Afro-American

12-3-38

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

In a caustic letter to Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American activities, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, offered last Wednesday to produce for the records of the committee a copy of the report pertaining to alleged communistic activities at Howard University, which he was charged recently with suppressing.

Statements Colored

Mr. Ickes said Judge James A. Cobb, testifying before the committee on November 5, had made "highly colored statements" regarding affairs at the Government-supported university three years ago.

"As a legislator of long standing and one who presumably is interested in government," the Secretary wrote, "I am shocked that you do not seem to be aware that Howard University has only a tenuous relationship with the Department of the Interior.

"I could not discharge President Johnson if I wanted to, but you should not infer from this that I have any desire in that connection.

No Power to Remove

"For your information, the president of Howard University is appointed by the board of trustees, over which the Secretary of the Interior has no control. There is not a single member of the staff of Howard from President Johnson down who is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Ickes also flatly denied the report was "lost." Judge Cobb testified that a covering letter respecting another investigation relating to the expenditure of fund llotted to the university by the WA had been lost.

Mr. Ickes asserted Judge Cobb had sought to "magnify into a sensation a very drab and routine situation." The report of the investigation pertaining to alleged communistic activities at Howard is in the files of the Interior Department, Mr. Ickes explained in offering a copy of it to the committee chairman.

Tydings Blamed

The investigation into the alleged teaching of communism at Howard was made in 1935 at the instigation of Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, Mr. Ickes explained. Senator Tydings had sent to the Interior Department two letters from correspondents accusing Dr. Johnson of permitting communism to be discussed at the university, particularly on the occasion of a national conference held under the auspices of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the social science department of Howard University. The theme of the conference was "The Position of the Negro in Our Economic Crisis."

Power Limited

The inquiry was conducted by the division of investigation of the Interior Department. Nathan R. Margold, the solicitor of the Interior Department, however, advised the Secretary that his visitorial powers were limited to the control of the expenditures of Federal funds and "there exist grave doubts whether any investigations of the university except in this limited field may properly be made by the department."

Louis R. Glavis, who was the director of the division of investigation, had recommended that the president of Howard be advised that in the future he should not permit the use of university buildings for meetings such as the national conference held under the auspices of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the social science department of the university.

Public Document

In response to a Senate resolution, Secretary Ickes transmitted copies of the report of the investigation to the Senate, and the report was made a public document.

"It is perhaps to be regretted, from your point of view," Mr. Ickes wrote Chairman Dies, "that the foregoing statement of facts do not justify the shabby sensationalism of Mr. Cobb's 'disclosures' before your committee. It is certainly to be regretted that a Congressman should be so credulous as you have been in this and other recent incidents. Apparently every burnt child does not avoid the fire.

"However, in the interest of truth, even if thereby it may find itself with strange bedfellows, I hope that this communication will find repose in the records of your hearing," Mr. Ickes concluded.

Education—1938
Colleges
6

D.C.

Trustees Name New Secretary

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The struggle for mastery between Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, formerly secretary, moved toward a definite conclusion last Tuesday when the board of trustees with 19 out of 24 members present, elected the Rev. Richard Hurst Hill, A.B., S.T.B., secretary of the university and of the board of trustees. Rev. Hill has served as acting secretary since Dr. Scott's enforced retirement several months ago.

11-3-38

A suit, brought by Dr. Scott in to the position of secretary, has been postponed indefinitely.

Along with the appointment of Rev. Hill four other important places were filled. Judge William H. Hastie, now serving under a federal appointment as a judge in the Virgin Islands, was named dean of the law school, his appointment to begin July 1. Prof. William E. Taylor, who has been serving as acting dean since the retirement of Charles H. Houston several years ago, will continue as professor of law.

[illegible]

The selection of the youthful Judge Hastie occasioned some surprise, and comes as a further step in his brilliant legal career. Prof. Charles H. Thompson, Ph.D., head of the department of education and editor of the Journal of Negro Education, was appointed dean of the college of liberal arts, Prof. Charles H. Wesley, Ph.D., was appointed dean of the graduate school and Chauncey I. Cooper, M. S., instructor in pharmacy, will continue as acting dean of the college of pharmacy.

Emmett Scott's Howard Post Goes to Hill

Afro-American

11-5-38

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

The struggle for mastery between Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, formerly secretary, moved toward a conclusion last week when the board of trustees elected the Rev. Richard Hurst Hill, A.M., S.T.B., secretary of the university and of the board.

A suit brought by Dr. Scott in the District of Columbia courts to compel the university to restore him to the position of secretary, has been postponed indefinitely.

Judge William H. Hastie of the United States Court in the Virgin Islands was elected professor of law and dean of the law school.

Three other major appointments were made, as follows:

Charles H. Thompson, Ph.D., head of the department of education, and editor of the Journal of Negro Education, was appointed dean of the college of liberal arts, beginning November 1.

Wesley Made Dean

Charles H. Wesley, Ph.D., head of the department of history and acting dean of the graduate school, was appointed dean of the graduate school, beginning November 1.

Chauncey I. Cooper, M.S., instructor in pharmacy, was continued as acting dean of the college of pharmacy.

The appointment of Judge Hastie indicated that he may resign his present post. His appointment is effective July 1, 1939.

H. U. TRUSTEES MAKE 5 MAJOR APPOINTMENTS

Bee

Wm. Hastie New Law School Dean

11-6-38

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3—Nineteen of the twenty-four members of the Board of Trustees of Howard university met in its semi-annual meeting on Tuesday, October 25 in the board room of Carnegie Library, Howard university campus. T. L. Hungate, chairman, presided.

[illegible]

Reports were submitted by the following trustee committees: executive, finance, nomination of trustees, buildings and grounds, instruction and research, school of law, school of medicine and school of religion.

Five major appointments were made by the board of trustees:

The Honorable William H. Hastie, Judge of the District Court, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, was appointed Professor of Law and Dean of the School of Law at Howard university, beginning July 1, 1939. The Board expressed its appreciation of the very constructive work which has been done by Professor William E. Taylor during the years of his administration as Acting Dean of the School of Law. Mr. Taylor will continue as Professor of Law in the School of Law.

Professor Charles H. Thompson Ph. D., head of the department of education and editor of the Journal of Negro Education, was appointed Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, beginning November 1, 1938.

Professor Charles H. Wesley Ph. D., head of the department of history, and acting dean of the Graduate school, was appointed Dean of the Graduate school, beginning November 1, 1938.

Richard Hurst Hill, A. B., S. T. B., was elected secretary of the Board of Trustees of the university beginning as of July 1 1938.

Chauncey I. Cooper, M. S., Instructor in Pharmacy, was continued as Acting Dean of the College of Pharmacy.

Judge Rules Former Secretary Must Have 'His Day In Court'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—In the District court of the U. S. for the District of Columbia Monday last, counsel for Dr. Emmett J. Scott submitted a motion for voluntary dismissal of the suit filed by him June 22 of this year for a preliminary injunction against Howard university and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, restraining them from interfering with his continuance as secretary of versity until he had age of 68 years.

DR. EMMETT J. SCOTT

Cites Retirement Act

Dr. Scott contended that he could not be deprived lawfully of the right to hold the office of secretary of Howard university and to exercise and to enjoy the rights, the privileges, and the emoluments of the office of secretary of Howard university except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated in the retirement legislation of the university until retirement after attaining the age of 68 years, or except for cause sufficient in law deemed sufficient for his removal and an opportunity to be heard before the board of trustees of the university.

Spencer Gordon, counsel for the university and Dr. Johnson, objected on the ground that dismissal of the case without prejudice would leave the plaintiff free to bring another suit.

James Cunningham Rogers of counsel for the plaintiff insisted that Dr. Scott should be granted leave to dismiss his case without prejudice to his right to bring such further action as he might be advised to bring, and stated further that at the time suit was filed he believed, and at the present time

[illegible]

believes, that Mr. Scott was unfaily and unjustly dealt with.

Judge's Decision

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue in deciding the motion stated: "It is just a question of whether this court should decide at this time to dismiss this suit finally. That would not be in accordance with the spirit, with the modern rule of law allowing amendments . . . this court would be put in the position of saying to this plaintiff, "You have not had your day in court and you can not have your day in court" . . . I think that justice requires that the court take a liberal view, that the plaintiff, if he wishes to should be entitled to file a different kind of suit under the rule providing for transfer of cases from one court to the other."

12-10-'35

Chi Def.

Scott Drops Suit Against University

Journal and Guide

Former Howard Official Opposed Retirement

12-10-38

Norfolk, Va.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of Howard University, withdrew his suit in United States District Court last Monday for an injunction to compel the University to continue him in office until he reaches the age of 68 years.

James C. Rogers, attorney for Dr. Scott, made the motion before Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue, presiding, that the plaintiff be granted leave of court to dismiss his bill of complaint. In making his motion Mr. Rogers said:

"I have made an exhaustive and painstaking examination of the authorities in this case relating to the questions raised about this bill of complaint, and I have regretfully and reluctantly come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief sought by his bill of complaint."

TRUSTEES VOTE RETIREMENT

The board of trustees of Howard University voted at its annual meeting April 12, 1938 to retire Dr. Scott, he having reached the age of 65. He had served as secretary of the University since July 1, 1919.

The former secretary contended that the trustees were without authority to retire him until he reached the age of 68 years.

His retirement pay is $2,500 a year.

Dr. Scott Has Choice In Case

Former Secretary Allowed to Change Character of Suit

East Tenn News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of the school, was allowed the privilege of withdrawing his now famous suit against Howard University and President Mordecai Johnson Saturday.

The withdrawal was opposed by university officials. The suit filed on June 22 of this year sought a preliminary injunction to restrain the university and President Johnson from interfering with his continuance as secretary until he reached the age of 68 years.

ASKS INJUNCTION

He contended that he would not be deprived lawfully of the right to hold the office of Secretary of Howard University and to exercise and to enjoy the rights, the privileges, and the emoluments of the office of Secretary of Howard University except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated in the retirement legislation of the University until retirement after attaining the age of 68 years, or except for cause sufficient in law deemed sufficient for his removal and an opportunity to be heard before the Board of Trustees of the University.

12-[illegible]-38

12

Knoxville Flash

Counsel for the university and Mordecai Johnson, president, objected on the ground that dismissal of the case without prejudice would leave the plaintiff free to bring another suit.

Counsel for the plaintiff insisted that Dr. Scott should be granted leave to dismiss his case without prejudice to his right to bring such further action as he might be advised to bring.

CHARGES UNFAIRNESS

Further, that at the time suit was filed, and also at the time, counsel, Mr. James Cunningham Rogers stated he believed and still believes that Dr. Scott was unfairly and unjustly dealt with.

Justice O'Donoghue in deciding the motion stated: "It is just a question now of whether this Court should decide at this time to dismiss this suit finally. That would not be in accordance with the spirit with the modern rule of law allowing amendments.... This Court would be put in a position of saying to this plaintiff, 'You have not had your day in Court and you can not have your day in Court'....I think that justice requires that the Court take a liberal view that the plaintiff, if he wishes to should be entitled to file a different kind of suit under the rule providing for transfer of cases from one Court to the other."

12-8-38

Louisville Leader

While no expression could be secured from Dr. Scott or his counsel as to further actions, it is generally assumed by the Washington public that the strategy of Dr Scott's counsel looks to seeking remedy in a Law Court for damages instead of pursuing the suit in equity.

James Cunningham Rogers and Wilbur La Roe, Former Chairman of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole represented plaintiff, Dr. Scott, and Spencer Gordon of Covington, Burling and Rublee, the defendants, Howard University and President Johnson.

Howard University has been called upon during the last two or three years to defend in court some 5 or 6 suits.

At the present time, Albert I. Cassell, architect, has a suit pending against T. L. Hungate, President of the Board of Trustees; Thomas Jesse Jones, a member of the board; Mordecai Johnson, president, and Anson Phelps Stokes for conspiracy and two other suits—one for breach of contract in connection with the Boys' Dormitory buildings, and another for payment of funds due for work in connection with the Extension Program of the University.

New Governing Body Organized at Howard Univ.

WASHINGTON

A progressive step in college administration was taken by Howard University, this week, when a student-faculty group designated as the Collegiate Advisory Council, with Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the college of liberal arts, chairman, was formed.

Organization of the council had been under consideration for several weeks, and the initial meeting, held Sunday, received the enthusiastic support of the entire community.

Afro American

12-31-38

Baltimore, Md.

Although not specifically mentioned in the outline of the new council's work, it is generally understood that the various student problems which created strife among the undergraduates in recent weeks will be among the matters to be considered by the group.

It is the general purpose of the council, as stressed at the first meeting, "to provide a forum where problems affecting the conditions under which students live live and learn at Howard University can be threshed out cooperatively" by a group of students and faculty members representative of the graduate and undergraduate college community.

It was indicated further that the council would "examine critically all phases of college life at Howard, ascertain how conditions may be improved, and suggest general lines of action" for improvement.

Select Problems

Several problems, submitted by individual students and student organizations, were selected for immediate study and discussion. Committees were appointed to attack several of them with the idea of reporting the findings at the next meeting slated for January, when the council will take appropriate action.

Among the problems now being studied are "reduction of cost of living at Howard;" "improvement of student government in the women's dormitories;" "improvement of the college advisory system;" "increasing student income and work opportunities," and "availability of university facilities for extra-curricular activities."

Will Carry Weight

While its recommendations will be only advisory in character, it is expected that the "deliberations of the council will be so fundamentally sound and so representative of the public opinion of the college community that they cannot be ignored," a faculty member pointed out.

* * *

An important feature of the council will be the free and democratic exchange of opinion by students and faculty on problems of common concern. The joint attempt to improve the college community, it is expected, will constitute a valuable educational experience for all who participate, either directly or indirectly.

The body will meet once a month for eight months each school year. Dr. Thompson is chairman, and Miss Horatio Euell, secretary.

Forty-Five on Body

The present membership of the council is made up of sixteen faculty members and twenty-nine students, a total of forty-five.

The faculty members are primarily those who have direct personnel relationships with students, while the presidents of

---

Howard Students Score Probe of Dies Committee

Bee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—The Dies Committee was condemned this week by the Liberal Club of Howard university for accepting "vague and misleading testimony" attacking the New Deal and Negro educational institutions.

John C. Yeldell, chairman of the club, charged that the testimony about Howard from James A. Cobbs follows the Dies committee line "of accepting statements from obviously biased and reactionary individuals."

12-4-38

Chicago Def

Says Cobbs "Sulking"

Cobbs, Yeldell charged, "is still sulking from the defeat of his case against the president of the university. He likewise proved himself to be a friend of the vilest reaction and a traitor to the interests of the Negro people when he attended the notorious Liberty League banquet.

"We consider such vague and misleading testimony as an attack, not only on the Honorable Harold Ickes and the New Deal, but also on Negro educational institutions in general and on the greatest Negro educational institution, Howard university, in particular."

all the general graduate and undergraduate student organizations on the campus, the editor of the Hilltop and all the officers of the student council compose the student representation.

The membership list includes:

Miss Daisy Armstrong, vice-president, student council; Gustav Auzenne, supervisor of student organization finances; Miss Alida P. Banks, acting dean of women; Richard Bancroft, presiden, freshman class;

Boce Barlow, president, senior class; William Bullock, treasurer, student council; Ralph J. Bunche, former chairman, committee on student activities; Miss Leonie W. Burnett, acting head, department of physical education for women;

John H. Burr, director of athletics; Philip Butcher, president, Gamma Tau; Miss Helen Callis, president, Delta Sigma Theta; Arthur F. Carter, president, Clarke Hall Council; Miss Lula V. Childers, director, School of Music;

Arthur Christopher, vice-basileus Omega Psi Phi; Emmett Collins, chairman, Fellowship Council; Frank Coleman, chairman, Discipline Committee; Walter G. Daniel, chairman, committee on student activities;

Miss Jane Dickson, secretary, student council; John Doggett, president, student council; Lewis K. Downing, dean, School of Engineering and Architecture;

Miss Louise Epps, president, Zeta Phi Beta; Miss Horatio Ewell, senior mentor, Frazier Hall; Miss Louise Fowler, president, Y.W.C.A.; Miss Lois Gilkey, president, Alpha Kappa Alpha;

Miss Carlotte Kendrick, president, the Stylus Club; Otta McClarrin, editor, the Hilltop; Clarence McCleod, president, sophomore class; Max Meenes, chairman, scholarship and student aid committee; Claude Oliver, president, junior class;

Edgar Felton, president, Phi Beta Sigma; Charles S. Parker, member, discipline and scholarship committtees; Mrs. Myrtle R. Phillips, member, committee on student activities; Miss Clestine Raven, president, the Women's League;

John C. Robinson, president, Alpha Phi Alpha; Miss Mary Steele, co-chairman, Fellowship Council; Charles H. Thompson, dean, College of Liberal Arts; Miss Hortense Thompson, president, Kappa Mu Honorary Society;

Charles H. Wesley, dean, Graduate School; William B. West, dean of men; Robert White, president, Gridiron Club; F. D. Wilkinson, registrar; Robert Williams, president, Engineering and Achitecture Council;

Frank Reeves, polemarch, Kappa Alpha Psi; John Yeldell, president, Liberal Club; George Leighton, Kappa Mu Debating Society.

COLLEGES

SAYS H.U. PREXY TAUGHT TENETS OF COMMUNISM.

Ex-judge asks dismissal before Dies Committee

Washington.
His preaching of communistic doctrines is suffieient for the removal of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, James A. Cobb, former judge of the municipal court, told the House committee investigating un-American activities, Saturday.

The basis of his charges was the report of Louis R. Glavis, former head of the division of investigations of the Interior Department, under whose direction an investigation of alleged communistic activities at Howard was made in 1935.

Mr. Cobb told the committee that the Glavis report was suppressed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, but was transmitted to the Senate in response to a Senate resolution. It was then printed as a public document.

Published in Afro.
All of the charges made before the House committee were published in the Afro as far back as 1935, but nothing has ever been done about them until this time.

In addition to his charges concerning doctrines preached by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Cobb also brought into the hearing charges that Dr. Johnson was responsible for the mis application of PWA funds allotted to the university and that Secretary Ickes had recommended his removal, but later changed his mind.

Blames N.A.AC.P.
Press as to the supposed reason for the failure of Mr. Ickes to take any action against Dr. Johnson, Mr. Cobb replied that it was probably due to the political influence of the university president through the N.A.AC.P. and toher organizations.

The university was required to pay back to the Government $40,000, the witness said had been misappropriated.

Afro-American
11-12,-38
Baltimore, Md.

Education—1938
Colleges.
6

D.C.

HOWARD U. RETIRES DR. EMMETT SCOTT

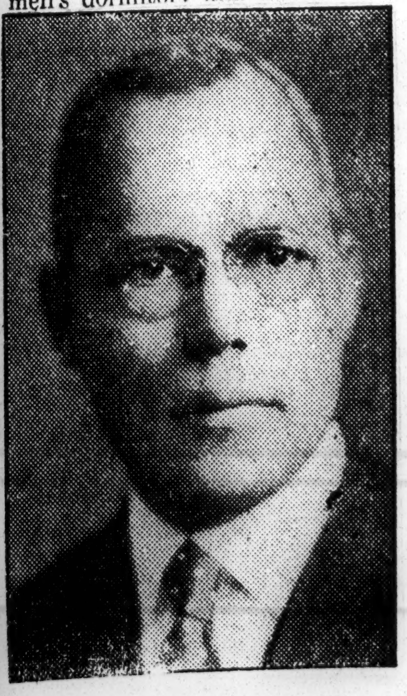
WASHINGTON. — By a vote of 11 to 10, the board of trustees of Howard university voted to retire Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the board and of the university. Dr. Scott has reached the retirement age of 65 years.

The retirement of Dr. Scott came after a stormy meeting of the trustees that lasted from early afternoon until 9 p. m. Tuesday, April 12. The vote was said to have been 10 to 10 with Chairman T. L. Hungate breaking the tie.

At the same meeting, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, was ordered to dispense with non-union labor on his residence and to employ labor that would end the building trades strike which has halted a $1,600,000 university program for three weeks.

The strike began when President Johnson hired nine non-union men to renovate his residence on the campus, the contract involving about $8,000. As a result, 125 union workers were called off the new men's dormitory and library

Call
4-22-38
Kansas City, Mo.



DR. EMMETT J. SCOTT

Trustee Board Cancels Duties Of Dr. Scott

Planet

Judge Cobbs, Head Of Law School, Fails Of Re-appointment

4-16-38
Richmond, Va.

Interesting developments resulted from the annual meeting of the Trustees of Howard University held in Washington, D. C. on Tuesday. The meeting was largely attended and the action of the trustees is said to harbinger a new era of harmony, good will and progress in the history of America's largest institution of higher learning for Negro Youth.

Dr. Scott Retired

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of the institution and private secretary to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington until his death, was voted retirement. The rules of the institution provide for retirement at the age of 65. Dr. Scott will soon attain the retirement age and was voted retirement by the Trustees at the close of the present semester. No action was taken to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the veteran secretary. It is understood, however, that several prominent educators are aspirants for the position, which will be filled at a future meeting of the Trustee Board.

Axe Falls on Cobbs

Former Judge James A. Cobbs, of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, who has been head of the law school at the University, failed of reappointment by the Trustees.

Judge Cobb's term of office expires on June 30th. No successor was named at the Tuesday's meeting of the Trustees. Judge Cobb sucveeded the late Judge Robert Terrell on the bench of the District Municipal Court and held that position until he was replaced on the bench by Judge Armond W. Scott, who is the present presiding judge of the court.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 7, 1938

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON.

To the Editor: The Negro intelligentsia up Washington way seems not to realize that they are practicing a lynching game on the foremost Negro educator in the country today, one who has demonstrated his ability to get things done for Howard University.

Southerners in House and Senate will support Dr. Mordecai Johnson, especially those men of the South who remember the unholy fight made on Dr. Stanly Durkee, former president. It appears that many men, whose good fortune has been to acquire an education, delight in lynching the most outstanding men of the race. No man in our race has gone forward to the goal of success without being pressed by the desperate hounds of envy and hate. The heart of a man or woman who goes to the campus of Howard University wells up with pride at the unrivaled accomplishments brought about by a man of God working unselfishly for his race. He is widely known in eastern North Carolina because of his helpfulness to the ministers, not alone of Freewill churches, but even more than the bishops of either branch of Methodism. The character of a man is what God wants. Price, Washington and Mordecai Johnson are not the most learned, but because of their achievements will live on through the ages.

Now we have one from the hills of West Virginia whose characteristic manner has won Southern friends in Congress to the cause of higher education. His name is Mordecai Johnson. Let me urge in the interest of Negroes everywhere that the intellectual autocrats and critics cease lynching our own people. Not until Negroes return and trust in the God of our fathers will success come to them.

C. M. EPPES.

Greenville.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
SATURDAY JUNE 11 1938

TUSKEGEE'S HEAD HOWARD SPEAKER

Economic Improvement of Negro Is Stressed at Final Exercises.

If the masses of wage earners in the Negro group are ever able to support colored professional groups satisfactorily, their economic lot must be improved, Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, told 250 graduates of Howard University yesterday.

Approximately 5,000 persons attended the final exercises in the out-of-doors amphitheater in which he spoke.

"The approach to this economic improvement," Dr. Patterson declared, "constitutes another frontier to be conquered by the Negro college graduate."

The Tuskegee head said also that there is tremendous waste of human resources among the Negro population in the South.

"This will be fully corrected," he said, "when the Negro ceases to be regarded as a pathological nonentity and is given consideration as a normal, integral, and continuing factor in American life."

Honorary degrees were conferred by President Mordecai W. Johnson on D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan College, Baltimore, and J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. College for Colored Youth, who were made doctors of law, and on Marian Anderson, well-known contralto, who was made doctor of music.

During commencement week the universtiy campus has been decorated with vari-colored lights, American flags and an illuminated "Welcome Home" sign.

Graduates are:

LIBERAL ARTS.

B. A., Magna Cum Laude.

Brooks, Julia A.
Martin, Marion E.

B. A., Cum Laude.

Browne, Vincent J.
Brownlow, R. A.

B. S., Magna Cum Laude.

Goodwin, William P.
Phipps, Mamie K.

B. S., Cum Laude.

Brandon, Nancy E.
Greene, Ernestine A.
Labat, Celestine V.

B. A. Ed., Summa Cum Laude.

Kendrick Martha B.

B. A. Ed., Magna Cum Laude.

Augustine, Estelle J.
Edwards, Vivian I.

B. A. Ed., Cum Laude.

Bragg, Juliamae
Brown Leila F.
Datcher, Frances E.
Weddington, R. T.
Newton, Hubert R.
Stewart, W. A.
Watkins, D. C.

B. A. Home Ec., Cum Laude.

Wood, Mary Crozet

Bachelor of Arts.

Alba, Angel V.
Atkins, Philip T.
Bacon, S. B., jr.
Bagley, Grace E.
Baskerville, Mabel H.
Bradford, Theo. A.
Brooks, W. H., 3d
Brown, Bernard B.
Byas, Vincent W.
Cooper, Maxine E.
Dixon, Eleanor C.
Drew, Lottie L.
Exum, Annie L.
Gordon, Mayme E.
Hamilton, John E.
Hardie, Agnes G.
Hayes, L. J. W.
Herbert, Gertrude A.
Johnson, Joseph I.
Johnson, Matilda E.
Lawson, Victor F.
Lewis, William H.
Martin, Erma L.
McMillan, Clara E.
McMillan, Thelma M.
Mitchell, Curtis P.
Pierce, William A.
Rasby, Nora A.
Reid, Herbert O.
Rivera, Maggie M.
Somers, Luther
Sorrell, Roy Willie
Taylor, Robert E.
Tucker, Percy W.
Washington, W. E.
Wedlock, Lunabelle
Young, Eleanor M.
Young, Lolita J.

Bachelor of Science.

Allen, Fred L.
Armstrong, Levert
Boyd, James H.
Butcher, John W.
Cochrane, C. C.
Cooper, Roscoe V.
Custis, Lemuel R.
Elliott, Theo. H.
Garner, W. E., jr.
Hayes, H. L., jr.
Hill, Welford T.
Holliman, A. Griffin.
LaSaine, H. B.
Lee, Robert Everette.
Luck, Jerry C.
Makel, Eleanor L.
Murray, Maude M.
Parks, June C.
Payne, W. H., jr.
Quick, Clifton M.
Smith, Ralph W.
Taylor, Halley B., jr
Taylor, Harry P.
Wade, William C.
Turner, John A.
Wilson, Robert W.

B. S., Comm.

Andrews, Thomas H.
Biram, George W.
Davis, Benjamin H.
Randall, P. J., jr.

B. A., Ed.

Adams, Travola J.
Anthony, G. E.
Barbour, Erma B.
Black, G. P.
Blagburn, N. F. L.
Booker, Gladys N.
Bradley, Lena O.
Brown, Edwina S.
Cabaniss, Virgil F.
Dines, Dorothy A.
Entzminger, T. P.
Evans, Reba M.
Francis, Charles E.
Hunnicutt, Agnes B.
Jackson, Martha E.
McLinn, Susie M.
Matthews, Edith A.
Maxwell, Ivaline
Morse, Charles E.
Patterson, Eloise M.
Phillips, Dorothy B.
Pinkard, Edna W.
Pullins, Mae Belle
Rose, Milton V.
Runner, Thelma T.
Savoy, Florence S.
Shaed, Dorothy L.
Shaw, Mary A. W.
Simmons, Dorothy M.
Smallwood, M. P.
Thomas, Charles W
Warner, G. W.
West, Bernice H.
Westmoreland, M. S
Williams, Addie C.
Williams, Colleen B
Young, Wm. S., jr.

B. S., Ed.

Carmichael, G. L.
Dixon, Hazel D.
Fagin, Thelma S.
Johnson, Erma B.
Jones, Herbert C.

B. S., Home Economics.

Archer, Martha C.
Booker, Daisy E.
Brown, Thelma E.
Cheevers, Julia S.
Hayden, Julia D.
Murray, Hattie B.
Owings, Letitia D.
Polk, Ona
Reynolds, Thelma M
Wood, Alfreda M.
Woods, Gladys E.

B. S., Art.

Carter, Albert Joseph

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Bachelor of Music.

Jacobs, Clarence E.
Nolan, Robert L.

B. School Music, Cum Laude.

Brown, Mayme G.
Weaver, Vivian LaV.

B. School Music.

Alford, Sarah L.
Logan, James N.
Ross, William E.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

Civil Engineering.

Baynard, John P.
Henderson, C. L., jr.
Naylor, Richard A.

Mechanical Engineering.

Stephens, Everett D.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

Bachelor of Divinity.

Butler, Henry B.
Gandy, Samuel L.
Holmes, Joseph P.
Hopkins, Thomas E.
Moore, Herbert E.
Sideboard, Henry Y.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Bachelor of Laws, Cum Laude.

Cannady, George E.
Waddy, Joseph C.

Bachelor of Laws.

Blackwell, Joel D.
Boulware, Harold R.
Brown, Edwin C.
Daugherty, Wyatt
Hueston, William C.
Kemp, McHenry
McKinney, Leroy H.
Martin, Martin A.
Maxwell, C'sandra E
Page, Edward R.
Rowe, Thaddeus B.
Sandifer, Jawn A.
Wallace, T. W., jr.
Washington, Blanche

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Doctor of Medicine.

Atkinson, W. H., jr.
Brown, R. K.
Burman, Daniel
Crawford, Wm. E.
Davis, E. L., jr.
Douglass, Henry F.
Fisher, Milton S.
Gill, Coleridge M.
Jacob, Harold J.
Johnson, J. W.
Kingsland, J. L., jr.
Lee, Rotan, jr.
Lomanitz, Harry V.
Mitchell, Joseph H.
Nisbitt, A. E.
Sylvester, Joseph A.
Mussenden, G. P.
Purcell, Albert E.
Thomas, Alvin V.
Upperman, Leroy W.
Wayne, Lewis L.
Weaver, Joseph D.

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Dick'n M. W. F., jr.
Gingold, Sol
Haber, Otto
Pickering, L. L.
Sauder, C. S.
Schivetsky, Harry
Ward, William T.

Oral Hygiene.

Blakemore, Mary B.
Fields, Mildred L.
Hoffman, Veronica L.
Marshall, Katherine
Quick, Anne N.
Summerfield, Harry
Doswell, Sarah H.

B. S., Pharmacy.

Howard, Wendell H.
Taliaferro, L. R.
Whitaker, T. J.

Master of Arts.

Adams, Marguerite
Boggess, George
Bowden, Marian C.
Brooks, A. N. D.
Brown, Avonia A.
Clark, John W.
Cox, John M.
Dozier, Verna J.
Dyson, Emily McC.
Garnett, Thomas C.
Greene, J. M. W.
Henderson, Fannie L.
Jackson, Margaret W.
Jones, C[illegible]ice
Larry, Ethel L.
Lewis, Albert O.
Lewis, Fobola M.
Banks, Allan A., jr.
Manigaulte, John W
Martin, Robert E.
McCoy, Ida L.
Mitchell, James B.
Morton, Mary E.
Orr, Lucille A.
Penn, Lemuel A.
Perkins, Eugenia P.
Reed, Bernice A.
Robinson, Avis P.
Robinson, Evelyn B.
Taylor, Genevieve
Tyms, James D.
Williams, Bernice C.
Williams, Edna G.
Williams, Wilson E.

M. A., Social Work.

Kent, Ida Ball

Master of Science.

Anderson, Joseph
Derrick, G. Edythe
Dodson, Willie Anna
Eason, John C., jr.
Green, Leila S.
Derrick, G. Bernice
Jones, Clifton W.
Luck, Teresa L.
Pinkard, John H., jr.
Smith, Ruth M.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

Holmes, D. O. W.
Lee, J. R. E.

Doctor of Music.

Anderson, Marian

COMMISSIONS.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, Army of the United States.

Armstrong, Le Vert
Boyd, James H.
Cochran, C. C.
Garner, W. E.
Williams, Millard
Goodwin, Wilbur C.
Payne, William H.
Harris, L. A.
Randolph, Horace D.
Tolliver, James T.

Certificates of Eligibillity.

Davidson, Frederic E.
Taylor, Halley B.
Browne, Vincent J.
Plummer, Justin.

INTERNS, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical.

Brown, Randolph K.
Davis, Edward L.
Douglas, Henry F.
Gill, Coleridge
Kingsland, James L
Wayne, Lewis L.
Weaver, Joseph D.

Dental.

Pickering, L. Irving

SCOTT GOES OUT—HILL GOES IN

DR. EMMETT J. SCOTT

The REV. RICHARD H. HILL

Shown above are Dr. Emmett J. Scott, whose full retirement as secretary of Howard University was voted by the executive committee of the board at a meeting, Thursday, at the institution in Washington, and the Rev. Richard H. Hill, appointed to succeed him, up to and including the next meeting of the trustees. Dr. Scott recently filed a petition in court asking that the university be restrained from forcibly retiring him. The trustees voted in April to retire him, and at the same time dismissed ex-Judge James A. Cobb, who is fighting his dismissal. Both cases have been advanced to the October term of court, but in the Cobb case the court warned that anybody who took the position filled by the ex-judge did so at his own peril.

Afro American
7-9-38
Baltimore
Md.

Dr. Emmett Scott Withdraws Plea For Injunction; Howard Trustees Name Hill To Post

Daily World
7-4-38
Atlanta
Ga.

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of Howard University, withdrew Monday his plea for a temporary injunction to restrain the university trustees from retiring him from employment as secretary. Withdrawal of the plea for a temporary injunction does not alter his suit to permanently restrain the trustees, however. That will come up in the regular October term of court and be heard on its merits.

retirement of Dr. Emmett J. Scott as secretary of the board of trustees of Howard university was voted by the executive committee of the board at its meeting held at the university Thursday, June 30.

Rev. Richard Hurst Hill was appointed to serve as secretary of the board of trustees and of the university from the period of July 1, 1938, up to and including the next meeting of tthe board of trustees. Mr. Hill has served during a period of six years as assistant and executive secretary to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university.

Howard Has A Professor From Paris

Defender
10-1-38
Chicago
Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30— The school of religion of Howard university announces that Paul T. Lutov of Paris, France, is visiting professor for the academic year 1938-1939. Professor Lutov is assistant professor of biblical interpretation with special reference to the Old Testament. He is exceptionally able in this field.

Succeeding Dr. William Y. Bell, now Bishop of the C.M.E. church, the School of Religion brings to its staff Dr. J. Leonard Farmer, professor in Wiley college, and former professor in Gammon Theological seminary. Dr. Farmer received his A.B., S.T.B., and Ph.D. from Boston university.

While Dean Thurman is on sabbatical leave, James D. Tyms, A.B., Lincoln university (Mo.), B.D., and A.M., Howard university, will teach Mr. Thurman's classes, serving as instructor in theology. Leonard Terrell, A.B., B.D., Howard university, will have charge of the chapel, serving in the capacity of acting dean of the chapel.

Education—1938
Colleges.

D.C.

Lay Plans For Enlarging R. H. Terrell Law School

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The executive committee of the Robert H. Terrell Law School has been directed to secure new estimates for enlarging the building to be ready for the school opening next fall, following the annual meeting of the board of trustees here last week.

The board also authorized the conferring of degrees on graduates at the annual commencement to be held here on June 15. Judge Edward W. Henry was sent a letter congratulating him on his nomination for Congress.

The trustees present at the meeting included LaFayette F. Hershaw, president; Philip W. Thomas, vice president; Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary, Augustus W. Gray, treasurer: George A. Parker, dean, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of Judge Terrell in whose honor the school was named.

Architect Is Sued By Howard U.

9-24-38

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—Howard University is seeking to collect the sum of $7,392.69 it claims Albert I. Cassell, formerly university architect, owes it for rent and telephone and telegraph charges for the period from July 1, 1933, to June 30, last.

It filed suit in the United States District Court last Friday, asserting a gross indebtedness of Mr. Cassell to the university of $8,436.17 less payments totaling $1,043.48.

CASSELL SDES, TOO

Mr. Cassell has pending in the United States District Court a suit against the university for the sum of $26,250 which he claims is owed him for services in connection with its expansion program.

He is also suing the university for damages of $50,000 for breach of contract.

He is also suing Dr. Mordecai W Johnson, president of the University, and Dr. T. L. Hungate, Dr Thomas Jesse Jones and Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, university trustees, for damages of $250,000, for an alleged conpiracy resulting in the breach of his contract with the university as its architect.

Howard's Chemistry Plan Best Among

9-17-38

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Howard University boasts the finest equipped plant for graduate study in Chemistry in Negro education, and one of the most modern and carefully equipped plants in the United States.

The Department plans for the coming year, in addition to the continuation of the present research activities, the introduction of several new fields of research. One of these fields will deal with the properties and behaviour of unimolecular films, the study of chemical structures and reactions in such films.

The following appointments were made for the coming year: Robert Lloyd, Graduate Assistant, B. S. in Chemical Engineering, Purdue University; Chappelle C. Cochrane, Graduate Assistant, B.S. in Chem- University; Thaddeus F. Aubry, Graduate Assistant, B. A., Dillard University; Robert L. Taylor, Graduate Assistant, B. S. in Chemistry, Lincoln University, Mo.; Arthur A. Wall, Graduate Fellow, B. S. University of Pittsburgh; William P. Goodwin, Graduate Fellow, B. S., Howard University.

The aforementioned students will pursue graduate work in the Department of Chemistry leading toward the Master's degree in Chemistry, and are the recipients of Fellowships granted by the University for graduate study in this field.

—Color and Candid Camera Aid Botany At Howard Univ.

Black Dispatch

10-1-38

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of the adoption of the new plan of study at Howard university, a large number of students, during their first year, undertake a single laboratory course in botany. It soon became apparent that the dried specimens alone from the herbarium, which had to be used during the winter months, would convey scant knowledge of the plant as it appears in nature. To make the herbarium plants of service to this large group of young students application has been made of color and candid photographs.

10-1-38

Accompanying each herbarium sheet of plants used in this beginning course is a photographic reproduction of the plant in natural color or an 8x10 black and white candid photograph, which faithfully displays the outstanding characters or parts of the plant used to distinguish it from its closely related forms. To further widen the students' acquaintance with these plants, group photographs have been made illustrating the field, forest or garden habits of the plants. These photographs, especially in the case of the native plants, have been made to demonstrate the individual peculiarities, the different plant associations, the societies and the water relationships.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Football Out at HU

Afro-American

10-15-38

Team's Showing Prompts Vote by Athletic Board

By ART CARTER

WASHINGTON.

In a drastic move, actuated by the continual poor showing of Bison football teams during the past decade, subsequent caustic criticism, and inability to finance teams properly, Howard University's board of athletic control, Friday night, voted to recommend the discontinuance of football as a major sport on the Hill.

Baltimore, Md.

The decision was reached after a hectic session in which alumni members fought for abolishment of the sport, and student representatives sought to have the game continued on the school's varsity athletic program.

President Won't Talk

The recommendation will be presented officially to the University board of trustees for approval or rejection at its next meeting —scheduled here for October 22.

The board's action was not officially announced, and late Monday President Mordecai W. Johnson declined to comment on the proposal because he was "not sure such a recommendation exists."

Dr. Johnson stated that such matters usually reach his desk "two or three days" after the meetings and he had no comment because as far as he knew the recommendation was merely a "hypothetical situation."

Most Drastic Yet

The proposal, without question, the most drastic step taken in connection with the school's athletic affairs since 1927 when Dr. Johnson discontinued the football team's training table, will be of far-reaching importance to the city as well as the institution if approved by the trustees.

It is without precedent in the annals of collegiate football.

Tired of Losing

It represents a culmination of efforts of disgruntled alumni members who long ago became weary of watching the Bison elevens, once powerful and the cr of the collegiate crop, go dow bitter defeat week after week, month after month, and year after year.

Prominent alumni representatives in Washington have intimated on several occasions this year that such action would be taken if the team failed to make a better showing.

Afro American

The graduates charge that the sport is not properly administered at Howard, largely because of the administration's attitude toward athletics and the fact that the budget allowance for athletics is much too low for an institution of Howard's size.

They contend that if the school is unwilling to conduct football properly, it should discontinue the gridiron activity rather than sub-

10-15-38

ect alumni members to wholesale mbarrassment and lose prestige or the Blue and White. This nove, they say, will at least bring he deplorable situation to the attention of responsible persons, who, have heretofore, completely gnored protests and complaints.

No Training Table

Since 1927, when President Johnson discontinued the training table, Howard has been on a definite decline insomuch as football is concerned. Whereas, the Bison elevens formerly ruled the country on the gridiron, the current teams have been the door mat of conference opponents as well as non-conference opponents.

Three coaches, Dr. Charles West, Thomas Verdell, now at Virginia State College, and the incumbent, Harry R. Payne, have attempted unsuccessfully to build winning teams. West served in 1928, was let out and returned to work for two years in 1934 and '35. Verdell was in charge from 1929 to 1933, and Payne took over the reins in 1936 and is now serving his third year.

Lost 75 Per Cent of Games

Neither have had any degree of success worth applauding . The Bisons have lost nearly 75 per cent of their games during the decade, and the situation reached its anti-climax in 1936, when on October 14, the team, then captained by LaVerte Armstrong, a Washington youth, went on "strike."

They walked out on the university the day of the game with Union University, causing the school to forfeit the game to the Richmond school and break gridiron relationships with the Panthers.

In addition, the strike forced cancellation of the 1936 Howard-Lincoln classic, which was to have been played in Washington. Students also went on a one-day sympathy strike as a means of endorsing the demands made by the players, who sought better facilities for training (including a training table) increased medical attention, better equipment, and student aid. The aid was requested in the form of jobs for players who were unable to support themselves.

Improvement Slight

That petition was never fulfilled by the school trustee board, although the next year an improvement was made in equipment. Most of the present Howard team, however, has no aid and consequently many of them have to work at outside jobs, which prevent them from attending the practice sessions en masse. On the other hand, a number of would-be players refuse to report for the squad because of existing conditions.

The biggest problem to the coach, though, is ineligibility. For the past three years, fifty per cent of the dependable players have become ineligible for participation during the spring semester, which partially substantiates protests that the scholastic requirements placed upon the athletes is too high.

Frank W. Coleman is chairman of the board which voted to recommend the discontinuance of the sport. Other members include John H. Burr and V. D. Johnston, head of the department of physical education and university treasurer, respectively, who are faculty representatives; James (Pete) Tyson, James M. Carter and Dr. S. L. Catlett of New Jersey, alumni representatives; and John Doggett, president of the Student Council; Arthur Elliott and William Harps, student representatives.

In three games this season, the Bisons have been unable to score a point, while three opponents—Miner Teachers' College, Morgan and Shaw—piled up forty. In the opening contest, they lost to Miner, 12-0; Morgan beat them in Baltimore on October 1, 22-0, and last Saturday they dropped another home tilt to Shaw, 6-0.

Inasmuch as the remainder of the 1938 schedule calls for them to meet opponents generally regarded as potentially stronger than Shaw, even the most ardent well-wishers of Howard feel that the Bisons are headed for another disastrous season. The Blue and White eleven is slated for six more games with Virginia State, West Virginia State, Cheyney Teachers' College, Hampton, and St. Paul as opponents on successive Saturdays, and climax the campaign with Lincoln in the annual Thanksgiving Day classic—which is carded for Washington.

Of the six teams, only Cheyney is considered a weaker eleven on paper.

Suit Against Howard By Dr. Scott Delayed

Journal and Guide 10-22-38

Seeks To Force The University To Keep Him As Secretary

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Trial of the suit of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of Howard University, was postponed indefinitely in the United States District Court last Monday.

Similarly, as was done in the case of former Judge James A. Cobb against Howard University, the motion for a preliminary injunction was withdrawn in June and the suit was advanced for trial to October 17.

The postponement, it is believed, was obtained so as to avoid its trial before Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue, who last week in a sweeping decision held that Howard University has the right to terminate the services of its employees whenever the trustees decide to do so.

SEEKS INJUNCTION

Dr. Scott is seeking a mandatory injunction to force Howard to continue him as its secretary until he reaches the age of 68 years. He was born February 13, 1873, and will not be 68 years of age until February 13, 1941.

The board of trustees at its meeting on April 12 voted retirement for Dr. Scott, effective June 30. At the time he had reached 65 years of age.

It is the contention of Dr. Scott that under the retirement regulations of the university, the board of trustees can retire a professor or administrative officer at the age of 65 years only upon the application of such professor or administrative officer.

The assignment commissioner of the United States District Court said that the case was not continued to any definite date, but it was certain it would not be heard this week.

Education — 1938
Colleges.

D.C.

WASHINGTON D C POST
SATURDAY JUNE 11 1938

Tuskegee Head Talks to 5,000 At Howard U.

Class of 251 Hears Address on Colored Race as Human Resource.

Failure of the South to make the most of human resources in its colored population was the theme of the commencement address delivered by Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, yesterday to 251 candidates for degrees at Howard University.

On behalf of the board of trustees, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Dwight O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan College, Baltimore, and on J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee. The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Marian Anderson, contralto.

Commencement exercises held in the open air amphitheater in the campus in front of Douglass Hall, where more than 5,000 persons were seated, were preceded by an academic procession led by Dr. Johnson, the trustees, administrative officers, deans and faculties of the nine schools and colleges, and including university alumni and candidates for degrees.

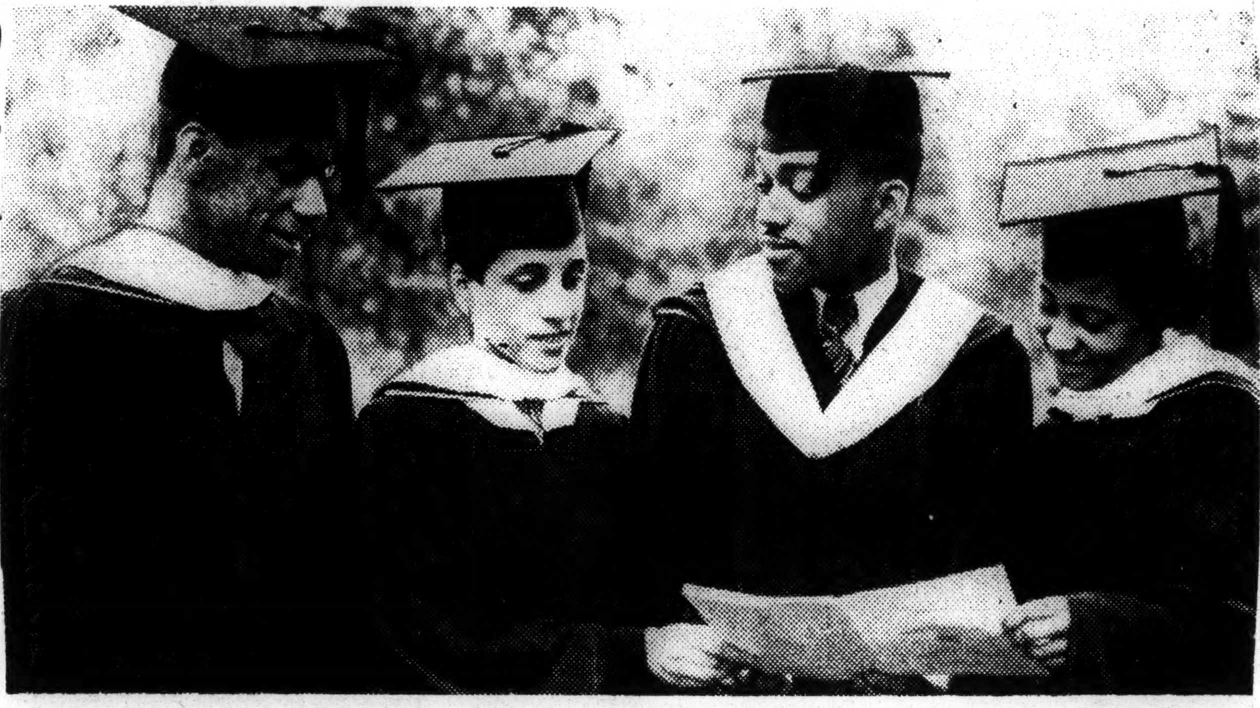
Stresses Human Resource.

"This nation is becoming increasingly alive," said Dr. Patterson, "to the fact that a great agricultural-industrial economy built upon the unremitting toil of its women and children is not particularly a glorious one, to say nothing of its failure to achieve the ideals of democracy.

"It is most heartening when students of the South's socio-economic problems, such as Howard W. Odum and Gerald Johnson, point out the failure of the South to make the most of the human resources resident in the Negro, and show this failure as a part of the tremendous waste of the human resources of the region. This waste has certainly been two-fold in the case of the Negro, denying him full participation in the development of the region, and refusing him adequate educational facilities.

"This will be fully corrected, as pointed out, when the Negro ceases to be a pathological nonenity and is given consideration as a normal, integral, and continuing factor in American life. Such an attitude, as stated, will place less emphasis on the Negro's ethnic constitution and more on his relationship to the progress of the region."

Howard University Awards Degrees to 251 Students



Post Staff Photos

Among those who were graduated from Howard University yesterday were (left to right) John Pinkard jr., master of science; Bernice H. West, bachelor of arts; J. M. Waldron Greene, master of arts, and Addie Williams, bachelor of arts.

Candidates for Degrees.

Degrees were conferred upon the following candidates:

The list of graduates followers:

LIBERAL ARTS.

B. A., Magna Cum Laude.

Julia A. Brooks
Marion E. Martin

B. A., Cum Laude.

Vincent J. Browne
R. A. Brownlow

B. S., Magna Cum Laude.

William P. Goodwin
Mamie K. Phipps

B. S., Cum Laude.

Nancy E. Brandon
Ernestine A. Greene
Celestine V. Labat

B. A. Ed., Summa Cum Laude.

Martha B. Kendrick

B. A. Ed., Magna Cum Laude.

Estelle J. Augustine
Vivian I. Edwards

B. A. Ed., Cum Laude.

Juliamae Bragg
Leila F. Brown
Frances E. Datcher
R. T. Weddington
Hubert R. Newton
W. A. Stewart
Dorwatha C. Watkin

B. A. Home Ec., Cum Laude.

Mary Crozet Wood

Bachelor of Arts.

Angel V. Alba
Philip T. Atkins
S. B. Bacon, jr.
Grace E. Bagley
Mabel H. Baskerville
Theo. A. Bradford
W. H. Brooks 3d
Matilda E. Johnson
Victor F. Lawson
William H. Lewis
Erma L. Martin
Clara E. McMillan
Thelma M. McMillar
Curtis P. Mitchell
Bernard B. Brown
Vincent W. Byas
Maxine E. Cooper
Eleanore C. Dixon
Lottie L. Drew
Annie L. Exum
Mayme E. Gordon
John E. Hamilton
Agnes G. Hardie
L. J. W. Hayes
Gertrude A. Herbert
Joseph I. Johnson
William A. Pierce
Nora A. Rasby
Herbert O. Reid
Maggie M. Rivera
Luther Somers
Roy Willie Sorrell
Robert E. Taylor
Percy W. Tucker
W. E. Washington
Lunabelle Wedlock
Eleanore M. Young
Lolita J. Young

Bachelor of Science.

Fred L. Allen
Levert Armstrong
James H. Boyd
John W. Butcher
C. C. Cochrnae
Roscoe V. Cooper
Lemuel R. Custis
Theo. H. Elliott
W. E. Garner, jr
H. L. Hayes, jr.
Welford T. Hill
A. Griffin Holliman
H. B. LaSaine
Robert Everette Lee
Jerry C. Luck
Eleanor L. Makel
Maude M. Murray
June C. Parks
William H. Payne, jr
Clifton M. Quick
Ralph W. Smith
Halley B. Taylor, jr
Harry P. Taylor
William C. Wade
John A. Turner
Robert W. Wilson

B. S., Comm.

Thomas H. Andrews
George W. Biram
William C. Hueston
McHenry Kemp
Leroy H. McKinney
Benjamin H. Davis
Philip J. Randall, jr
Jawn A. Sandifer
T. W. Wallace, jr.
Blanche Washington

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Doctor of Medicine.

W. H. Atkinson, jr.
R. K. Brown
Daniel Burman
Wm. E. Crawford
E. L. Davis, jr.
Henry F. Douglass
Milton S. Fisher
Coleridge M. Gill
Harold J. Jacob
J. W. Johnson.
J. L. Kingsland, jr.
Rotan Lee, jr.
Harry V. Lomanitz
Joseph H. Mitchell
A. E. Nisbitt
Joseph A. Sylvester
G. P. Mussenden
Albert E. Purcell
Alvin V. Thomas
Leroy W. Upperman
Lewis L. Wayne
Joseph D. Weaver

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

M. W. F. Dick'n, jr.
Sol Ginzold
Otto Haber
L. I. Pickering
C. S. Sandler
Harry Schivetsky
William T. Ward

Oral Hygiene.

Mary B. Blakemore
Mildred L. Fields
Veronica L. Hoffman
Katherine Marshall
Anne N. Quick
Harry Summerfield
Sarah E. Doswell

B. S., Pharmacy.

Wendell H. Howard
L. R. Taliaferro
T. J. Whitaker

Master of Arts.

Marguerite Adams
George Boggess
Marian C. Bowden
A. N. D. Brooks
Avonia A. Brown
John W. Clark
John M. Cox
Verna J. Dozier
Emily McC. Dyson
Thomas C. Garnett
J. M. W. Greene
Fannie L. Henderson
Margaret W. Jackson
Clarice Jones
Ethel L. Larry
Albert O. Lewis
Fobola M. Lewis
Allan A. Banks, jr
John W. Manigaulte
Robert E. Martin
Ida L. McCoy
James B. Mitchell
Mary E. Morton
Lucille A. Orr
Lemuel A. Penn
Eugenia P. Perkins
Bernice A. Reed
Avis P. Robinson
Evelyn B. Robinson
Genevieve Taylor
James D. Tyms
Bernice C. Williams
Edna G. Williams
Wilson E. Williams

M. A., Social Work.

Ida Ball Kent

Master of Science.

Joseph Anderson
G. Edythe Derrick
Willie Anna Dodson
John C. Eason, jr.
Leila S. Green
G. Bernice Derrick
Clifton W. Jones
Teresa L. Luck
John H. Pinkard, jr.
Ruth M. Smith

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

D. O. W. Holmes
J. R. E. Lee

Doctor of Music.

Marian Anderson

COMMISSIONS.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry.

Officers Reserve Corps, Army of the United States.

LeVert Armstrong
James H. Boyd
C. C. Cochrane
W. E. Garner
Millard Williams
Wilbur C. Goodwin
William H. Payne
L. A. Harris
Horace D. Randolph
James T. Tolliver

Certificates of Eligibility.

Frederic E. Davison
Halley B. Taylor
Vincent J. Browne
Justin Plummer

INTERNES, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical.

Randolph K. Brown
Edward L. Davis
Henry F. Douglas
Coleridge Gill
James L. Kingsland
Lewis L. Wayne
Joseph D. Weaver

Dental.

L. Irving Pickering

B. A., Ed

Travola J. Adams
Gertrude E. Anthony
Erma B. Barbour
Gertrude P. Black
N. F. L. Blagburn
Gladys N. Booker
Lena O. Bradley
Edwina S. Brown
Virgil F. Cabaniss
Dorothy A. Dines
T. P. Entzminger
Reba M. V. Evans
Charles E. Francis
Agnes B. Hunnicutt
Martha E. Jackson
Susie M. McLinn
Edith A. Matthews
Ivaline Maxwell
Charles E. Morse
Eloise M. Patterson
Dorothy B. Phillips
Edna W. Pinkard
Mae Belle Pullins
Milton V. Rose
Thelma T. Runner
Florence S. Savoy
Dorothy L. Shaed
Mary A. W. Shaw
Dorothy M. Simmons
M. P. Smallwood
Charles W. Thomas
G. W. Warner
Bernice H. West
M. S. Westmoreland
Addie C. Williams
Colleen B. Williams
Wm. S. Young, jr.

B. S., Ed.

G. L. Carmichael
Thelma S. Fagin
Erma B. Johnson
Hazel D. Dixon
Herbert C. Jones

B. S., Home Ec.

Martha C. Archer
Daisy E. Booker
Thelma E. Brown
Julia S. Cheevers
Julia D. Hayden
Hattie B. Murray
Letitia D. Owings
Ona Polk
Thelma M. Reynolds
Alfreda M. Wood
Gladys E. Woods

B. S., Art.

Albert Joseph Carter

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Bachelor of Music.

Clarence E. Jacobs
Robert L. Nolan

B. School Music, Cum Laude.

Mayme G. Brown
Vivian LaV. Weaver

B. School Music.

Sarah L. Alford
James N. Logan
William E. Ross

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

Civil Engineering.

John P. Baynard
C. L. Henderson, jr.
Richard A. Naylor

Mechanical Engineering.

Everett D. Stephens

SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

Bachelor of Divinity.

Thomas E. Hopkins
Samuel L. Gandy
Henry B. Butler
Herbert E. Moore
Henry Y. Sideboard
Joseph P. Holmes

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Bachelor of Laws, Cum Laude.

George E. Cannady
Joseph C. Waddy

Bachelor of Laws.

Joel D. Blackwell
Harold R. Boulware
Edwin C. Brown
Wyatt Dougherty
Martin A. Martin
C'sandra E. Maxwell
Edward R. Page
Thaddeus B. Rowe

Oxford Scholar Added To Religious School Faculty At Howard U.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The School of Religion announces that Paul T. Lutov of Paris, France, is visiting professor in the School of Religion for the academic year 1938-1939. Prof. Lutov is assistant professor of Biblical Interpretation with special reference to the Old Testament. He is exceptionally able in this field. After completing his seminary work in Paris in 1930, he spent an additional year doing post graduate work in the Old Testament. During that year he studied Hebrew and Syriac in the School of Oriental Languages of the Paris Institute Catholique. For three years he studied Hebrew and Old Testament at Oxford University, England, from which university he received the Bachelor of Letters in 1934. Since 1934 Prof. Lutov has been lecturing in the Old Testament History and Literature in the Seminary in Paris. He is on leave of absence for one year.

Succeeding Dr. William Y. Bell, now Bishop Bell of the C.M.E. Church, the School of Religion brings to its staff Doctor J. Leonard Farmer, professor in Wiley College, and former professor in Gammon Theological Seminary. Doctor Farmer received his A.B., S.T.B., and Ph.D. from Boston University. His is one of the most brilliant Ph.D. records made by a graduate of the Boston University School of Theology. He made an excellent collegiate and seminary record and and an "A" record in his Ph.D. work. Doctor Farmer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is recognized as one of the ablest scholars of that denomination.

While Dean Thurman is away on sabbatical leave, James D. Tyms, A.B., Lincoln University, (Mo.), B.D., and A.M., Howard University, will teach Mr. Thurman's classes, serving as instructor in theology. Leonard Terrell, A.B., B.D., Howard University, will have charge of the chapel, serving in the capacity of acting dean of the chapel. Mr. Terrell has served the university before, having had charge of Dean Mays' classes when he was in India in 1936-37.

Age 10-8-38

Age

Judge W. H. Hastie Named Law School Dean by Board

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Intercollegiate football will continue to be a part of the athletic program at Howard University, it was revealed here last week when the University's Board of Trustees, meeting in its semi-annual session on Tuesday, declined to take seriously a suggestion by the board of athletic control that football be dropped.

ATHLETIC BOARD RESCINDS ACTION

The board of athletic control at a special meeting held the night of October 24th, in Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall, took the following action on a petition presented by the student organizations of the University:

"That we go on record as rescinding the action relative to the discontinuance of intercollegiate football at Howard University, and in rescision suggest that the cause and purpose of this action were primarily to obtain the reaction of the alumni, student body, and football team relative to their attitude on the football situation, and of focusing their attention on the same; and since the presentation of the petition by the students of Howard University, and since the opinion seems to favor the continuance of football and in full appreciation of the students' desire, this action is taken."

In its sessions, the Trustees made five major faculty appointments and gave its approval to the proposed construction of a new home economics practice house. Judge William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands was named dean of the School of Law.

Richard Hurst Hill, A. B., S T. B., who has been serving for the past two years as executive secretary to President Mordecai Johnson, was elected secretary of the University to succeed Dr. Emmett J. Scott. Mr. Hill's term of office will begin as of July 1, 1938.

Nineteen of the school's twenty-four trustees attended the meeting October 25, held in the Board Room of Carnegie Library on the campus. T. L. Hungate, chairman, presided.

Reports were submitted by the following trustee committees: executive, finance, nomination of trustees, buildings and grounds, instruction and research, school of law, school of medicine, and school of religion.

The board also heard the annual report of the president of the university, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, the secretary, and the treasurer.

After voting favorably on the continuance of football at the school the board decided to await the constructive recommendations of a special committee appointed by President Johnson to give careful inquiry into the entire athletic and recreational situation at Howard University.

The five major appointments made to faculties of the various schools follow:

The Honorable William H. Hastie, judge of the District Court, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, was appointed professor of law and dean of the School of Law at Howard University, beginning July 1, 1939. The Board expressed its appreciation of the very constructive work which has been done by Professor William E. Taylor during the years of his administration as acting dean of the School of Law. Mr. Taylor will continue as professor of law in the School of Law.

Professor Charles H. Thompson, Ph.D., head of the department of education, and editor of the Journal of Negro Education, was appointed dean of the College of Liberal Arts, beginning November 1, 1938.

Professor Charles H. Wesley, Ph.D., head of the department of history and acting dean of the Graduate School, was appointed dean of the Graduate School, beginning November 1, 1938.

Chauncey I Cooper, M.S., instructor in pharmacy, was continued as acting dean of the College of Pharmacy.

NEW HOME ECONOMICS HOUSE

The board of trustees approved the recommendation of the buildings and grounds committee that a new Home conomics Practice House be constructed at the earliest possible date to meet the urgent needs of the department of home economics of Howard University.

During the lunch hour the trustees inspected the new Founders Library erected at a cost of $1,106,000, which will be available for use by the end of the Christmas vacation of this semester. The trustees also visited the new Men's Dormitories now in process of construction at a total cost of $646,000, and found the project 60 per cent complete.

The previous evening the Trustees, faculty and friends were guests at a reception given in honor of the Trustees by President and Mrs. M. W. Johnson in the newly renovated President's house.

Journal and Guide
11-5-38
Norfolk Va.

CASSELL ANSWERS H. U. SUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3—A legal technicality bars Howard University from collecting nearly one-half of the money it claims he owes the school for rent and other charges, Albert I. Cassell, former university architect, asserts in his answer to the suit brought by the institution.

As against the remainder he allegedly owes Howard, Mr. Cassell states, he is willing that an alleged indebtedness of $6,250 owed him by the university be offset against its demands upon him.

In his answer filed last Friday, Mr. Cassell admits that he became a tenant of the university on July 1, 1933, at a rental of $125 a month. But he denies ever agreeing to pay telephone toll charges, telegraph charges, travel advances, and post office box rental which the university is also seeking to collect from him.

The claim of the university for rent for six months in 1933, the whole of 1934, and eight months and nine days in 1935 is barred by the statute of limitations, Mr. Cassell says, because it was not made within three years of the time when the rents became due and chargeable. The rents for this period total $3,287.44. The whole amount the university seeks to recover is $7,392.69.

Mr. Cassell adds that if certain telephone bills totaling $1,043.48 are chargeable to him, $228.30 of such bills is likewise outlawed by the statute of limitations.

Courier
11-5-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

EDUCATION- 1938
COLLEGES

FLORIDA

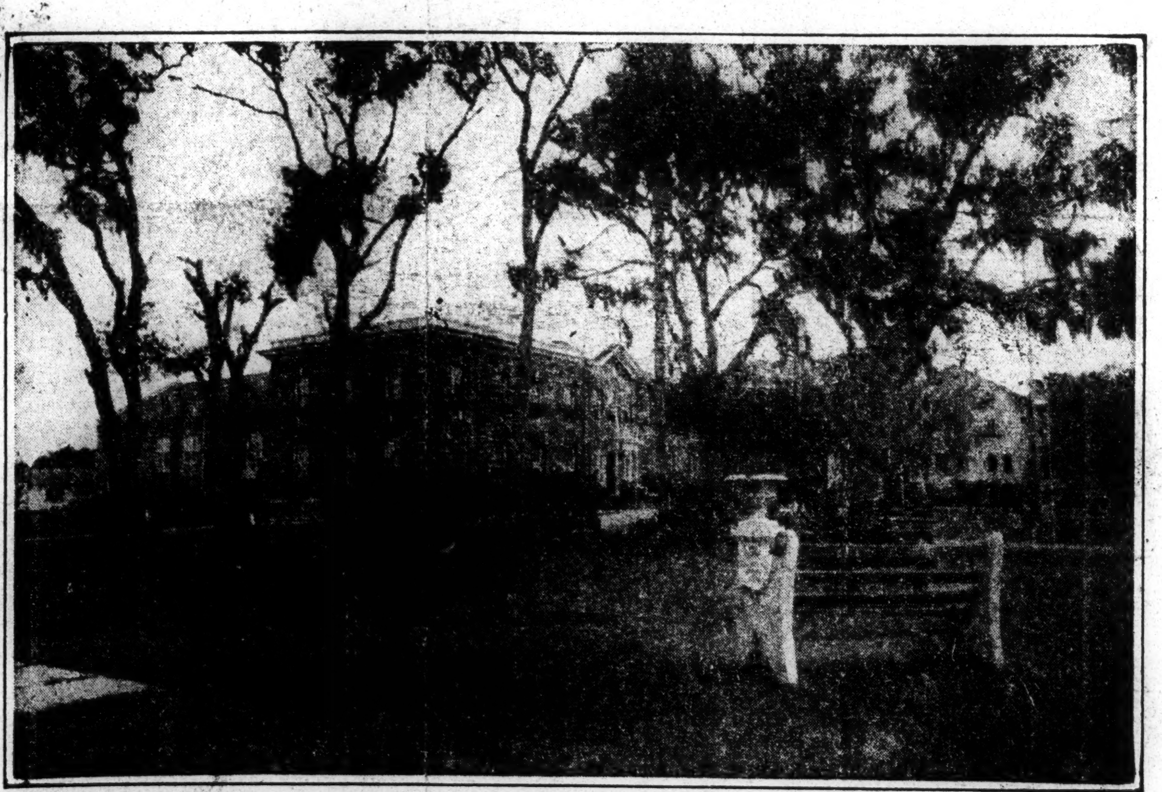
DeLand, Fla., Sun News
December 2, 1938

SUES NEGRO COLLEGE

Idella E. Moore, through her attorney William S. Robinson, has filed a $2,000 law suit against the Bethune-Cookman College, Negro institution in Daytona Beach, Circuit Court records show.

Daytona Beach, Fla., Sun-Record
November 23, 1938

Famous Negro College



Bethune-Cookman College, founded and still directed by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, nationally known Negro leader who resides here, is one of the best known Negro schools in the South, and each Sunday afternoon opens its auditorium to white friends for programs of Negro music and folk-lore. Crowds attend.

Education - 1938 General

Colleges

Theology Schools Lag Behind Others

Defender 9-3-38 Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Pointing out the lag of Race theological schools behind the advance of other schools of education, Dean Mays of Howard university, writing in the Crisis, commented upon the need for progress in what he called "The Most Neglected Area of Negro Education."

Dean Mays stated that during the last 25 years, millions of dollars have been contributed by philanthrophists to the creation of over 40 Class-A and B colleges, but he pointed out that little has been done to improve theological and religious schools in that time.

"Notwithstanding the fact that Negro ministers as a group have lost prestige, it is still true that the Negro minister is the most significant leader of the Negro masses," Dean Mays wrote.

EXCHANGE STUDENTS

Defender 12-24-38 Chicago Ill.

Fernand Pecou, left, exchange student from Gaudeloupe, now at Howard university, Washington, D. C. Vincent Byas of Howard is an exchange student attending the Schoelchoer Lycee at Fort-de-France Martinique.

Education—1938
Colleges
6

Georgia.
6

THRONG HEARS MISS COWEN

Daily World

Thursday evening, February 10, Miss Georgia Cowen, teacher of education at Spelman College, addressed the Child Study Group at the Spelman College Nursery School. Her subject was "The Opportunities of Parents for Building up Ease in Reading in Children."

2-15-38

Miss Cowen has made a special study of the University of Chicago of Remedial Reading and Children's Literature, and is one of the few teachers in the South who is well trained in this field.

Atlanta, Ga.

The meeting was well attended by many parents, teachers, graduate and undergraduate students.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 10, 1938

SPELMAN PLAYERS LIST ANNOUNCED

33 Are Eligible for Membership.

Thirty-three students were selected as eligible for membership in the University Players, Spelman College campus Little Theater organization, following try-outs last week, it was announced yesterday by John M. Ross, acting director.

A total of 65 persons attended the tryouts. Most of the candidates chosen have theatrical experience in either high school or community playhouse dramatics, said Ross. The first production of the Players is scheduled for late November.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 6, 1938

John Hope lecture series at Atlanta University will begin November 18 with Dr. Arthur H. Compton, professor of physics, at the University of Chicago, scheduled to speak at 11 o'clock in Sisters chapel.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
September 4, 1938

Record Enrollment Expected At Paine College This Year

Same Faculty to Be in Charge of Courses During Coming Season—Typing, Shorthand Offered Students for First Time — Class Work Thursday

The 56th session of Paine college will begin tomorrow. New students will report at the college. From all indications the largest and best prepared entering classes in the history of the college will enroll. Applications for admission have been received from 73 towns and cities, and 14 states. The entering program for freshmen will take place on Monday and Tuesday. Old students will register on Wednesday. Class work begins Thursday.

There will be no changes or additions in the faculty from last year. In addition to President E. C. Peters, the following will constitute the faculty:

Dean of men and teacher of physics and mathematics, L. R. Harper; dean of women and teacher of English, Emma Gray; registrar and teacher of English, W. L. Graham; librarian and teacher of English, Ruth Bartholomew; business manager and director of N. Y. A. personnel work, W. C. Ervin; teacher of Bible and physical education, Evelyn Berry; principal of high school and teacher of history and coach of athletics, J. W. Brown; teacher of chemistry and associate coach of athletics, coach of debating team, E. B. Chandler; college physician for men and part-time teacher of biology, Dr. J. S. Outler; college physician for women and part time teacher of health education, Dr. Ethel Polk Peters; dietitian and home economics, Clara Spurlock; teacher of economics and sociology, Fred L. Steely; teacher of psychology and education, W. J. Lyda; teacher of German and French, Marguerite Steffan; teacher of music, piano and chorus, Mark Fax; head resident, Bethlehem community house, Thelma Stevens; other members of the staff, Sarah Walton, assistant librarian, James Chiles, high school division; James Gabriel, high school division; Mary Gartrell, matron; Lola I. Gabriel, secretary to president. Allie W. Gardner, Dorothy Weber, Felicia Starks, L. C. Hamilton and Mattie B. Braxton of the Bethlehem community center staff.

Special work will be offered for the first time in shorthand and typing. This new feature will appeal to those who are interested in preparing themselves for this type of business work. The work offered will be of a practical nature as it will be coordinated with the general and business offices of the college, thus offering opportunity for actual practice. Only a limited number of students can be accepted for work of this nature.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 30, 1938

Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, the Bahamas, the Virgin islands and Italy are represented in the Spelman College enrollment this year, the registrar's office announced yesterday. Most of the students are from the south, but many are from New England and the northwest.

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32 Colleges Represented At Atlanta University

Daily World

Graduates of thirty-two colleges and universities in the United States and abroad are enrolled for graduate work in Atlanta University, according to tabulations prepared at the close of registration for the first semester.

While the greatest number of students are graduates of the five colleges of liberal arts in Atlanta, students have come this year from institutions of higher learning located in eighteen states, the District of Columbia and France. The northern and western unversities represented are Iowa State, Arkansas State, Philander Smith College, Northwestern University, Illinois State Normal, Oberlin, Indiana University, Hunter College, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Pennsylvania.

10-24-38

Southern universities which have sent one or more graduate students to Atlanta include Knoxville College, Bluefield State Teachers College, LeMoyne, Louisville Muncipal College, Livingstone College, Leland College, Tillotson College, Johnson C. Smith University, South Carolina State College, Hampton Institute, A. & T. College in Greensboro, North Carolina, Talladega College, Alabama State Teachers College, Dillard University, and Tennessee A. & I. State College.

Atlanta, Ga.

Thirteen graduate students are carrying full-time work in English, eleven are enrolled as majors in the department of history, and ten are enrolled as fulltime students in the department of biology.

Education, economics, and sociology are the next most popular departments this year with eight in each engaged in fulltime study. Five students are working this year for their master's degree in French. Full-time graduate work is being done also in the departments of chemistry, mathematics, and art.

Registration of part-time students is largely in the departments of education, sociology, and economics.

Savannah, Ga., Press
November 2, 1938

WIDESPREAD SERVICE GIVEN BY COLLEGE

GEORGIA STATE HAS STUDENTS FROM 92 GEORGIA COUNTIES

A survey of the enrollment of the Georgia State College at Thunderbolt reveals its widespread service, students being enrolled from ninety-two counties in Georgia and seven other states. Twenty-five students are from out of the state.

The enrollment figures released by Prof. B. F. Hubert, president of the college, shows 606 are enrolled in the college department and 175 in the normal training school.

Outside of Chatham county, Burke county has the largest number of students enrolled, with twenty-two, while Muscogee, which is clear across the state, has twenty. Other counties well represented are the following:

Wayne, 6; Washington, 8; Ware, 10; Sumter, 15; Richmond, 10; Randolph, 11; Liberty, 10; Irwin, 14; Hancock, 15; Grady, 9; Fulton, 15; Emanuel, 6; Decatur, 14; Coweta, 7; Parks, 15; Chatham, 155; Brooks, 6; Bulloch, 8; Bibb, 16; Ben Hill, 5; Tift, 5; Toombs, 5; Seminole; Pulaski; Polk, 9; Mitchell, 6; Lowndes, 9; Laurens, 6; Crisp, 5. The remainder of the ninety-two counties represented have from one to four students each.

Florida, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvana, South Carolina and Virginia are represented by students.

In the ten-year period from 1928 to the 1937-38 term, the college department enrollment increased over 800 per cent., from 53 to 457 students, while from 1928 to the present term, an 11-year period, the increase was ,040 per cent., Professor Hubert stated.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
October 24, 1933

GRADUATES ENROLL

32 Schools Represented at Atlanta University.

Graduates of 32 colleges and universities in the United States and abroad are enrolled for work in Atlanta University, tabulations compiled at the close of registration for the first semester revealed yesterday.

While the greatest number of students are graduates of five liberal arts colleges in Atlanta, students have come from institutions in 18 states, the District of Columbia and France, the tabulations revealed. The full-time work, officials said, is being done principally in the study of English, history and biology, with education, economics and sociology also drawing a large share of the graduate students.

Hope Lecture Series Slates Chi Scientist

Daily World
11-6-38
Atlanta Ga.

The selection of Dr. Arthur H. Compton, professor of Physics at the University of Chicago, as the first speaker in the John Hope Lecture Series, is indicative of the great emphasis Atlanta University is placing on the lectures.

The series will be inaugurated in Sisters Chapel on November 18, at 11 o'clock in the morning. One of the most distinguished men in the field of science, Dr. Compton many times has been honored for his contributions in advancing mankind's knowledge.

Winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1927, he holds membership in leading scientific societies in the United States and abroad including Reale Accademia dei Lincei in Rome, the Prussian Academy of Sciences, the Royal Society of New Zealand, and the Indian Academy of Sciences.

The John Hope Lectures are the outgrowth of a desire by many friends of the late president of Atlanta University to honor the memory of a man who long was recognized as one of the foremost leaders of the Negro race, and one of the outstanding educators of this country.

Doctor Pierce Speaks To Honor Men At Morehouse

Daily World
11-6-38
Atlanta Ga.

The semi-annual honors day program at Morehouse College, was held on Friday (November [illegible]) in Sale Hall Chapel with Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, of the mathematics faculty at Atlanta University, as the principal speaker.

Taking from the pages of history incidents in the lives of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William Howard Taft and Ulysses Grant, Dr. Pierce told the students that the trophies these great men gathered in their youth became bulwarks in their later years.

"In occupying the seats of honor," he told the 39 men of high scholastic rank who filled the front rows of the Chapel, "you are demonstrating that already you have begun to gather trophies in your youth." Scholarship, Dr. Pierce told the students, would be their bulwark later in life when the crises come.

Ten students from Atlanta were among the men honored.

Morehouse Engaged In International Debate

Northwest Enterprise
11-25-38
Seattle Wash.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20, Special—Two students at Morehouse College were named this week to represent the local college at an international debate held on the local campus in Sale Hall Chapel November 21. The visiting team will be a combination of English and Irish students representing the National Union of Students of England and Wales, and the Irish National Union of Students.

On the Morehouse team will be two members of the senior class Daniel George Sampson, of Sumter, South Carolina, and Marshal Cabiness, of Gastonia, North Carolina, who will uphold the affirmative side of the question: "Resolved, That the British Empire is an Obstacle to World Peace." The Anglo-Irish team will defend the negative.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
November 21, 1938

ANGLO-IRISH DEBATERS TO MEET MOREHOUSE

A picked Morehouse College debate team will debate at 8 o'clock tonight in Sale Hall chapel against an Anglo-Irish team on the subject: "Resolved: The British Empire Is An Obstacle to World Peace."

Daniel George Sampson, of Sumter, S. C., and Marshall S. Cabiness, of Gastonia, N. C., will take the affirmative side for Morehouse, while William Thomas Williams, of the National Union of Students of England and Wales and William A. Beers, of the Irish National Union of Students, will defend the negative side. No decision will be rendered.

Atlanta Ga Georgian
November 27, 1938

Atlanta University Plans Parley on Dixie Problems

A one-day conference on "Education and the Problems of the South" will be held at Atlanta University December 3, according to announcement from the office of President Rufus E. Clement Saturday.

The meetings, beginning at 1:30 p. m., will be held in the laboratory High School Building on the campus of Spelman College and will be open to administrators and teachers in public schools, Parent-Teacher associations, businessmen, physicians, ministers and social welfare workers.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
December 16, 1938

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WILL SING

Traditional songs of Christmas cheer will feature the program of the twelfth annual Christmas carol concert to be presented at 8 o'clock tonight in Sisters chapel by students of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College.

Kemper Harreld, director of music at Morehouse and Spelman will direct and the concert will be open to the public without charge. Several new carols will be included, also a number of negro spirituals.

Atlanta Ga Journal
November 26, 1938

The John Hope Lecture

THOSE WHO KNEW Dr. John Hope, first head of the Atlanta University system, and were familiar ~~with~~ his career as a teacher and a leader of his race will recognize as most appropriate the lectureship established in his name. The memorial lecture serves to perpetuate the idealism and leadership of this truly great educator, for it is designed to bring persons of distinction in varied fields of knowledge to the university to address students, faculty and the community at large.

The first John Hope Lecture has just been presented, with Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner in physics, as the speaker. As yet the lectureship has not been permanently endowed, but the university hopes to make it an annual affair, and friends of Dr. Hope have contributed funds sufficient to continue it for a number of years.

Many honors came to Dr. Hope in the sixty-seven years of his life. Five institutions in the United States and Canada awarded him honorary degrees. Phi Beta Kappa gave him its golden key. The educator was selected for the Harmon Award, and philanthropic bodies paid recognition with large grants for extending the scope of his work. Yet no tribute was more fitting than this posthumous honor. The John Hope Lecture is a cultural stimulus as well as a living memorial. As such it eminently deserves to be perpetuated.

Atlanta Ga Journal
September 14, 1938

12,500 Enroll In Georgia's 16 Colleges

University Proper And Dahlonega Show Biggest Gains

A total enrollment of 12,500 is expected in the sixteen colleges under the control of the State Board of Regents this year.

The enrollment was 11,600 last year and there has been a normal increase of approximately 1,000 per year for the past several years.

The University of Georgia and several other units in the state college system will open for freshman enrollments on Thursday of this week. All of the institutions will be under way by next week.

The most notable growths have been in the University of Georgia at Athens and the North Georgia College at Dahlonega. The latter institution, now a junior college, has grown from an enrollment of 195 less than five years ago to more than 500 this year.

Senior colleges in the university system are the University of Georgia at Athens; Georgia School of Technology, Department of Adult Education, Atlanta extension center and division of general extension, all in Atlanta; the University of Georgia School of Medicine in Augusta; Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville; South Georgia Teachers College in Statesboro, and Georgia State Womans College in Valdosta.

Junior colleges in the system are Georgia Southwestern College in Americus; West Georgia College in Carrollton; Middle Georgia College in Cochran; North Georgia College in Dahlonega; South Georgia College in Douglas, and the Abraham Ealdwin Agricultural College in Tifton.

Negro colleges in the system are the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College in Albany, the State Teachers and Agricultural College in Forsyth and the Georgia State College in Savannah.

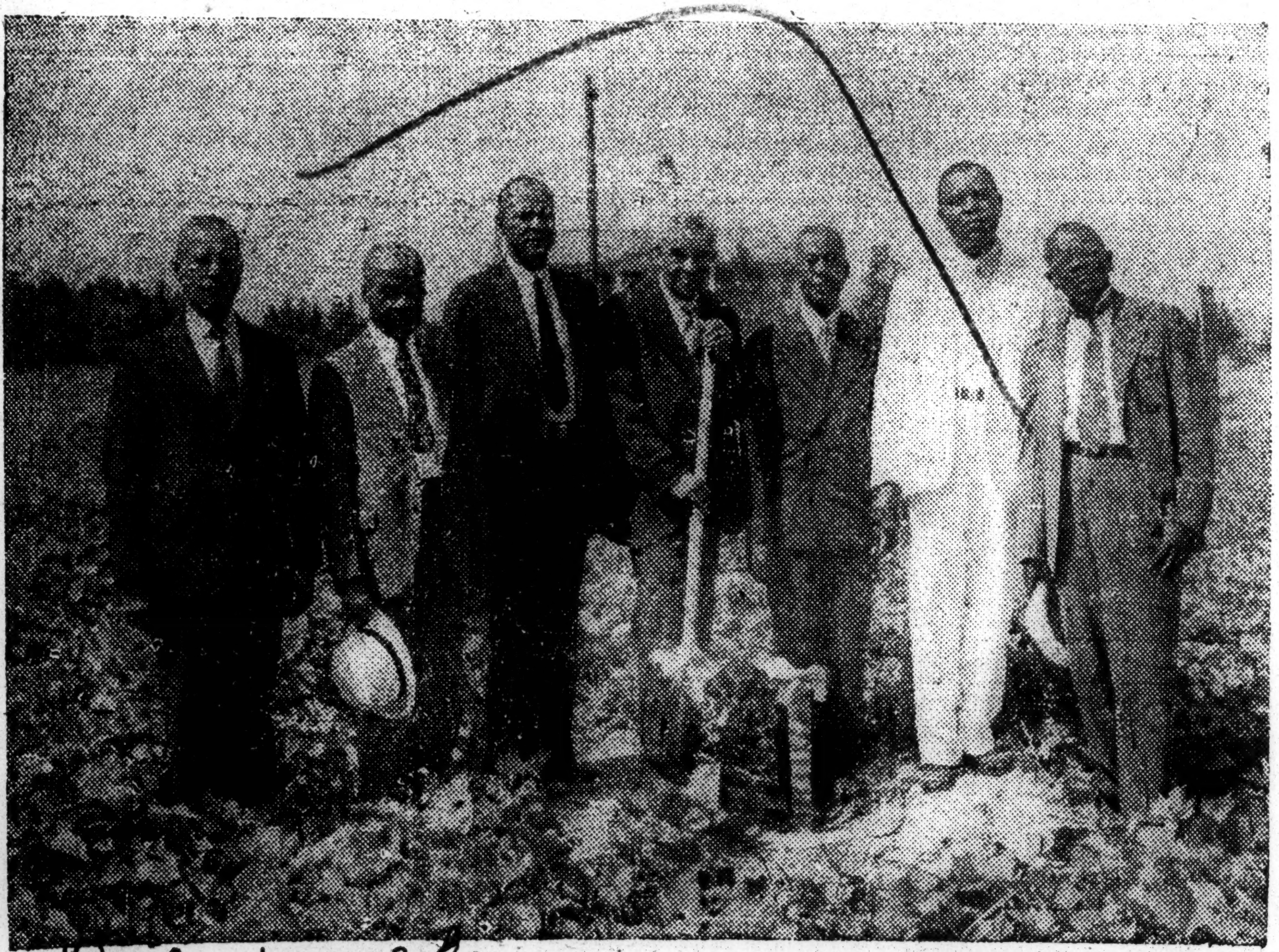
Experiment stations under the supervision of the Board of Regents are the Georgia Experiment Station at Experiment, Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, Agricultural Extension Service in Athens and Engineering Experiment Station of the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta.

Education-1938

Louisiana

Colleges

Break Ground For Leland College Auditorium At Baker, La.



11-3-38

BUILDING COMMITTEE—From Left to Righ Rev. Duke Brown, Rev. D. Lundy, Dr. J. A. Bacote, President of Leland College; Rev. T. A. Levy, Vice President, Baptist State Convention; Jas. E. Gayle, Auditorium Campaign Director; Dr. J. M. Frazier Supervisor Negro Public Schools of Baton Rouge and President of Alumni Association; Rev. E. J. Ellis, President Second District Baptist Association.

Dillard University Is First Negro Liberal Arts College To Offer Floriculture Course

10-1-38

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With the inauguration of courses in floriculture this fall, Dillard University becomes the first Negro liberal arts college to incorporate such work in its curriculum. Instituted after a careful survey of occupational opportunities, the courses are in keeping with the aim of Dillard to fit its program to present-day demands.

Frank G. Mackaness, formerly of the New York Botanical Garden, has been appointed head of this department. A native of Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, England, Mr. Mackaness worked in France and in the Scilly Isles before coming to America. He received his training at the University of Grenoble, Southern France, the Northamptonshire Horticultural Institute in England, the University of Cambridge, and the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, England.

Almost two acres have been set aside on the University campus where students will receive practical application of the principles of floriculture. outdoor laboratory in floriculture this space will be utilized to furnish plants for use about the campus, where students will have opportunity to observe the principles of landscaping and planting under actual conditions.

In addition to the course in floriculture technique, which takes up the practical aspects of the subject, courses in morphology and physiology, taxonomy, ecology, and diseases and pests, are included. A course in soils and fertilizers will round out the department offerings. Resources of the Department of Art will be available for instruction in the laying out of garden plots and the preparation of planting plans.

Dillard University Breaks Ground For Practice House

Age 11-26-38

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Ground was broken at Dillard University last week for a practice house in homemaking and a faculty residence. Made possible by a General Education Board grant, the practice house is expected to enlarge the scope of activities of the homemaking course, participation in which is required of all students, both men and women, who attend Dilliard University. Beginning in the fall of 39 every young woman who enters Dillard will be required to live in the practice house for several weeks before she gradutes.

ADOPT TENURE REGULATIONS O FACULTY MEMBERS AT DILLARD

11-26-38

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25—Adoption of tenure regulations for the faculty and officers of the university and the provision of sabbatical leave for full professors were among the important actions taken by the Dillard university Board of Trustees meeting in New Orleans last week.

Monte M. Lemann and Warren Kearney, both of New Orleans, were re-elected to succeed themselves for terms of three years each.

President William Stuart Nelson reported a number of significant developments in the academic life of the institution and A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital described the outstandin advances in the treatment of tuberculosis and syphilis now takin place at that institution.

Allison Davis, professor of socia anthropology, was granted leave o absence for the second semester o the present school year for the purpose of preparing in book form the results of his present study of adolescents being conducted under the auspices of the American Youth Commission.

Professor Davis will be resident during the second semester in the Institute of Human Relations of Yale university and will collaborate with Dr. John Dollard of Yale university.

EDUCATION - 1938
COLLEGES

LOUISIANA

FLORICULTURE COURSE
OFFERED AT DILLARD.

New Orleans, La.--Two acres have been set aside on the campus of Dillard Univ., where students will receive practical application of the principles of floriculture.

Frank G. Mackaness, formerly of the New York Botanical Garden has been appointed head of the new department. An Englishman, Mr. Mackaness received his training in the University of Grenoble, Southern France, the Northamptonshire Horticultural Institute in England, the cultural Institute in England, the University of Cambridge, and the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, England.

Dillard University is the first Negro liberal arts college to incorporate such work in its curriculum.

Tribune
Oct. 6, 1938
Philadelphia, Pa.

Education — 1938
Colleges.

Maryland

Bowie Becomes 4-Year College; Changes Name

Afro American
6-18-38

BOWIE, Md.—Beginning with the freshmen class in September, Bowie State Normal will award a four-year teacher college diploma and operate under the name, "Maryland State Teachers' College at Bowie," it was announced at the commencement exercises on Saturday.

Baltimore, Md.

The school has been awarding a three-year diploma. It was also announced that the State board of education has reduced the fees of all students from $164 a year to $100 a year for board, lodging and registration.

6-18-38

Dr. Francis M. Wood, director of schools, Baltimore, was the commencement speaker. J. Walter Huffington accepted the graduates into the teaching profession. The next term opens on September 12.

Morgan College Is Destined To Scale The Heights As An Educational Center

Present Regime, Under Dr. Dwight O. Holmes, Represents "Human Side" of Campus Life - - Great Building Program Is Anticipated.

By **WILLIAM G. NUNN**
National Editor

Courier
11-26-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23—Starting out immediately following the Civil War as a Biblical Institute, training young Negroes in the ministry, Morgan College last year celebrated the seventieth year of its existence . . an existence which has seen it spring from a storefront room, where nine students attended, to a dignified institution . . . steeped in the traditions of those who went there seeking knowledge, and those who gave so unstintingly of their knowledge.

Today that same institution proudly boasts of an 85-acre campus, with 11 buildings, a faculty of 41, including administrative offices, assets in excess of $1,250,000 . . . and a football team which is nearing a new record of games played without a defeat.

Maryland . . . and the Negro race as a whole . . . can well be proud of this fine institution, which is teaching its students American ideals under the inspriing, humanitarian direction of one of the finest men we've ever met . . . Dr. Dwight O. Holmes, sixth president of the institution.

Those other remarkable men, who steered Morgan through its early days, deserve eons and eons of credit, but we belleve that Morgan, under Dr. Holmes, will reach the pinnacle he has set out for it.

In recent years, the school has erected a fine athletic field, and even now a fine $226,000 library is nearing completion.

The building, a PWA project, is scheduled to be finished on December 1, and will be able to hold 160,000 volumes.

DR. HOLMES TALKS . . . AND TALKS SENSE

Sitting in the office of Dr. Holmes Saturday morning, we asked him about the past, present and future of the school he left Howard University to head.

And as he talked along, giving us a complete picture of the school, we could see once again just why Morgan is destined to "go places" in the educational world.

Because Dr. Holmes impressed us with being just about the most "human man" we've ever met. It's something that reaches out and grips you. He has the enthusiasm of youth, plus the temperance of rich experience.

He understands the problems of the young man and young woman going to college. He is a staunch supporter and admirer of a full student program, and this most assuredly takes in athletics.

There is the finest spirit of cooperation between his office, the office of the business administrator, the office of the school secretary and the athletic committee.

He's justly proud of Morgan's great football team.

There's plenty that could be written about Dr. Holmes, but we just couldn't go to Morgan College and come away without paying this small tribute to a fine institution and the "most human college head we've ever met."

Education - 1938

Colleges.

Mississippi.

Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times
July 11, 1938

JACKSON COLLEGE FOR NEGROES NOW OWNED BY CITIZENS

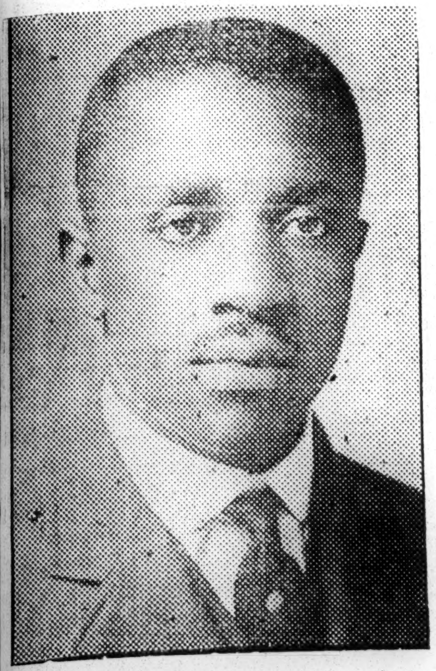
[By The Associated Press]

Jackson, Miss., July 11.—Jackson College for negroes today was owned by a group of Jackson citizens.

Established 50 years ago, the college had been operated by a Baptist Missionary Society of New York State.

W. F. Bond, chairman of the Board of Trustees, in announcing the chang in administration lauded the institution for "noteworthy work in creating a better understanding between the two races."

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
September 25, 1938



Dean Of Theology At Colored School

Rev. A. Walter Williams has resigned as pastor of Hill's First Baptist church to accept the deanship of the Department of Theology at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

Colored Minister Leaves Athens For Theology Post

Rev. A. Walter Williams has resigned as pastor of Hill's Firs Baptist church to accept the pos of dean of the Department of Theology at Jackson college, Jackson Mississippi, one of the South's bes known colored colleges.

Rev. Williams will deliver hi final sermons in Athens today a the well known colored church o which he is pastor, preaching botl morning and night sermons.

Rev. Williams ends his sixtl year as pastor of the church witl a splendid record. He is not onl a capable pastor but is also an educator of note.. An especial interest of the pastor is the colore youth of the community. One o his outstanding achievements i the organization of the Young People's Progressive Club, said to b one of the most active organizations of its type in the city.

Rev. Williams was called to th local church from the First African Baptist church of Bufort, S. C He received his A.B. degree from Morris College, Sumter, S. C., his Master's degree from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. and his B.D. Degree from Oberlin School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio and attended summer session at Union Theological Seminary in New York City. After his graduation he taught at Paul Quinn college, Waco, Texas, Guadalupe College, Sequin, Texas, and Benedict College of Columbia, S. C.

Education - 1938

Colleges
6

Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., News
October 28, 1938

Negro College's 62nd Anniversary Celebrated Here

758

Special music, a half-holiday and a football game will celebrate the 62nd anniversary of Jackson College on Friday, October 28.

The program, opening at 12 o'clock in the college chapel, will consist of music by the chorus and quartet, and contributions from the classes, alumni and friends.

Great opportunities have come to the colored people through Jackson College and similar schools, and donations on the anniversary occasion will help to continue the unique service of this institution.

Jackson College's doors have opened success to hundreds of boys and girls since the college was founded in 1877, a period when free education and Christian training were at a premium. The school has kept pace with progressive education ever since.

Everyone is invited to attend the celebration.

Education-1938

Colleges

Missouri.

NEW JUNIOR COLLEGE TO OPEN TUESDAY

Argus 9-2-38

St. Louis Mo.

Registration for the new junior college to be opened by the Board of Education at Stowe Teachers College, 4318 St. Louis Ave., will be September 6, according to Superintendent of Instruction Henry J. Gerling.

To be eligible for entrance, students must be residents of St. Louis and be between 17 and 20½ years old. They must have graduated from an accredited high school in January, 1937, or later, and have ranked in the upper two-thirds of the class. The colleges are open to both young men and women.

Regular freshman and sophomore liberal arts courses will be offered, and students will be permitted to select subjects from those offered student teachers provided they have the proper pre-requisites.

Classes will be held five days a week from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., there will be no evening classes. Regular faculties of the teachers college will serve the junior colleges, and classes will be held jointly. There will be no tuition changes.

Gaines' School 73 Years Old

East Tennessee News

Lincoln Oldest Land-Grant School In The Nation

12-3-38

Knoxville, Tenn

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — An institution that has come to the limelight by virtue of its involvement in the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision for equal educational opportunities WITHIN the state for the Negro, is one strangely enough, that few people know much about.

This is true in spite of the fact that it is the oldest Negro land-grant college and the third oldest Negro institution of higher learning in the country.

This is Lincoln University, the school from which Lloyd Gaines, the plaintiff in the case just settled by the Supreme Court, graduated in 1935 with high honors.

12,000 HAVE ENROLLED

Lincoln University, standing midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, has for the past seventy-two years been doing quite a job of providing Negro youth with advanced training. Located on the border between the north and the south and surrounded by states whose universities and colleges admit colored students, this school has during its life-time enrolled more than 12,000 individuals from almost every state in the Union.

The physical plant of the school is now in a process of expansion. A ten-year building program, just in its fourth year, has been established to afford more modern facilities AND to care for an expected increase in enrollment.

To the present group of buildings—i. e., the laboratory high school, the dining hall, class and administration building, five dormitories, mechanic arts building, power plant,, president's home and campus cottage—are to be added a library, auditorium, gymnasium, fine arts quarters, and more dormitories.

Though lacking in sufficient library, auditorium and gymnasium space, the institution maintains a supply of equipment and materials such as might meet the needs of the average small college.

ELEVEN PROFESSORS

A total of eleven professors, as many assistant professors, sixteen instructors, and one assistant make up the college faculty, four of whom hold doctorate degrees.

The president, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, first Negro to be awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Kansas, is in his first year at the head of the University and gives promise of further unifying and strengthening the work of the institution in all of its branches.

Coming from colored as well as white schools, and likewise from all sections of the country, the staff of teachers is a representative lot and affords a variety of approach and firmness of opinion that are refreshing for a state college, regardless of its age or color.

At least six members of the faculty are engaged in writing or active research. One has just sent to the press an account of anti-slavery aggitation in the south and is putting the finishing touches on the history of Lincoln University, due for publication in January.

Two others are working on their doctoral dissertations, one in biology, the other in Education. Another is spending his fourth year of residence at Harvard University in pursuit of a doctor of philosophy degree in economics. Still another has in preparation a novel of Negro life. A sixth has been experimenting with hog breeds and recently announced the birth of a litter of thirteen pigs all bearing the "polki-dot" spots he has been trying to perfect.

Gaines' Case Throws Spot Light On Lincoln University

Petitioner Was Honor Graduate In 1935

Journal and Guide

12-3-38

Norfolk Va

AN institution that has come into the limelight by virtue of its involvement in the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision calling for equal educational opportunities within the state for the Negro, is one, strangely enough, that few people know much about. This is true in spite of the fact that it is the oldest Negro land-grant college, and the third oldest Negro institution of higher learning in the country.

This is Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., the school from which Lloyd Gaines, the plaintiff in the case just settled by the Supreme Court, graduated in 1935 with high honors.

Standing midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, the university has, for the past 72 years, been doing a thorough job of providing Negro youth with advanced training. Located on the border between the north and the south, and surrounded by states whose universities and colleges admit colored students, this school has during its life-time enrolled more than 12,0000 individuals from almost every state in the union.

One of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the state, Lincoln University was the first such school established in Missouri devoted exclusively to the education of Negroes. It is the oldest Negro land-grant college in the United States, and was the third Negro college to be established in this country, having been preceded only by Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, and Wilberforce University of Ohio.

PLANT BEING EXPANDED

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period, has been established to afford more modern facilities and to care for an expected increase in enrollment. To the present group of buildings, the laboratory high school, dining hall, class and administration building, five dormitories, mechanic arts building power plant, president's home and campus cottage, are to be added a library, auditorium, gymnasium fine arts quarters, and more dormitories.

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DO GRADUATE STUDY

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Soon to attract school representation are the state association of colored teachers, meeting in Kansas City, the National Council of Teachers of English, meeting in St. Louis, and the Association for the study of Negro History and Life, meeting in New York. The school has a chapter of the American Association of University Professors, and is itself a member of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

A semi-monthly campus publication, the Lincoln Clarion, a student forum, a student council, YMCA and YWCA organizations, fraternal bodies, are all in the hands of students, allow them adequate means of expression, and subserve the self-reliance and resourcefulness that typify the Lincoln University student.

Attending in much larger numbers than heretofore in the upper division of the school, the Lincoln student is encouraged in continuing his education through a low tuition and expense fee and occasional access to NYA and school jobs.

January 14 will be a red-letter day in the history of the institution. At that time, the 73rd anniversary of the school will be observed. Two years later will mark an occasion comparatively few institutions have been able to call their own, the three-quarter century mark.

Education - 1938

Colleges

National Association of College Women.

St. Louis Argus Apr. 29 - 38

Edwina Wright And Ruby Scott Attend CWC Meet

College Women Hold Annual Convention On Pittsburgh U. Campus.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—(ANP)—With hundreds of officials, delegates and visitors present, the National Association of College Women held its 15th Annual Convention here last week-end, the theme of the 3-day session being "Technique for Action on Contemporary Problems."

Friday's opening meeting — both executive and business sessions—were held at Heinz House, the University of Pittsburgh, with Association President Helen B. Crossley, Dover, Del., receiving reports of officers and directors. Submitted reports revealed the association now has the nation.

Highlight of the college women's convention was the banquet held Saturday night at Kaufman's, Alene B. Young, presiding, and Speaker Bertha C. McNeil, Washington, D. C., association journalist, discussing, "New Patterns for Integration." A memorial hour, Sunday afternoon, in commemoration of the life and work of Lucy Diggs Slowe, closed the sessions, the principal eulogies being delivered by University of Pittsburgh Dean Thyrsa W. Amos and Association President Grossley.

Miss Edwina Wright and Miss Ruby Scott represented the St. Louis chapter at the convention.

National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools.

Education-1938

Colleges

J. P. Brawley Heads Deans, Registrars

Defender

Chicago Ill.

4-16-38

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—With approximately 85 delegates in attendance representing 46 schools, the 12th annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schaols was held at Philander Smith college here March 30, 31, and April 1.

The conference was formally opened with a reception given in honor of the delegates by President N. Lafayette Harris and closed on Friday, April 1, with the election of officers to officiate at the 1939 meeting at Bluefield State Teachers college, Bluefield, W. Va.

Dean James P. Brawley of Clark university was elected president to succeed the incumbent Dean G. W Gore of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State college.

Other officers elected were Registrar A. L. Kidd, Florida A. and M. college, first vice president; Registrar J. P. Whittaker, Atlanta university, second vice president; Registrar S. Herbert Adams, Johnson C. Smith university, secretary; Dean J. B. Cade, Prairie View college, assistant secretary; Dean Joseph H. Taylor, treasurer.

The meeting was marked by memorial exercises in memory of Dr. E. P. Davis, deceased dean of Howard university.

The association voted at its final session to appoint a committee to study the whole problem of athletics of other extra-curricular activities such as subsidation, length of season, and limitation of intercollegiate participation to the upper three years of the students college career.

Dr. J. P. Brawley New President Of Body

Daily World

4-16-38

Atlanta Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—James P. Brawley, dean of Clark University and educational advisor for Negro Schools of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church, was elected as president of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools at

DEAN J. P. BRAWLEY

its recent meeting in Little Rock Arkansas. For the three preceding years, Mr. Brawley has acted as treasurer of this organization. Other officers elected for the year 1938-39 are: A. L. Kidd, registrar Florida A. and M. College, first vice president; John P. Whitaker registrar, Atlanta University, 2nd vice president; S. H. Adams, registrar, Johnson C. Smith University, secretary; J. H. Gilbert, registrar, Alabama State Teachers College, treasurer.

The retiring president was George W. Gore, Jr., dean of Tennessee State College.

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National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutions

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 27, 1938

SHAW UNIVERSITY SITE OF DEAN'S CONFERENCE

Negro Educational Leaders Will Attend Three Day Series of Meetings

Shaw University has been announced as the site of the fourth annual conference of the National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutions which will be held from April 28 through April 30.

Featured speakers at the conference will be President Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Garret C. Wilkinson, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Howard Thurman, Dean of Chapel, Howard University.

Doctor Patterson, who is the successor to Robert Moton as President of Tuskegee, will speak at 8 o'clock Friday evening, April 29, on vocational education and guidance.

Dr. Garnet Wilkinson will discuss at 11 o'clock Saturday morning the "Humanization of College Life Without Impairment of Standards." Dr Thurman's address on the "Integration of the Ethical, Social and Educational Program" at 1:30 p. m. Saturday will conclude the conference

Other speakers on the program include Dean John L. Tilley, Shaw University; Dr. Robert P. Daniel Shaw University; Dean J. William Drew, Virginia Union University Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Professor C. D. Haliburton, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, Dean William M. Whitehead St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville Virginia; Dean Rudolph Moses, Dillard University, New Orleans, The Reverend George A. Fisher, Raleigh Dr. Alphonse Heninburg, North Carolina College, Durham; Dean James T. Taylor, North Carolina College, Durham; Dr. Frank Wilson Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pennsylvania; Dean James A. Byrd, Wilberforce University, Ohio; Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Professor W. J. Hale, Jr., Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tennessee; Professor Edwin F. Phillips, Talladega College, Alabama; Dean Harry Jefferson, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia; and Dr. T. T. Delaney, St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh.

Dean William B. West is president of the association.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 30, 1938

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OF NEGROES STRESSED

Tuskegee President Addresses Conference of Deans at Shaw University

Vocational education should prepare the Negro to avail himself of the human and material resources of the South to improve his social and economic status from within, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute told a convention of deans and students at Shaw University last night.

The young president of the Alabama Negro university, founded by Booker T. Washington, was addressing the fourth annual conference of the National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutions. The final session will include addresses by Dr. Garnet G. Wilkinson of Washington at 11 o'clock this morning and Dr. Howard Thurman of Howard University at 1:30 this afternoon.

Declaring that Negro youth frequently is misguided in vocation choices, the Tuskegee president insisted that the Negro turn his attention to satisfying his own needs of proper hostelries, restaurants, landscape gardening and building construction.

"The South must stop blaming its backwardness on the Civil War and the bi-racial nature of its population," he said, "and in so doing, forget the former and make the most of the latter." He pointed to the advantages of soil fertility on lands not eroded, the long growing seasons, abundant rainfall and ready supplies of labor in the millions of Negroes as well as white workers in the South.

Dr. A. Heninburg of N. C. State College for Negroes introduced the speaker, and Dean William West of Howard University presided over the program, which included music by the Shaw University Choral Society.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 1, 1938

NEGRO DEANS CONCLUDE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Dean West of Howard Elected President at Meeting at Shaw University

Dean William B. West of Howard University, Washington, was re-elected president of the National Association of Deans and Advisors of Men which met in its fourth annual conference at Shaw University April 28 through April 30 with approximately fifty delegates from the forty member schools in attendance. Officials and members of the association in its resolutions called the meeting the most successful in the history of the organization and paid tribute to Miss Lucy Slowe deceased dean of women of Howard University.

Other officers were Dean B. R Brazeal, Morehouse College, first vice president and editor; Dean A. J. Neely, Tuskegee Institute, second vice president; Dean Walter R. Brown, Hampton Institute, secretary and Dean W. J. Faulker, Fisk University, treasurer.

The association will hold its next meeting at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

The conference closed yesterday with addresses by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of chapel Howard University, and Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant supervisor of public schools, Washington, D. C. Dr. Thurman drew attention to the functional significance of the ethical, social and educational program and indicated that there is too little correlation between the courses which are pursued by students and the demands of the society of the world.

"Educational program," he continued "are predicted a great deal on hypothetical future and too little upon activity in an active and progressive world. Students should be taught to respect their moral obligations such as paying their debts, now."

Dr. Wilkinson emphasized the need of the individualization of instruction for individuals who "by their very creation are essentially different."

Other events of the conference included addresses by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute; President Robert P. Daniel, Shaw University; Dean William Drew, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Dean Foster P. Payne, Shaw University; Dean B. R. Brazeal. Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. O. Plummer, Raleigh; Professor C. D. Halliburton, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh; the Rev. George A. Fisher, Raleigh; Dr. Alphonse Heninburg, Durham; Dr. Frank Wilson, Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa.; Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University; and Dr. L. C. Foster, Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Music was furnished by the Shaw University Choral Society under the direction of Prof. Harry Gil Smythe.

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National Youth Administration. (N.Y.A.)

From Day To Day

With MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Courier 2-12-38 Pittsburgh Pa

BACK IN THE SWING

After five weeks from my desk at Washington, my return last Tuesday morning was a welcome relief both to me and my office force. Things have been going very well indeed on this end and still there is much to be done. The first few hours were crowded with conferences and interviews. Our staff meeting with our Deputy Executive Director was interesting and informing. The variety of the program of the National Youth Administration and the extension of it throughout the 48 states of the Union is amazing. Our applications are coming in for the next semester from students who must be helped. We have been gloriously happy to help sustain thousands of boys and girls all over America.

I visited our nearby CCC Camp late last Wednesday afternoon. I had a fine time with the fellows and found them in good spirits. The food was well prepared and well served. It was most interesting to see the efficient way in which they dispatched their work. The cooks were clean and well attired in white suits. Some were attending the tables. It was interesting to see every fellow washing his own plate. There was plenty of wholesome food. The buildings were clean and well appointed. Fine provision was made for those who are ill. I found only one little fellow not in perfect health, but he was well on the way to recovery. I was cordially greeted by the officials. Mr. Bland, a Hampton graduate, has charge of the educational program. I spoke to them at their evening assembly. It was glorious to hear them sing "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder" and "Study War No More." I met three or four very interesting adult teachers who were there to teach them. I thank God for what the CCC Camps are doing for the awakening and strengthening of the hearts and minds of the youths of this country.

Many interesting visitors have been in my office this week. Among them, Noble Sissle. We had a most interesting interview. I am so interested in what we are doing on the stage and the inroads our artists are making. We had a fine opportunity to discuss the work that is going on among the actors and artists in our group. I took time off this week to see Joe Louis in "The Spirit of Youth." I enjoyed it immensely. I think it is a very good production. I see Joe's success has come because of his simplicity and love for and confidence in his mother. I had a visit from Mr. Alphonse Heininberg, president of the American Teacher's Association, who has many fine things in mind for the program of the association. Other visitors were Edgar G. Brown, special adviser on the CCC Camps; Dr. Robert Weaver of the department of the Interior; Attorney Ralph Mizelle, special counsel of the Post Office Department; Mrs. Sadie G. Mays, administrative assistant of the D. C. Youth Administration, and Mrs. Jeanette Carter, representative of the Chicago Defender.

I leave today for Chicago and the mid-west. Then back to Washington to attend an important meeting of the National Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration where our program will be evaluated and plans laid for the future. The committee reports directly to the President at the White House. I shall be there to present the case for the Negro Youth in America. Pray for me that I do it accurately, effectively and courageously.

Mary McLeod Bethune.

Dr. Bethune Visits NYA In Chicago

Defender
2-5-38

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman college, and one of the national directors of the NYA, arrived here Tuesday, Feb. 1, to attend several educational conferences and to discuss the progress of the NYA youth program in Chicago and Illinois."

Chi Ill

Mrs. Bethune met with State Director William J. Campbell and Assistant State Director Charles P. Browning, to discuss the many phases of youth work now being carried on in Illinois by the National Youth Administration.

In a rapid-fire inspection tour of NYA projects, Mrs. Bethune visited the NYA-Friendly Big Sisters Girls Club house, the South Side Boys' club, the South Side Settlement house and the Chicago Urban League.

Mrs. Bethune was pleased with the work experience being gained by youth through the work-conditioning facilities which are being developed by the National Youth Administration for young people in cooperation with existing organizations interested in youth welfare.

Mrs. Bethune said, in speaking to Assistant State Director Browning, 'Employment on carefully planned work projects provides work experience, exploratory try-out opportunities and excellent work experience helps youth to become integrated into the actual work-a-day world. The NYA in Illinois has been outstanding in its efforts to provide desirable training to Negro youth and I am very happy to be here."

To Continue Aiding Needy Student

Courier
9-3-38
Pittsburgh Pa

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—(ANP)—Approximately 2,369 colored men and women received employment under the Illinois National Youth Administration student aid work program during the last school year. This announcement made Monday by State NYA Director, Wm. J. Campbell, also revealed that National Youth Administration aid for needy high school, college and graduate students will be continued during the coming school year from September. 1938 through June. 1939.

Name Shell Head Of Georgia NYA Work

Daily World
9-11-38
Atlanta Ga

The appointment on Sept. 1 of William H. Shell of Atlanta as state supervisor of the colored division of the National Youth Administration of Georgia was officially announced Saturday.

He succeeds Ralph W. Bullock, state supervisor for the past three years, who has resigned to give his full time to the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association with headquarters in New York.

Preparation for the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the work among colored men and boys which is to be observed over the United States within a few months necessitated Mr. Bullock's severing his connections.

During the past three years Mr. Bullock, who is program and research secretary on the staff of the National Council YMCA, was permitted by that organization to give one-third of his time during each month to the National Youth Administration in Georgia.

From September 1, 1935, to September 1, 1938, Mr. Shell was assistant state supervisor, Colored Division, National Youth Administration of Georgia.

A native of Cartersville, Georgia, Mr. Shell received the A. B. Degree from Morehouse College in 1933, the M. A. Degree from Atlanta University in 1935, and studied in the Atlanta School of Social Work during the scholastic year 1934-35.

Mr. Shell taught for three years in the high school department of the Booker T. Washington Evening School in Atlanta and has served as Camp Educational Advisor in a CCC Camp located in District "H," CCC.

The State NYA Office, Colored Division, is located at 22 Butler St.,

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Scores of Youths And Adults Take Part in Program

Fifty-Three Girls Receive Certificates For Class Work

Argus
9-2-38
St Louis Mo

The third annual NYA exhibition was witnessed by over 1800 persons last Thursday.

Starting at 9:30 a.m. with the NYA "Hash Meet" which consisted of a variety of recreational activities ranging from Jacks to an Amateur Show, this work was supervised by Doris Y. Bruce, assisted by Ralph Young and a staff of [illegible]2 workers.

The folowing is a summary of the track meet events:

Midget girls 40 yd. dash won by F. Jackson, 2nd E. Lomoe, 3rd E. Jones.

Jr. girls 40 yd. dash won by L. Wells, 2nd C. Whitmore, 3rd J. Simms.

Sr. girls, 50 yd. dash won by C. Delk, 2nd A. Griswall, 3rd E. Davis.

Jr. girls relay (Shuttle) won by Blue Team.

Jr. girls Potato Race won by Walls. 2nd. Grey. 3rd Whitmore

Midget Boys 40 yd dash won by F. Jackson, 2nd F. Webster, 3rd A. Burnetten.

Jr. boys, 40 yd. dash won by I. Lawrence, 2nd P. Burndetten, 3rd B. Randall.

Sr. boys 50 yd., won by Witherspoon, 2nd Carrie, 3rd Robertson.

The O. D. I. girls' exhibit was said by the patrons to be most interesting and worthwhile. Fancy needle work, basketry, simple painting and applied art were exbited. Also dresses of all types were on display that the O. D. I. girls had made as well as samples of all the articles made and reconditioned for the various Service Institutions throughout the city and county.

Fifty-three girls received certificates for the six months training course that they have completed. Another group of new girls will start in training on September the sixth.

The Vocational Guidance and Junior Placement exhibit was worthwhile, showing charts, maps and graphs of the various levels in that field of the Negro Youth of this district.

Addresses were made by J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, and a member of the State NYA Advisory Committee; Mrs. Norman Windsor, president of the Child Conservation Conference: L. C. Gardner, director of the Wesley House and John E. Hogan, District Supervisor of the NYA.

Mrs. Nora L. Cheatham, director of the O. D. I. spoke briefly on the work and J. L. Russell, General Supervisor of the NYA Work, introduced L. C. Gardner, who spoke on youth facing the future. The NYA program of St. Louis is now serving over 700 Negro youth on eleven different projects, with ten Negro supervisors and two assistant supervisors.

Newport [illegible]
September [illegible] 1938.

Negroes In NYA Larger Than In College Courses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—(AP)—The advisory committee on education reported today that in Virginia and other Southern states, evidence indicates that Negroes are proportionately represented in the National Youth Administration school aid program, but are under-represented in the college and graduate aid program.

In November 1937 in 12 Southern states and the District of Columbia, having a large percentage of Negroes in their population, the committee reported, 23.4 per cent of all pupils receiving school aid and 14 per cent of college and graduate aid recipients were Negroes.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
September 25, 1938

Southern N[illegible] Aid Below Average

Washington, Sept. 24. (AP)—A study of the National Youth Administration suggested today that the southern negro probably is under-represented in the NYA college and graduate aid program.

The study was prepared for the advisory committee on education, of which Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina ,is a member.

In 12 southern states, including North and South Carolina, the report said 23.4 per cent of all pupils receiving school aid were negroes while only about 14 per cent of college and graduate aid recipients were negroes.

"The significance of these figures may be appreciated by comparison with census data relating to the percentage of negro to total population," the report said.

"In the states concerned a total of 25.8 per cent of all persons 15 to 19 years of age and 25.5 per cent of all persons 20 to 24 years of age are negro.

"The evidence suggests that probably negroes are proportionately represented on the school aid program, but are under-represented on the college and graduate aid program"

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 25, 1938

Negroes Declared Under-Represented In NYA Aid System

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(A.P.)—An advisory committee on education hinted to the national youth administration today the southern negro was under-represented in the NYA system of aid to college and graduate students.

The committee's report said a fourth of all elementary and high school pupils receiving aid in 12 selected states and the District of Columbia were negroes. Of the college and graduate aid recipients, it added, only one-eighth were negroes. The figures were based on November, 1937.

"The significance of these figures," wrote the committee, "may be appreciated by comparison with census data relating to the percentage of negro to total population.

"In the states concerned a total of 25.8 percent of all persons 15 to 19 years of age and 25.5 percent of all persons 20 to 24 years of age are negro.

"The evidence suggests that probably negroes are proportionately represented on the school aid program, but are under-represented on the college and graduate aid program."

The committee said 87 percent of the persons employed on NYA work projects were white.

Its figures on school and college aid covered Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Atlanta Ga Georgian
December 5, 1938

1,500 Attend NYA Negro Forums

The forums of the negro division of the National Youth Administration during November were attended by more than 1,500 negroes, according to William H. Shell, supervisor.

During the month 15 new committees were organized.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
October 13, 1938

N.Y.A. To Assist Students At School

The local welfare department is now taking applications from young people who desire to attend college through the aid of the National Youth Administration. The work will be at State Teachers College at Troy for the white students. The colored students will attend State Teachers College at Montgomery.

The project will open about October 20, and will provide work for approximately forty boys and ten girls at Troy. At Montgomery, work will be provided for forty Negro girls and forty Negro boys. The students taking this work will be able to carry three fourths of a full course, while paying all their college expenses.

The work will be operated in conjunction with the NYA Work Program and will have no connection with the NYA College Aid Program. Employment on this project is limited to high school graduates from 18 through 24 years old, who are members of needy families and who have been certified as such by the County Department of Public Welfare. An additional requirement is that each youth must have a high scholastic standing.

Young people who meet the requirements, and who are interested in this project should see the County Welfare Department as quickly as possible. Little time remains as the project starts about October 20th, so a short delay may cause someone to lose a chance at their opportunity.

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NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION (N.Y.A.)

Howard Univ. to Hold 16th Annual Women's Dinner

Bee
11-6-38
Chicago
Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3 — The Sixteenth Annual Women's Dinner of the Women's League of Howard university is scheduled for eight o'clock, Friday evening, November 4, in the University gymnasium.

The guest speaker is to be Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona Beach, Florida, and director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration.

Educator, Lecturer, Executive, Writer, Mrs. Bethune was chosen a few years ago as one of the fifty greatest American women. Mrs. Bethune is vice-president of the National Urban League,/and of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. She is president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women. She is one of the few Spingarn Medalists and is the recipient of the Francis A. Drexel Award for Distinguished Service to her race and the nation.

Miss Louise Burge, a graduate of Howard university from the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Music, and for three years a graduate student at the Juilliard School of Music in New York, will be guest soloist.

Catering service will be in charge of the firm of Charles Shipley of Baltimore, Maryland.

A Moment to Build

"I think that one of the things that keeps me alive is, that every morning I just have a consciousness in my heart for a moment to build, to grow, to inspire to help lift the load of another."

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, cited some years ago as one of 50 outstanding women leaders in the United States, told this secret of her extraordinary life to a group of eminent educators and sociologists attending the conference on Adult Education and the Negro at Hampton Institute.

11-20-38
Norfolk

"A Moment to Build" was the consuming passion of that pioneer band of Negro women who braved the tides of prejudice and discrimination in the South and the abyss of class consciousness in the industrial North to bequeath to the race a glorious heritage in social, educational, and economic institutions.

Mrs. Bethune's statement is significant in that so many blessed with "a moment to build" miss their cues. The world needs builders who can teach men how to grow, how to live, how to inspire the distracted, how to lift the load of the masses.

MRS. MARY BETHUNE IS HIGHEST PAID OF NEW DEAL HELPERS

Globe

NYA Assistant Gets $5,000 a Year; And Tops Colored Recipients

11-11-38
Nashville
Tenn.

Washington, Nov. 11—(ANP)—Although the NYA and WPA, both New Deal agencies, have 211 officials drawing salaries in excess of $5,000 yearly, not one goes to colored executives in the two setups. Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA is the highest paid Negro, with a reported salary of $5,000.

Of those making more than $5,000 108 receive over $6,000, 26 are paid in excess of $7,000, 16 get $8,000 or more, six draw over $9,000 and one WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, is paid $12,000.

The situation in WPA and NYA, where whites draw the large salaries, is considered typical of other New Deal bureaus and agencies.

Smithfield N. C. Herald
December 16, 1938

NEGRO LEADER SPEAKS HERE

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro activities of the National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C., was the principal speaker at a program given at the Johnston County Training School Monday afternoon.

Dr. Bethune, a self-made woman born of slave parents, four years ago was president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach College, when the President of the United States selected her to head up the Negro N. Y. A. work because of her achievements and fitness for the work.

Dr. Bethune was presented Monday afternoon by J. P. Bond, Jr., N. Y. A. state supervisor of Negro activities.

John A. Long, director of N. Y. A. of North Carolina, was also a speaker on this occasion.

A splendid musical program was rendered honoring the special guest. The numbers included:

1. Prelude—"Berceuse."
2. Negro National Anthem.
3. Silent Night.
4. Hark The Summons, Interger Vitas—Elementary Chorus; Exhortation—Boy's group; Selection by high school of Goldsboro.
5. I've Heard Of a City Called Heaven, by Hall Johnson and Nell Raynor; Anybody Here? and Lord Hear Me Pray, Roll Jordan Roll and I Heard The Preaching Of The Elders, by the high school chorus; Ho! Everyone That Thirsts—Hazel Woodard.

Jasper Bridges was the director of the music and Miss L. A. Bailey the accompanist.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 22, 1938

Negro Leaders Will Take Part In NYA Forums

The negro division of the National Youth Administration will have part in the state-wide public forums to be conducted this winter by educational bodies, William H. Shell, supervisor, announced yesterday.

The forums, to promote full discussion of social and economic problems, will be inaugurated November 1, and continue until the first of March. They will be sponsored by the State Department of Education in co-operation with the United States Office of Education; University of Georgia, Emory University and the National Youth Administration of Georgia.

Eleven or more centers accessible to negroes in various parts of the state will be selected for the meetings. Approximately five forums will be conducted in each center, it was said. A committee of negro educators, business and professional men have been selected to serve as an advisory committee for the project.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 24, 1938

DR. BETHUNE IS HEARD AT BENNETT SERVICE

Before an audience that overtaxed the seating capacity of Carrie Barge chapel at Bennett college, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona Beach, Fla., and director of the division of negro affairs of the national youth administration, Sunday afternoon delivered an inspiring address as she pleaded with young people to take advantage of the opportunities that are theirs today. The occasion was the regular semi-monthly vesper service at the college.

Following the processional by the vested choir, Rev. W. F. Witherspoon, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church, of Greensboro, gave the invocation. The choir sang two anthems, "O Praise Ye" (Kastalsky) and "Listen to the Lambs" by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, director of music at Bennett college.

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NORTH CAROLINA

Negro Child Gets Pre-School Study

Times

Bennett College Also Promotes Parent Education in North Carolina Community

12-18-38

New York N.Y.

The opening this Fall of the Nursery School-Parent Education Center at Bennett College in Greensboro, one of two liberal arts colleges exclusively for the education of Negro women in the United States, marked the beginning of scientific training for the Negro pre-school child in North Carolina. The establishment of the center was made possible through a grant of the General Education Board of New York City. The ultimate aim of the project is the development of Negro family life in the local community.

"Home," said Dr. Flemmie P. Kettrell, director of the school, "is the place where life patterns are made and is the environment in which the development of the child is largely determined. Statistics show that the greatest amount of crime and delinquency are associated with homes that are poorly managed."

Environments Are Studied

J. T. Morton Jr., Professor of Psychology, recently made an exhaustive study of Negro families in Greensboro and Dr. W. Edward Farrison, head of the Department of English, used as the basis of his doctor's dissertation at Ohio State University a study of the speech practices of the Negroes in Guilford County.

With these specific data, with general information and with carefully selected physical equipment at their disposal, the director and her two trained assistants set up the Nursery-Parent Center with accommodations for twelve children. The behavior of parents and children from the community is observed for the most part without the children's knowledge, with the hope of effecting satisfactory changes in the child's environment and adjustment in personality to meet these changes.

Proper Habits Encouraged

Daily records are kept of each child's home and school activities and these in turn are periodically entered upon his chart. The children spend two hours each morning at play in the sunshine. At noon they have wholesome lunches, and are put to bed. After their noon nap they play again in the open for one hour. Each child is considered individually and receives the care that his case history requires. Proper habit formation is a major concern of the director.

Dr. Kittrell's plan includes three distinct units of the Nursery School-Parent Education Center. Besides the Nursery School, it is proposed to establish a Parent Institute, where the parents of the community and throughout the State may come to the college during the Summer months for guidance and carry back to their respective communities sufficient information not only to elevate their own living standards, but also to promote similar projects when they return home.

Finally, there is proposed a Consumers' Center, where parents may learn to budget their resources so as to get the greatest amount of returns from the money they spend for home making.

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North Carolina

JOHNSON SMITH TO BE COED COLLEGE

Call 2-4-38
Kansas City Kans.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(ANP) — Girls are to be admitted to all four-year classes in Johnson C. Smith university as soon as accomodations can be arranged for them, President H. L. McCrorey, announced this week. At present only the two upper years admit women.

For 65 years, Johnson C. Smith, part of that time known as Biddle college, was for men only. Five years ago it was made co-educational, affiliating with Barber Scotia, a junior college for women at Concord, N. C. The first two years co-eds go to Barber Scotia and the last two at Johnson C. Smith.

A campaign has just been launched, however, to raise funds with which to build a dormitory for women. When this is completed Barber Scotia will be moved to Charlotte. It is hoped that the building will have been secured by 1939 so that women can enter the university on an equal basis with men.

Greensboro, N. C., News
September 17, 1938

NEGRO SCHOOL BEGINS PROGRAM IN CULTURE

Committee At Palmer Memorial Institute Arranges Procedure For Seminars.

Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, headed by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, has begun its program in personal culture and character as vital parts of the curriculum at the school. The president called the faculty of the institution together Thursday evening at 7 o'clock and introduced a course of personal culture and character giving to them the definition of culture and the reasons for the practice of the same.

In order that the program be carried out as the president desired, a committee was selected, headed by Cecie R. Jenkins, of the department of romance languages, as chairman. This committee worked out a procedure by which the student body was divided into six groups for seminars in the art of personal culture, discussions being headed by the faculty members.

Greensboro, N. C., News
August 28, 1938

BENNETT CONTINUES ITS PIONEERING WORK

Nursery School-Parent Education Center to Be Inaugurated This Year.

Bennett college, an institution for the higher education of young negro women, which is completing plans for its fall opening, was founded in 1873 as a co-educational school and was re-organized under the present administration in 1926 as a college for young women. It continued to pioneer in new fields.

Bennett college seeks to give individualized training to every student, agreeing with Wood and Learned in their recent work, "The Student and His Knowledge," that each student must be taken as an individual with his own possibilities and inclinations and that the individual student can be taught best if taught in the light of this philosophy. Further, it is believed that everything that touches the life of the student is educative and therefore the student at Bennett is surrounded with only wholesome and inspiring influences.

Monthly Birthday Dinner.

Each month a birthday dinner is sponsored by the administration for those students whose birthdays come in that month. In this way, at least one day in the year each student in the school is honored and is made to feel that she is important in the group. This has been one means of helping to give confidence and self-reliance to those students whose personalities, because of former environmental influences, may need such a boost. In many other ways, an attempt is made to develop initiative, confidence, and other qualities so necessary for leadership and creative service.

Since Bennett is a college for young women, home economics has been of major importance in its educational ideals. The Home-Making institute, held annually since the spring of 1927, has been a tangible means of setting before the student and the community at large the importance of all phases of home life. Through its home-making institute, Bennett has sought to show the close parallel of the home and the community. Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head of the department of home economics, is director of the institute.

New Department This Year.

Recognizing the work which Bennett has done through its home economics department, the General Education board of New York city has recently made a three-year grant for the establishment of a nursery school-parent education center, to be inaugurated this fall. "The grant to Bennett college for a nursery school-parent education center was made largely because of the board's faith in President Jones and Dr. Kittrell," wrote Dr. Leo M. Favrot, assistant secretary of the General Education board to the secretary of the Bennett college board of trustees. Dr. Kittrell, assisted by Miss Anne Porter, 1936 graduate of Bennett college, who is now studying at Cornell university, will direct the nursery school-parent education center. The present plans call for the accommodation of 15 children, but it is hoped that some means will be found to enlarge the work from year to year.

New Library.

The new $100,000 Thomas F. Holgate library, now under construction, is also the gift of the General Education board. It has been endowed for $100,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York city, generous benefactors of Bennett college. This new building, to be equipped with the most improved library furnishings, will have a book capacity of approximately 60,000.

This fall, for the first time, Bennett will offer courses in secretarial subjects, as an extra-curricular feature. If sufficient interest in these courses is exhibited by the young women, it is to be made a part of the curriculum of the institution. A teacher who holds her master's degree in business administration from Boston university will head this work.

Bennett To Have Nursery School

New Project Gift Of General Education Bd.

Journal and Guide
9-3-38
Norfolk Va

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The recent announcement of a gift from the General Education Board of New York City for the initiation and maintenance for three years of a Nursery School-Parent Education Center at Bennett College, is another evidence of the confidence of that organization in the work of our local institution. This project, the ultimate aim of which will be the development of Negro family life through organized work in the guidance of the child and the parent in child care, will be another means of bringing about a closer relationship between Bennett College and the local community. In a sense, it will be an extension of the work of the Department of Home Economics.

"Home is the place where life patterns are made and is the environment in which the development of the child is largely determined. Statistics show that the greatest amount of crime and delinquency are associated with homes that are poorly managed. To enrich the life of people, therefore, we naturally focus our attention on the home and when we remember that a child forms his patterns of behavior quite definitely during the first six years of life, this places an even greater responsibility upon the home and parents," said Dr. Kittrell in stressing the need for the Nursery-Parent center, which will be headed by her.

In connection with the training of the home economics students in the care of children, Dr. Kittrell plans to establish three units, a Nursery School, a Parent Institute and a Consumer Center.

Data on the status of Negro family life was recently made available to the college through an exhaustive study conducted by one of its faculty members. Dr. Kittrell has herself made a special study of the situation, having used as the basis for her doctor's dissertation "The Feeding Practices of 20 Negro Babies in Guilford County." Another of her graduate research problems was "A Study of the Guidance Procedure of Negro Parents and Behavior Responses of Negro Children."

Space will be provided for work, play and rest for the children. Wholesome lunches will also be provided. The present plans are for 15 children.

Propose New Deal In N. C. Education

Urge Expenditure of $698,333 To Meet Conditions

Journal and Guide
9-3-38
Norfolk Va

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—A New Deal in education for the Negro in the commonwealth of North Carolina was presaged by a 55-page report on recommendations for alleviating "distressing" educational conditions among colored people which was placed before Governor Clyde Hoey Sunday.

A commission, appointed by the 1937 General assembly, recommend a far-reaching program to cost $698,333 annually, for a biennium and designed to reduce existing differentials in many phases of the educational system.

The proposed improvement plan would provide, for the next two years, $250,000 for the purpose of increasing the salaries of colored teachers and thereby reducing, by about 25 percent, the salary differentials; $250,000 for grants of 25 percent of the cost of consolidating small rural schools, and making necessary outlays for sites, buildings and equipment; $15,000 to $18,000 for graduate study for Negroes out of the state; $30,000 for establishment of a graduate school at A. and T. College, Greensboro; (a total for graduate study of $70,000); $68,333 for additional maintenance of state colleges; $35,000 for the support of Jeanes teachers; and $25,000 for vocational education.

CONDITIONS DISTRESSING

Journal and Guide
9-3-38

The commission described as "distressing and unhappy" educational conditions among Negroes in North Carolina. "The high percentage of crime and delinquency, it appears, is directly traceable to the very poor, inferior schools," asserted the commission in its report. "The high percentage of sickness and all kinds of physical ailments among rural Negroes is traceable to ignorance of the common laws of health and to poverty which compels poor living conditions. Both of these conditions have been reduced or improved where better schools have been provided."

The funds which would be provided under the proposed program would help to eliminate one, two and three teacher schools, many of which are termed "both a menace to health and dangerous to life and limb; would make extensions in vocational training possible; would increase the services of the five state colleges for Negroes; and would bring the salaries of colored teachers closer to those of white teachers in the state.

The fund, the commission said, would amount to a "little less" than 75 cents for each Negro in the State and "not quite" $2 each for the 340,000 Negro school children listed in the last census. The service rendered, it added, would "far outweigh the cost."

The commission strongly urged the use of federal aid to improve Negro schools, as well as assistance of local school authorities by the state.

Recommended also was a $100-per-student appropriation for Negro colleges, compared with $73 provided for them and $150 for white students in 1937-38. This would increase the appropriation for the five colleges by $332,900, enabling them to add several "well-trained, much eneeded instructors," and reduce the "large" student enrollment per instructor.

Pointing out that the average enrollment per teacher is 14.1 in white colleges and 27 in those for Negroes the commission remarked that "obviously, it is impossible for Negro instructors to teach successfully nearly double the number of students as the stanlard college instructor is required to teach."

SALARY DIFFERENTIAL

The commission urged a 25 per cent reduction of the difference between pay for white and Negro public school teachers in the next biennium. The report listed the present pay as a maximum of $990 for white teachers with an "A" grade and eight years' experience, compared with $770 for Negroes, and a minimum of $660 for white teachers and $504 for Negroes.

To reduce these differences 25 per cent Negro teachers would have to get a maximum of $825 and a minimum of $543, based on 1937-38 pay.

Negro teachers, it was pointel out, "are required to meet state standards as are other teachers. They do not, however, receive standard salaries according to the state salary scales."

For each year of the next biennium, the commission recommended $30,000 for a graduate school at the North Carolina College for Negroes, in Durham, and $22,000 for one at the Agricultural and Technical college, in Greensboro. Also suggested was a study of the two schools more clearly to define their purposes.

FACILITIES ARE POOR

The report listed "almost 1,000 one-teacher schools, 900 two and three-teacher schools, 845 of them pronounced 'bad' by competent judges of buildings; lack of consolidation, transportation, good buildings and additional high schools."

County units are already "burdened to the limit," the commission said, but added: "It is our settled judgment that improvement of these facilities for rural colored school children is the outstanding single development which should take place, and without too great delay."

However, since 1933, when the state began supporting an eight-month term in the schools, two of the "most important items" in public education, length of term and teacher-pupil load, have been brought up almost exactly to the state standard levels, the commission said. This gain was termed "remarkable."

All the 69 city administrative units it was said, with a "few exceptions," have "very satisfactory" facilities for Negroes.

Praising the work of both state and privately supported Negro colleges, the commission recommended for each year of the next biennium an appropriation of $15,000 to $18,000 to provide not more than $300 a year for Negro students desiring professional or graduate instruction not offered in Negro colleges in North Carolina.

The commission suggested that each succeeding legislature authorize the governor to name a commission to study Negro education and recommend necessary action to improve schools; and action "with the definite and distinct purpose" of developing over a period of years a school system for Negroes approximating "nearer and nearer" standards the state has established in public education.

Members of the commission, all of whom were in the 1937 general assembly are: J. W. Noell, of Roxboro, chairman; H. G. Horton, of Williamston, vice-chairman; J. H. McDaniel, of Mt. Pleasant; F. H. Brooks, of Smithfield and George R. Uzzell, of Salisbury. Noell and Horton were chairmen of the house and senate committees on education, respectively. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in the state education department, was commission secretary.

Charlotte, N. C., News
November 15, 1938

Johnson C. Smith University Result Of Vision And Energy

4780

Now Under Direction Of Dr. H. L. McCrorey President; With Expansion And Progress

Within its first twelve months The Charlotte News carried a story that was recognized then, and still is, as one of signifieance concerning the progress of the little city's institutions. That was the death in 1889 of Rev. Dr. S. Mattoon, who though he did not found what is now Johnson C. Smith University was its president through that critical period of the school's life soon after its establishment until fourteen years later when he retired. By that time, under Dr. Mattoon's wisdom, diplomacy and perseverance, the Negro college, having blazed a new trail, was welded definitely to the Charlotte community as one of its accepted and valued parts.

DEVELOPMENT

Various able men, important in the community's progress, have contributed their strength to the university, developing it through discouraging times to the point where the present president, Dr. Henry Lawrence McCrorey Sr., came on to take charge and perform the educational wizardry which has placed the school firmly in the class of national institutions.

The first of these was Rev. Samuel C. Alexander, a Northern-born, Southern-wed Presbyterian minister of the Steel Creek section. When the freed Negroes declined to return to their accustomed pews in the old church of the white people after the Civil War he organized a Sunday School for them. This, more or less, was in competition with uneducated Negro exhorters who organized the freedmen into congregations. Seeing the need for educated Negro leaders he conceived the idea of a training school for them.

In 1869 he had persevered to the extent of having enlisted the aid of another white preacher, Rev. W. L Miller. They induced Col. William R. Myers to donate eight acres at the present site of the schol and influenced Mrs. Mary D. Biddle of Philadelphia, to donate $1,400 for a building, which she did as a memorial to her husband who was killed in the Union army. With $10,000 contributed by the Freedman's Bureau the "Biddle Memorial Institute" was formed in 1869.

The school was formed at a time when the community was torn by poverty and sectional and racial strife. Much opposition resulted, but the institution was in the hands of able men who believed themselves to be in the right and they were not swayed.

Dr. Mattoon became president the next year, 1870, and served for fouteen years, gradually winning the high regard of the white people for the school and popularizing it among the Negroes. He retired in 1884 and died five years later, the community grieving its loss.

OTHER PRESIDENTS

Rev. W. A. Holliday became president in 1884 and served one year and was followed by Rev. Dr. W. F. Johnson, was the last of the white presidents, serving until 1891.

When he retired the school was 22 years old and an issue arose which was considered vital. Some of the supporters thought that a Negro should now assume leadership of the schol while others were afraid that no Negro available had sufficient educational training for the task. Anyway, Rev Dr. Daniel J. Sanders, of Wilmington, N. C., was elected, the first Negro to assume the post. His brilliant record as president performed wonders for Biddle University and opened the way for Negro educators in the South. He died in 1907.

By that time one of the school's students, young McCrorey, had taken the full college course and had been a teacher. His worth and ability, enhanced by an almost incredible determination for learning inspired by the dreams of a former-slave mother, became the logical leader of the institution. He has been in charge 31 years.

In that period Biddle University became Johnson C. Smith University, honoring Mrs. Johnson C. Smith who in the period of 1921-29 donated $702,000 to the school. In that same period James B. Duke established his Foundation, and $1,300,000 more went to the school. These gifts and the leadership of Dr. McCrorey soon raised the University to its present commanding position among the Negro colleges of the nation—just four years ago having been elected to full membership in the American Council on Education, with Class A ratings in the Association of American Colleges and in the Southern Association of Colleges.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
November 13, 1938

Dr. Hargrave Will Be Heard At Shaw Event

Raleigh, Nov. 12.—Dr. Frank S Hargrave, member of the general assembly of New Jersey, will be principal speaker at Shaw University founder's day exercises to be held on the university campus in Greenleaf Memorial Auditorium beginning at 10:30 on Friday morning, November 18, President Robert P. Daniel announced.

The program celebrating the seventy-second anniversary of the founding of Shaw University will include brief memorial exercises at the grave of Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, the founder of the school; the founder's day address; the president's annual message; in memoriam; a luncheon, and other activities prepared for the entertainment of alumni and friends. A portion of this program will be broadcast over the facilities of radio station WPTF at 11 o'clock

Dr. Hargrave is a Shaw University alumnus, having received from the Leonard medical school the M. D. degree in 1901. Since his graduation he has become one of the most prominent of Shaw alumni. He was elected to the New Jersey assembly in 1929 and was re-elected in 1930, 1933, 1935 and 1937 successively. Outstanding among his achievements as a member of the assembly are the introduction of bills providing for a battalion of Negro men, and the recommendation of legislation to provide for a health officer in smaller communities of New Jersey.

Dr. Hargrave is also chairman of a commission having at its disposal $30,000 to report on the culture, health and living conditions of the Negro urban population; a former president of the National Medical Association; a member of the Tuberculosis League of New Jersey and of North Jersey Medical Society

Education - 1938

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Pennsylvania.

Cheyney Gets New Buildings And Additions

CHEYNEY, PA., Jan.—The new building program at the Cheyney State Teachers College, under the General State Authority, calls for the erection of a faculty two-family house, laboratory school, administration building, home economics building and additions to Burleigh Hall (men's dormitory), Baily Hall (women's dormitory) and to the poker plant.

The present administration building, Humphreys Hall, will be entirely remodeled as a center for the teaching of the Industrial Arts, with psychological and science laboratories An allocation of $396,950 has been made for the work.

Meanwhile steady progress is being made on the $20,000 athletic field under the WPA.

Journal [illegible] 1-27-38

Tennessee

Education-1938
Colleges
6

FISK U. DROPS OLD APPROACH TO EDUCATION

Defender 1-29-38
Chicago, Ill.

President Jones Tells Of New System In Interview Here

President Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk university, Nashville, in an exclusive interview with a Chicago Defender reporter, outlined the educational program that has been in operation in the last five years at Fisk. He said:

"Fisk university has been working on a form of educational procedure that is more in keeping with the peculiar needs and fitness of the Negro. Not only that, we are facing the problems of life in its various aspects—political, social and economical—as living realities that must be met with intelligence and mutual co-operation."

Dr. Jones believes that a change in the orientation of academic courses with studied provisions for research work may translate more adequately, in the final analysis, the true purposes of college training. Since the South has certain peculiar problems of its own which must be worked out in mutual co-operation, it is rational, he believes than an intelligent leadership should be given to the communities served by various centers of yearning.

Fisk Has New System

Fisk university is the only one of the Race institutions which is breaking away from the mediaeval orthodox system of college training. The first two years, explained President Jones, at the university are devoted to such academic and cultural courses that may provide the necessary requirements for admission into the upper divisions of the college where students may adjust themselves according to their ability and predisposition. This experiment, Dr. Jones stated, is quite new in the American educational system, although certain aspects in the broad outline resemble the new plan which has been in operation at the University of Chicago ever since the advent of President Robert Menard Hutchins.

The Fisk system inaugurates not only self-motivation, but also a method of orientation that is altogether unique in its execution and aim.

Dr. Jones, who is attending the Conference of American College Presidents at the Stevens Hotel, will inaugurate a drive for funds in behalf of Fisk university.

DR. J. J. MULLOWNEY

After a service ~~of 17 years~~ as President of Meharry Medical College, Dr. Mullowney has been forced to give up his work in the interest of his health. He has resigned, effective July 1.

Forced To Retire In Order To Rest And Recuperate His Health After 17 Years' Work Here

Globe 5-20-38
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. John J. Mullowney will give up his duties as president of Meharry Medical College on July 1 of this year it was announced this week.

A review of the noted college president's administration is as follows:

John J. Mullowney, M. D., became the President of Meharry Medical College on February 1, 1921. Resigned as Head of Department of Science at the famous and wealthy Girard College of Philadelphia, to become President of Meharry. The college has developed greatly since then. It was given "Class A" rating by the Association of American Medical Colleges about 1923. It is registered by such Standardizing Boards as the Board of Regents of New York and by the Royal College of Medicine in England. Its hospital and educational plant are appraised at over two million dollars.

Globe

In 1921 when Dr. Mullowney took hold the college was very much run down as shown below:

Comparison — Appraisal

1921

Five buildings, $130,000.00
Endowment, $56,200.00.
Annual Grant, $32,000.00.
Equipment:
X-Ray, none.
Radium, none.
Hospital Laboratory, none.
Post Mortem, none.
General equipment, $25,000.00.

5-20-38

Full Time Teachers:
Medical, 3; nurses, 2; dental, 0 total 5.
Part Time Teachers:
Medical, 36; nurses 4; dental 15 total 55.
Number of interns and residents
Interns, 1; residents, 1. Total 2.

Nashville, Tenn.

1938

Three buildings, $2,200,000.00.
Endowment, $800,000.00.
Annual Grant, $150,000.00.
Equipment:
X-Ray, $38,00.00.
Radium, $4,500.00.
Hospital Laboratory, $4,000.00.
Post Mortem, $3,000.00.
General equipment, $230,000.00.
Full Time Teachers:
Medical, 27; nurses, 23, dental 2. Total 62.
Part Time Teachers:
Medical, 21; nurses, 0; dental 6. Total 27.
Number of interns and residents:
Interns, 6; residents, 6. Total 12.

One 8 Month's Service

In 1921 just one young man had a fellowship to prepare for teaching.

In 1921 seventeen states would not allow **graduates** of B or C Class Medical Schools **to practice.**

Percentage of failures, medicine, 50.4 per cent.

Before State Boards, dentistry, 21.5 per cent.

Now 12 Months' Service

Since 1921 we have assisted over **thirty** young men to get fellowships.

No states bar graduates except California which has sent word that only their own graduates in dentistry wanted.

Percentage of failures, medicine, 4.5 percent, 1937.

Before State Boards, dentistry. None failed, 1937.

Dr. Mullowney's annual report read at the regular Trustees' meetnig on May 18th gave a detailed outline of the year's work. He closed with a strong appeal to the Trustees to go before the country, not for a small dribble, but for a sum worthy of the college and its importance to the state and the nation suggested raising one million dollars for the **Dental Department,** one million for the Nurse Training School, and one million additional for the maintenance—total of $3,000,000.00.

Because of high blood pressure Dr Mullowney has been advised to get complete release from active participations at the college. His plans are to take a sea voyage and he houpes to visit relatives and friends in England and Ireland. Beyond that he has no plans.

Dr. Mullowney's retirement becomes effective on July 1, 1938. Dr. Edward Lewis Turner will then become the active head of the college, as well as continuing as head of Department of Medicine. Dr. Turner spent thirteen years in medical educational work in the Near East. He has written voluminously on medical subjects.

Memphis, Tenn., Scimitar
June 28. 1938

NEGRO'S BUSINESS COLLEGE SUCCESS

21 Graduates Will Receive Their Diplomas Tonight

About 22 years ago a young Nashville negro got off the train at Union Station in Memphis. He had $2.20 in his pocket, a college education in his head and the ability to type fast and accurately in his fingers.

He hadn't spent one cent for tuition—shoe shines dish washing jobs paid it.

The negro's name was George W. Henderson and he had ambitions—he wanted to start a business college for negroes.

He went first to the News-Scimitar and demonstrated how fast he could type. A little story appeared in the paper about him. Soon he had seven pupils and the Henderson Business College, 528 St. Paul, was established.

Last year he established a $25,000 scholarship fund for 50 of the South's leading negro high schools.

At 8 tonight on the lawn of the negro undertakers, T. H. Hayes & Sons, 21 negro women will graduate from the Henderson Business College.

Le Moyne Debaters En Route to Sidney

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Aboard the T.S.S. Awatea en route to Sydney, Australia—Concluding their stay in New Zealand, the LeMoyne College debaters completed the first leg of their international goodwill tour, last week, and boarded the steamship Awatea for Sydney where they will meet debaters from the outstanding universities and colleges.

The LeMoyne team consists of Messrs. James S. Byas, Charles W. Gilton, and Professor Boris G Alexander. coach.

Le Moyne College Debaters Get Big Welcome On Tour Of New Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 9—The LeMoyne college debating team made up of James S. Byas, Charles W. Gilton and Prof. Boris G. Alexander, coach that left Memphis on June 1 for a tour of Australia and New Zealand, is still being most cordially received by the Antipodeans as they conclude their stay in New Zealand to embark for Australia.

The LeMoyne college debaters arrived in New Zealand via R.M.S.S. Aorangi and were welcomed by a large crowd of students from the Auckland university led by the president of the New Zealand university Student association Pat Blair.

Defender
9-10-38

Debate at Auckland

After seeing the visitors through the various custom and immigration examinations, the host took the Americans to the palatial home of Miss Shona Paterson wheere they were guests of honor at a tea. Following a sightseeing trip in the afternoon, Byas and Gilton engaged in their first debate at Auckland university before an audience of more than 1200 persons.

Chicago Ill

The first official function held in their honor was a luncheon tendered by the professorial board of Auckland college. In addition to the debate, the LeMoynites addressed several hundred secondary school students at a meeting held in the college auditorium and visited several secondary schools.

After leaving Auckland the Americans' next stop was Rotorua, the world famous thermal region in which several villages of the New Zealand natives, Maoris, are located.

Entertained by Maoris

Here a special Maori concert was given in honor of the visitors, during which not only native songs were rendered, but the visitors were also treated to the war and Poi dances. The next evening Byas and Gilton delivered their lecture on Race contribution to culture and on Race philosophy.

The travelers' next stop was at Wairakei, where they spent several days sight-seeing. From Wairakei the debaters went by a service car to Napier on the Hawke's Bay and from there, by private car, to Hastings where they delivered their lectures at the Civic Center auditorium.

The meeting here was presided over by Anglican Bishop Bennet, a native Maori. Prior to the lecture the Church of England at TeAute college for Maoris was visited. The debaters were given a ceremonial Laori reception which culminated in rubbing noses of the visitors with the noses of the welcoming committee.

Given Rare Honor

At the conclusion of the visit an unexpected honor was given the LeDoyne college debaters when the entire student body burst forth with the melodious strains of Po Atureau—the ancient Maori farewell song. According to the records of the TeAute college, this honor has been given only four times in the past 18 years.

After leaving TeAute college, the debaters from LeMoyne invaded Massey Agricultural college, where a very successful debate was held before an enthusiastic crowd of approximately 600 persnos.

It was at Wellington, the capital of the Dominian, that the debaters from Memphis realized the full significance of their visit to New Zealand when the Minister of Education, Peter Fraser, welcomed them at an official reception held in the Parliament building. The visitors were welcomed by the minister on behalf of the prime minister and the government of New Zealand.

A very large representation from the members of Parliament and high placed government officials attended. Speeches were made by the minister of education, the vice chancellor of New Zealand university and the president of Victoria University College Student association.

The LeMoyne college international ambassadors of goodwill, will make their next stop at South Island.

LeMoyne College Debaters Tour New Zealand and Australia

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Age
9-10-38

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New York
N.Y.

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The LeMoyne College international ambassadors of goodwill, will make their next stop at South Island.

LeMoyne Debaters Return; Hailed On Foreign Tour As Goodwill Ambassadors

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Leaving Memphis and America as representatives of LeMoyne College on a debate tour seven months ago, Charles Gilton and James S. Byas, with their Coach, Prof. Boris Alexander, returned to Memphis last Saturday morning, December 12th [illegible] "ambassadors of goodwill" for the Negro citizenry of America. This was the first trip of its kind in Negro education to be taken young race men of a colored college.

Daily World
12-16-38

"I can't find words and praise to express the manner in which these young men presented themselves on this tour," was the enthusiastic remark of Prof. Alexander when interviewed by Memphis World reporter. "Undoubtedly the institutions they visited and the numerous engagements filled have resulted in a finer understanding of the American Negro."

Atlanta
Ga.

Messrs. Byas and Gilton, already known locally and at a number of white American educational institutions for their hard-hitting points in debate, extended their reputation in the forensic fields of foreign nations. In all these two young Memphians spoke at thirty-six universities and colleges. They covered all the institutions in New Zealand and missed only one in Australia, the University of West Australia which was located too far from their scheduled route.

In Melbourne, Australia, the best forensic team in the country was pitted against the Americans but Byas and Gilton won out. They also gave a series of talks at public meetings. Most of the debates were non-decision. The Americans returned to the States by way of Hawaii, arriving on the Island Oct. 4th. They reached the mainland November 11th, and filled an engagement at the University of Vancouver, Vancouver, British Columbia November 18th. From Vancouver, they came to Los Angeles, Calif., and back to Memphis by way of Chicago, Illinois.

"World Peace" was the topic of

scheduled debates, Messrs. Byas and Gilton spoke on "Negro's Contribution to American Culture" at other engagements.

Education-1938

Colleges
6

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 23, 1938

Jones Opens 72nd Year of Fisk University

Touching upon certain educational phases in a comparative analysis of educational trends in his address today at the seventy-second annual convocation of Fisk University, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president, referred to observations made during his recent tour of South Africa.

"We have been separated by time and distance," he told the faculty and assembled students, "but neither you nor the institution have been out of mind.

"Economic and political readjustments in this country and abroad have filled us with anxiety," he continued. "They have called for a clearer definition of values upon which to build an educational philosophy. They have revealed American needs in the light of foreign experience. Of considerable worth in this connection has been an examination of conditions in South Africa.

"In a dominion scarcely ten years of age, authoritarian and democratic philosophies struggle for ascendancy. In the northern provinces of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, where Boer and Dutch farmer influence has been strong, emphasis has been placed upon the belief in Jehovah, obedience to the State, and military defense. In the southern and eastern provinces of Cape Colony and Natal, where Nineteenth Century liberalism has found lodgment, British settlers have believed in themselves, taken what they could, and cooperated with their neighbors. Between this upper millstone of servitude and the nether one of ruthless competition, the security of Bantu or native peoples has been jeopardized.

"In the attempt to prevent the destruction of the people and develop native custom in accord with a more adequate European standard of civilization," Dr. Jones continued, "missionaries and statesmen have worked out a policy of education based upon segregation and trusteeship."

He said a survey of educational policy in the United States reveals both authoritarian and democratic tendencies. "In Negro and white educational institutions," he added, "the practice of 'by,' 'for,' and 'with' have been evident," during which, he said, in the early stages the time of the student and teacher were more or less master. "Later schools and subject matter were planned 'for' students. Without considering their opinions or desires a curriculum was constructed which was supposed to make good citizens for a democracy which placed emphasis upon authoritarian belief, obedience, and defense."

Dr. Jones then referred to the realization of educators that educational effort should be reorganized in order that students might be trained for citizenship in a democracy which attempts to further self-interest, individual efforts, and community responsibility.

"By teaching students to look deeply within their own lives and broadly upon the external world, Fisk University has endeavored through the years to develop citizens who could think for themselves and serve their fellowman."

Pictured above at the informal dinner held last night at the Vine Street Christian Church honoring the birthday of the pastor, Dr. Roger T. Nooe, and beginning the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the church's founding are (left to right), Mrs. George Mayhew, Dr. Nooe, Dr. George Mayhew, who served as master of ceremonies; Mrs. Nooe, and P. D. Houston.

Approximately 225 members of the congregation and several visiting ministers gathered in the basement of the church to pay tribute to the pastor who is completing his thirteenth year at Vine Street Christian Church.

An informal program followed the presentation of a large birthday cake to Dr. Nooe by several church young people.

Included among the list of speakers were Gilbert Marshall, Jr. representing the children of the church; Tom Carney, of the young people's group, and Dr. W. A Bryan, speaking for the adults, who gave Dr. Nooe the congratulations and well-wishes of the entire congregation.

Visiting ministers who brought greetings were: Dr. Prentice Pugh rector of the Episcopal Church of the Advent; Dr. I. W. Gernert, pastor of the First Lutheran Church Rabbi Julius Mark of the Vine Street Temple, who presented Dr Nooe with an exact reproduction of a Jewish scroll as a token of his appreciation for his generosity loyalty and good neighborliness and Dr. Walter M. White, retired pastor of the Linden Avenue Christian Church, Memphis.

The program was completed with a talk by Dr. Nooe acknowledging the tributes paid him in which he said, "It is worth growing older to have such an occasion to remember for the years to come. You have been both generous and grateful."

The Rev. R. L. Harrell, pastor of the Eastwood Christian Church delivered the invocation; and the Rev. Roy S. Hulan, pastor of the Seventeenth Street Christian Church, pronounced the benediction.

Fisk Singers To Observe Anniversary

Journal and Guide
10-8-38

Famous Group Started 67 Years Ago

Norfolk, Va.

(Pictures on Pages 1 and 14)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — The 67th anniversary of the "going forth" of the original Jubilee Singers will be observed at Fisk university, and in all sections of the country, on Oct. 6.

On October 6, 1871, just six years after the founding of Fisk, 11 of her students, led by George White of the struggling school's faculty, started out on a tour that was destined to be epoch-making in music and education.

Tribute will be paid on October 6, in the Fisk Memorial chapel, to the original band of singers, its sole surviving member, Maggie Porter Cole, and the present group of singers, in an impressive one hour service. The Rev. Wiliam J. Faulkner is to give the eulogy.

Meharry Gets Full Grade-A Rating

Black Dispatch
12-24-38
Oklahoma City, Okla.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—The Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association announced this week its approval of the residencies in surgery, obstetrics-gynecology, pediatrics and medicine at Meharry Medical College. The college was inspected on November 9 and 10 by Dr. W. D. Cutter and Dr. H. A. Anderson and reevaluated for the Council. They were so impressed with the caliber of the work being done that upon their recommendations the Council approved the residencies at their December meet.

In announcing its approval, the Council stated that the great improvement in these departments was due to the excellent work of Dr. E. L. Turner during the past two years, who first as chairman of the Hospital committee and later as president reorganized the whole clinical division.

In a separate communication the Council also announced the removal of probation from Meharry which has been in existence for nearly two years. The criticisms made by the Council when the probation was instituted have all been met and Meharry now stands approved as an A-class school without reservations.

Meharry Dental School Okayed By N. Y. Board

Black Dispatch
12-24-38
Oklahoma City, Okla.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, was notified by the New York Board of Dental Examiners that the department of dental hygiene was registered by the board. This action was taken following the visit of Dr. Minor J. Terry, secretary of the board, who inspected the department last month. The registration of this department makes it possible for graduates to sit for the examination in the state of New York. Dr. D. H. Turpin is dean of the school of dentistry and Miss E. H. Madison is director of the department of dental hygiene.

Meharry Approved By AMA

Journal and Guide
12-31-38
Norfolk, Va.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—The Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association announced recently its approval of the residencies in surgery, obstetrics-gynecology, pediatric and medicine at Meharry Medical College. The college was inspected on November 9 and 10 by Dr. W. D. Cutter and Dr. H. H. Anderson and re-evaluated for the Council. They were so impressed with the caliber of the work being done that upon their recommendations the Council approved the residencies at their December meet.

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Meharry Approved As Class "A" College By A. M. Association

Institution Is Removed From "Probation" List After Inspection

Globe

12-16-38

Nashville

The Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association announced today [illegible] approval of the residencies in surgery, obstetrics-gynecology, pediatrics and medicine. The college was inspected on Nov. [illegible]th and 1[illegible]th by [illegible] W. D. Cutter [illegible] Anderson and reevaluated for the [illegible] They were so impressed with the caliber of the work being done that upon their recommendations the Council approved the residencies at their December meeting. In announcing its approval the Council stated that the great improvement in these departments were due to the excellent work of Dr. E. L. Turner during the past two years, who first as chairman of the Hospital Committee and later as president reorganized the whole clinical division.

In a separate communication the Council also announced the removal of probation from Meharry which has been in existence for nearly two years. The criticisms made by the Council when the probation was instituted have all been net and Meharry now stands approved as a A-class school without reservations.

Officials of Meharry were quite gratified over the removal of the "disability" put on the college some time ago and state that it undoubtedly will be good news to Meharry Alumni and the general public as well, to learn that the college is, under its advanced standing, "a center of medical education, freely available to Negroes and prepared to meet the requirements of the greatest inspection agency."

Meharry has now reached its first objective, officials state, of a long range program designed by the present administration to make the college second to none in the country. A program of financial stabilization and plant expansion is already under way, it is pointed out.

Education- 1938
Colleges
6

Texas

Prairie View Will Conduct Grad Courses

By F. A. JACKSON

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—(S N S) —Expanding its activity into the field of graduate study the Prairie View State College, W. R. Banks, principal, announced today definite plans for the graduate work to commence here March 21 this year.

Plans for this new unit of work commenced early in 1937, when the Texas Legislature, at the request of the College Administration, made an appropriation for initiating graduate study at Prairie View State College.

1-16-38

Undergraduate courses are being reorganized under the direction of Dr. E. M. Norris, Director of Graduate Study. This is due to the recently adopted rigid requirements and the strict selection of applicants for the graduate school.

Washington Tr.

"Whereas the initial work will be that of teacher-training in rural education," commented Principal W. R. Banks, "other fields of interest and concentration will be inaugurated when the demand shows itself."

To this end, the graduate program will include classes in Agricultural Education, Rural, Secondary and Elementary Education, Agricultural Economics, and Rural Sociology to be instituted on March 21 and to close May 24. This term is the equivalent of a half semester.

Because of the difference in interests of students in attendance during the summer, the Graduate Committee widened the variety of the offerings for the Summer School to include courses in School Administration, Supervision, and Curriculum Laboratory.

Graduate students will have at their disposal all of the College's physical equipment. The College library facilities have been adequately increased to take care of the expectant demands. The newly completed gymnasium, equipped with a large hall for basketball and gymnastics, and indoor tennis, will adequately take care of recreational needs.

A resident faculty of ten persons will conduct the offerings in the Graduate School. Recent personnel additions include E. M. Norris, Ph.D., Cornell University, Director of the Graduate School; M. F. Spaulding, Ph.D., Massachusetts Agricultural College; J. M. Caruthers, Ph.D., Cornell University; E. L. Sasser, Ph. D., Cornell University; and G. Lamar Harrison, Ph.D., Ohio State University.

BOWLES TO SUCCEED LANIER

Eagle

HOUSTON, Tex. Aug. 4—R O'Hara Lanier, dean of Houston College for Negroes, has left the College on leave of absence. He left for Washington, D. C., where he will be assistant to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA.

8-5-38
Cleveland Ohio

J. D. Bowles, well-known Houston educator, was named acting dean of Houston College for Negroes. Mr. Bowles was made acting dean on recommendation of Dean Lanier. He has been engaged in educational work here for several years. He was formerly assistant to Principal Davis of Harper Junior High School. He holds a Master's degree and is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and is active in civic affairs of the city.

Education - 1938

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Georgia

President Archer Retires

"He lived in a house by the side of the road
And was a friend to man."

Thusly did Samuel Walter Foss in one of the most celebrated poems in our language sum up the career and noble contribution to his generation of Dr. Samuel Howard Archer, retiring president of Morehouse College.

Daily World

While Dr. Archer wrought in other places, his fame and immortality rest on the herculean task he put over on Morehouse campus. He retires to a well earned rest and in an effort to rebuild his broken strength.

18-8-38

Few educators of any age ever manifested a more brotherly spirit among students, that unusual confidence in youth and the really big brother spirit as marked the trend of Samuel Howard Archer. To know him was to love him. To deal with him was to admire him. Born in old Virginia and educated everywhere, he was among the few men who cast his lot with the south. He saw the need of the type of work he loved and he stalked his claim in the heart of the black belt to help as much as he could to lift where lifting was needed and to lend in a large measure to the living down of many intolerant conditions affecting his people.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Archer had the luring call to other sections where the bat he was more congenial as did others who yielded under the pretense of going where they could get more consideration, equality in opportunity and politics, etc. Dr. Archer loved the battle ground. He let his bucket down where he was and in the hotbed of race prejudice and religious intolerance.

10-8-38

What the south needs most today is that type of educator among our group who knows the lay of the land, the southern technique, the strata of appeal and that brotherly sympathy for those whose blind hatred and prejudice led them to do unholy things. While he was a gallant gentleman, he never flashed, he never sought the headlines of publicity and though retiring, he was ever in the struggle and on the battle front. At Morehouse college, as coach, dean and instructor in the class room, he was that earnest deserving person who was obliged to be seen and heard. His opinions were respected.

It was by these principles he came to the office of president of Morehouse. The place literally sought him and no person better fitted in experience and endowment could have been chosen for the place in the days that tried Morehouse's soul.

Tall in stature and tall in character, he occupied his place. His personal charm, his dignified personality and his untarnished character bade for him a long and useful career as president of Morehouse. But the ill luck of poor health overtook the ploughman and far too soon under the stress and strain of the type of hard work he loved, was he gathered under the shade of the trees

Georgia
6

Education - 1938
Colleges, — Change of Heads.

S. H. ARCHER GIVEN MOREHOUSE HONOR

Retiring College Head Is Appointed President Emeritus.

Constitution
10-2-38
Atlanta Ga.

Appointment of Samuel Howard Archer as president emeritus of Morehouse College was announced yesterday by Kendall Weisiger chairman of the board of trustees

President Archer has been on leave of absence for nearly two years on account of ill health and retired from office yesterday. The retirement marks the end of 33 years of service during which time he has been professor of mathematics, football coach, secretary of the faculty, director of the summer school, purchasing agent dean, acting president and president.

A native of Petersburg, Va., President Archer attended public schools there and continued his education at Wayland Academy in Washington, D. C. Later he attended Colgate University, graduating in 1902 with an A. B. degree. In 1923 he received the honorary degree of master of arts from Morehouse College and in 32 he was awarded the degree doctor of divinity by Colgate.

PROF. ARCHER ENDS 34 YEARS AT GA. SCHOOL

Named Pres. Emeritus At Close Of Brilliant Career As Educator

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Defender
10-8-38
Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7—According to an announcement from the office of Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the board of trustees of Morehouse college, President Samuel Howard Archer who has been on leave of absence for more than 21 months because of prolonged illness, was retired from office October 1, and by action of the board will become president emeritus.

At the time of his retirement President Archer had concluded his thirty-third year of varied service to Morehouse college, during which time he has been professor of mathematics, football coach secretary of the faculty, director of the summer school, purchasing agent, dean, acting president and president.

The latter position he held for seven years prior to his retirement. For 11 months in 1918-19 he was at the head of Morehouse, when Dr. John Hope was overseas, and in 1930-31 just before he was elected to the presidency.

Born in Petersburg, Va., in 1870, President Archer attended the public schools in Petersburg and continued his education at Wayland Academy in Washington, D. C., where for two years he was a student-teacher. From Wayland he went to Colgate university in Hamilton, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of bachelor of arts.

While in college, Dr. Archer became prominent in athletics, playing for three years as guard on the varsity eleven. He was active also as a debater, and because of his exceptional platform ability, was chosen to be one of the six speakers at his commencement. In 1923 he received the honorary degree of master of arts from Morehouse college, and in 1932, Colgate honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity.

Following his graduation from Colgate, Dr. Archer taught mathematics for three years at Roger Williams university in Nashville, Tenn. He then joined the Morehouse faculty, just one year before Dr. John Hope became its president. Fort 31 years he was a close friend and colleague of Dr. Hope, and when Dr. Hope resigned from the presidency of Morehouse college in 1931, Mr. Archer was the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees to become the fifth president of this institution.

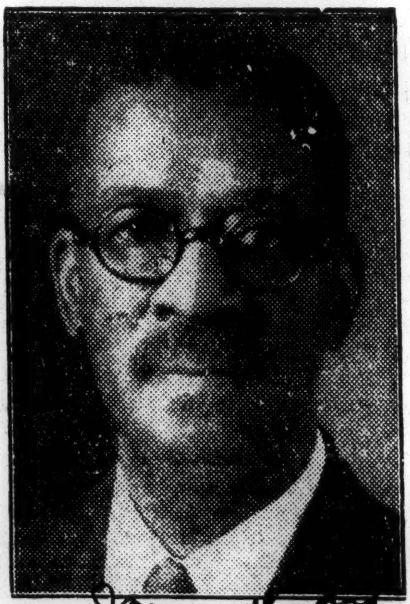
One of the most popular and effective instructors Morehouse has ever known, President Archer long will be remembered by the hundreds of men who went through the college and the academy not only as their dean and later their president, but as their friend.

In the second year of President Archer's administration, Morehouse college received "A" rating from the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Southern States, which placed the college on an equal basis with the leading educational institutions in the South, and it was during his administration that the successful drive for $600,000 was completed, which increased the endowment to more than a million dollars, marking an important step toward guaranteeing the perpetuity of the college.

On January 1, 1938, Dr. Archer was awarded a scroll and plaque by the "27 Club" of Atlanta, in recognition of his contribution to the social and educational well-being of the citizens of this city.

Dr. Charles D. Hubert, drector of the school of religion at Morehouse, who has been acting president since March 1, 1937, will continue in this capacity until President Archer's successor has been named, it was announced.

Retires



Journal and Guide
10-15-38
Norfolk Va.

Dr. Samuel Howard Archer, fifth president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., who retired from office on October 1, after 33 years of varied service to the institution. Dr. Archer was elected to the presidency of Morehouse in 1931 to succeed Dr. John Hope.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 2, 1938

S. H. ARCHER GIVEN MOREHOUSE HONOR

Retiring College Head Is Appointed President Emeritus.

Appointment of Samuel Howard Archer as president emeritus of Morehouse College was announced yesterday by Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the board of trustees.

President Archer has been on leave of absence for nearly two years on account of ill health and retired from office yesterday. The retirement marks the end of 33 years of service during which time he has been professor of mathematics, football coach, secretary of the faculty, director of the summer school, purchasing agent, dean, acting president and president.

A native of Petersburg, Va. President Archer attended public schools there and continued his education at Wayland Academy in Washington, D. C. Later he attended Colgate University, graduating in 1902 with an A. B. degree. In 1923 he received the honorary degree of master of arts from Morehouse College and in 1932 he was awarded the degree of doctor of divinity by Colgate.

Dr. Archer Retires; Will Become President Emeritus

Educator Has Given Many Years of Service to Morehouse

According to an announcement from the office of Mr. Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Morehouse College, President Samuel Howard Archer who has been on leave of absence for more than 21 months because of prolonged illness, retired from office on October [illegible], and by action of the Board [illegible] become President emeritus.

At the time of his retirement, President Archer will have concluded his thirty-third year of varied service to Morehouse College, during which time he has been professor of mathematics, football coach, secretary of the faculty, director of the summer school, purchasing agent, dean, acting president and president.

HELD FOR SEVEN YEARS

The latter position he held for seven years prior to his retirement. For 11 months in 1918-19 he was at the head of Morehouse when Dr. John Hope was overseas, and in 1930-31 just before he was elected to the presidency.

Born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1870, President Archer attended the public schools in Petersburg, and continued his education at Wayland Academy in Washington, D. C., where for two years he was a student-teacher. From Wayland he went to Colgate University in Hamilton, New York, where he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of bachelor of arts.

While in college, Dr. Archer became prominent in athletics, playing for three years as guard on the varsity eleven. He was active also as a debater, and because of his exceptional platform ability, was chosen to be one of the six speakers at his commencement. In 1923 he received the honorary degree of master of arts from Morehouse College, and in 1932, Colgate honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity.

TAUGHT MATH

Following his graduation from Colgate, Dr. Archer taught mathematics for three years at Roger Williams University in Nashville, Tennessee. He then joined the Morehouse faculty, just one year before Dr. John Hope became its president.

For thirty-one years he was a close friend and colleague of Dr. Hope, and when Dr. Hope resigned from the presidency of Morehouse College in 1931, Mr. Archer was the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees to become the fifth president of this institution.

In announcing the election of Mr. Archer, Dr. Frank A. Smith, secretary of the board of education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, said "We feel it a deserved promotion for one who has served Morehouse College faithfully and wisely for many years".

INFLUENCED MEN

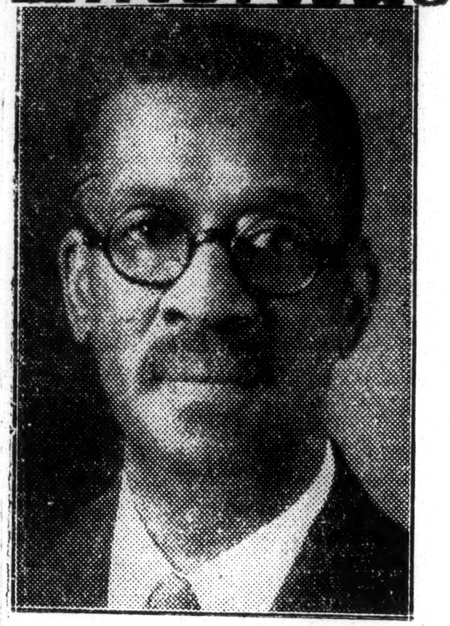
One of the most popular and effective instructors Morehouse has ever known, President Archer long will be remembered by the hundreds of men who went through the college and the academy not only as their dean and later their president, but as their friend.

His greatest contribution, perhaps, lies in the influence he has had on the lives of men who have been fortunate enough to know him. He believed in clean sports and clean victories, and it was during the eight years that he was director of athletics and coach that Morehouse teams were the undisputed champions in football.

In the second year of President Archer's administration, Morehouse College received "A" rating from the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Southern States, which placed the College on an equal basis with the leading educational institutions in the South, and it was during his administration that the successful drive for $600,000 was completed which increased the endowment to more than a million dollars, marking an important step toward guaranteeing the perpetuity of the College.

AWARDED SCROLL

On January 1, 1938, Dr. Archer was awarded a scroll and plaque by the "27 Club" of Atlanta, in recognition of his contribution to the social and educational well-being of the citizens of this city.



DR. S. H. ARCHER

At the time of President Archer's retirement, Morehouse consists of a college of arts and sciences, and a school of religion. The summer school started by Morehouse College in 1921 is now conducted by Atlanta University, with Morehouse and the other colleges in Atlanta participating.

Dr. Charles D. Hubert, director of the school of religion at Morehouse, who has been acting president since March 1, 1937, will continue in this capacity until President Archer's successor has been named, it was announced.

Daily World

10-2-38

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World

10-2-38

Education - 1938

Kentucky

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Vocational School Replaces College At Paducah, Ky.

Paducah, Ky.—West Kentucky Industrial College became West Kentucky Vocational School with the opening of this year's school term. The college, founded some twenty years ago by Prof. D. H. Anderson, has as its new president Prof. M. H. Griffin of Lexington.

Prof. H. C. Russell, who was president of the college, has been named by the State Board of Education to the position of state supervisor of adult education with headquarters in Frankfort. M. J. Sleet, who served the college as business manager, will hold the same position at Paducah in the vocational school and several of the other college teachers will be retained. Prof. D. H. Anderson will be chaplain in the vocational school.

Globe 9-30-38

Nashville

Louisiana

Education - 1938

Colleges - Change of Heads.

Dr. Felton Clark Succeeds Dad at Southern U.

Pgh. Courier

(By Wire)

BATON, ROUGE, La.—The State board of education accepted the retirement of President J. S. Clark of Southern University, Monday, and unanimously appointed his son, Felton G Clark, Ph. D., dean at the institution for three years, to succeed him.

This action, taken in the board's annual session, will become effective on June 30, at which time the elder Dr. Clark assumes the position of president emeritus.

Dr. J. S. Clark has been president of the institution for twenty-four years, during which time he developed the school from a one-room shack to a million dollar institution. At the same board meeting, a contract was let for a $50,000 gym, the first unit of an approved $500,000 building program.

Felton G. Clark

Is Only 33

The son, only 33, earned his Ph.D. at Columbia and has had an illustrious career as professor at Wiley and Howard Universities.

He recently served as regional director of the national survey of vocational education of colored people.

TO SUCCEED FATHER AT POST

Daily World

Elder Clark Had Beer At Helm Of School For 24 Years

SON, NOW DEAN

1-4-38

BATON ROUGE, La.—(SNS)—The State Board of Education accepted the retirement of President J. S. Clark of Southern University and unanimously appointed his son, Felton G. Clark, Ph. D., to succeed him here Monday, January 3.

Atlanta, Ga.

This action which was taken in the board's annual session, will become effective this June 30, at which time the elder Dr. Clark will assume the position of President-Emeritus.

Dr. J. S. Clark had been president of the institution for twenty-four years, during which time he developed the school from a one-room shack to a million dollar institution; and, coincidentaly, saw, at this same meeting, the state grant a contract to L. W. Eaton and Co. to build a fifty thousand dollar gymnasium, the first unit of an approved $500,000 building program.

Dr. Clark has commanded a foremost position in educational circles of the state and nation. Dr. Felton G. Clark, the newly-appointed president, holds his doctorate from Columbia.

Daily World

Although only 33 years of age he has had an illustrious career, being a former Wiley and Howard University professor, and recently serving as Regional Director of the National Survey of Vocational Education of Negroes. He had been dean at Southern for three years.

1-4-38

Atlanta, Ga.

Son Succeeds Dr. Clark At Southern University

Journal and Guide

(Special to Journal and Guide)

BATON ROUGE, La.—The retirement of President J. S. Clark of Southern University at Scotlandville was accepted Monday by the State Board of Education here and his son, Felton G. Clark, Ph.D., was unanimously appointed to succeed him.

1-8-38

The action, taken in the board's annual session, will become effective on June 30, when the elder Dr. Clark will assume the position of president-emeritus.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Clark had been president of Southern University for 24 years, during which time he had developed the school from a one-room shack to a million dollar institution.

The board at the same meeting also granted a contract to L. W. Eaton and Co., to build a $50,000 gymnasium, the first unit of an approved $500,000 building program.

Dr. Clark has commandeered a foremost position in educational circles of the state and nation. His son the newly appointed president, holds a doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University.

Although only 33 years of age, he has had an illurstious career, having served as professor at both Wiley College and Howard University. He recently served as regional director of the National Survey of Vocational Education for Negroes. He had been dean at Southern University for three years.

Retires

J. S. CLARK

Education - 1938 Missouri.

Colleges - Change of Heads.

Dr. Scruggs Named Lincoln Univ. President

Afro-American

4-9-38

Baltimore, Md.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, for fourteen years supervisor of colored schools of Kansas City, Kan., was elected president of Lincoln University, April 2.

Dr. Scruggs obtained the degree of bachelor of arts from Washburn College, and master of arts and doctor of philosophy from the University of Kansas.

The new president, who is married and has two children, has been invited to take over his office on July 1.

SHERMAN SCRUGGS NAMED PRESIDENT OF LINCOLN UNIV

Defender

4-9-38

Houston, Texas

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(Sp.)—Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, supervisor of Negro schools of Kansas City, Kansas, and holder of the doctor of philosophy degree, has been elected president of Lincoln University by the board of curators. Dr Scruggs obtained the degree of bachelor of arts from Washburn College, and master of arts and doctor of philosophy from the University of Kansas. He has held his present position in Kansas City for 14 years and has made a large number of contrbiutions to educational periodicals, including the University of Kansas Bulletin.

Dr. Scruggs, who is married and has two children, has been invited to take over his office July 1. He comes to the school at the beginning of its expansion program and has a distinct challenge to service. Dr. Scruggs is considered entirely fitted for high educational position to which he has been called.

Education - 1938

Colleges, — Change of heads.

Tennessee

Turner To Be New Head Of Meharry

Daily World

5-23-38

To Succeed Dr. John Mullowney After 17 Years Of Service

Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE,—(ANP)—Dr. Edward Lewis Turner, head of the Department of Medicine at Meharry and former head of the medical school in Beirut, Syria, conducted by the American Missionary association, has been named president of Meharry Medical college and will succeed Dr. John J. Mullowney, president for 17 years, on July 1.

It was also announced that the college's trustees are considering launching a $3,000,000 endowment campaign at the suggestion of Dr. Mullowney.

The new president is expected to increase Meharry's rating in the medical world. His 13 year record in Syria was so remarkable he was brought back to America to head Meharry's Medical department. The Rockefeller Foundation is financing the schools program.

Dr. Turner has already obtained the cooperation of white medical schools including that of Vanderbilt university, whose professors do actual work with Meharry students. The college also has Hubbard hospital as a teaching institution for students.

Under President Mullowney, who resigned as head of the Department of Science at the wealthy Girard school, Philadelphia, to go to Meharry in 1921, the school rose to a class A rating by the Association of American Medical colleges in 1933 and now has a $2,000,000 hospital and educational plant. In 1921 there were five full and 55 part-time teachers, while now there are 62 full and 27 part-time teachers.

The $3,000,000 campaign which Dr. Mullowney urged in his annual report to the trustees on May 18, would be divided into $1,000,000 for the dental department, $1,000,000 for the nurse training school and $1,000,000 for maintenance.

It was announced Dr. Mullowney had resigned because of high blood pressure. He plans to take a sea voyage and visit friends in England and Ireland.

DR. E. L. TURNER NEW MEHARRY COLLEGE HEAD

Bee

By LEON LEWIS for ANP

NASHVILLE, May 26—(ANP) Dr. Edward Lewis Turner, head of the Department of Medicine at Meharry and former head of the medical school in Beirut, Syria, conducted by the American Missionary association, has been named president of Meharry Medical college and will succeeed Dr. John J. Mullowney, president for 17 years, on July 1.

It was also announced that the college's trustees are considering launching a $3,000,000 endowment campaign at the suggestion of Dr. Mullowney.

5-29-38

The new president is expected to increase Meharry's rating in the medical world. His 13-year record in Syria was so remarkable he was brought back to America to head Meharry's Medical department. The Rockefeller Foundation is financing the school's program.

Chicago Ill.

Dr. Turner has already obtained the cooperation of white medical schools including that of Vanderbilt university, whose professors do actual work with Meharry students. The college also has Hubbard hospital as a teaching institution for students.

Dr. Mullowney Resigns

Under President Mullowney, who resigned as head of the Department of Science at the wealthy Girard school, Philadelphia, to go to Meharry in 1821, the school rose to a class A rating by the Association of American Medical colleges in 1923 and now has a $2,000,000 hospital and educational plant. In 1921 there were five full and 55 part time teachers while now there are 62 full time and 27 part time teachers.

The $3,000,000 campaign which Dr. Mullowney urged in his annual report to the trustees on May 18 would be divided into $1,000,000 for the dental department, $1,000,000 for the nurse training school and $1,000,000 for maintenance.

It was annonced Dr. Mullowney had resigned because of high blood pressure. He plans to take a sea voyage and visit friends in England and Ireland.

Education - 1938
Colleges, — Change of Heads.

Texas.

Local Teacher Made College President

Argus
8-19-38

Mr. P. C. Washington who has been a member of the faculty of Lincoln High School in East St. Louis, Illinois for the past decade, has been appointed president of Jarvis College in Hawkins, Texas.

On Friday, August 12, a reception was given in honor of Mr. Washington by the Centennial Christian Church of St. Louis, of which he is the pastor. Immediately, he and his family departed for Texas where formal introductory ceremonies were held for him at Jarvis College last Monday under the direction of Mr. Lipscomb.

The new president of Jarvis College holds an A. B. from Eureka College in Eureka, Illinois, and received his Master of Arts at the University of Illinois, is an Omega Psi Phi and a member of the East St. Louis Business and Professional Men's Club. Beside being a geometry instructor at Lincoln High, Mr. Washington was assistant principal, acting dean of boys and the sponsor of the Hi-Y.

8-19-38

Mr. Washington's charming wife, the former Rosie Elaine Caldwell, is a member of the exclusive Violet Thimble, Garden Club and the Monday Bridge Club.

EDUCATION- 1938
COLLEGES,- CHANGE OF HEADS

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia S. C. State
November 17, 1938

Hinton Named College Head

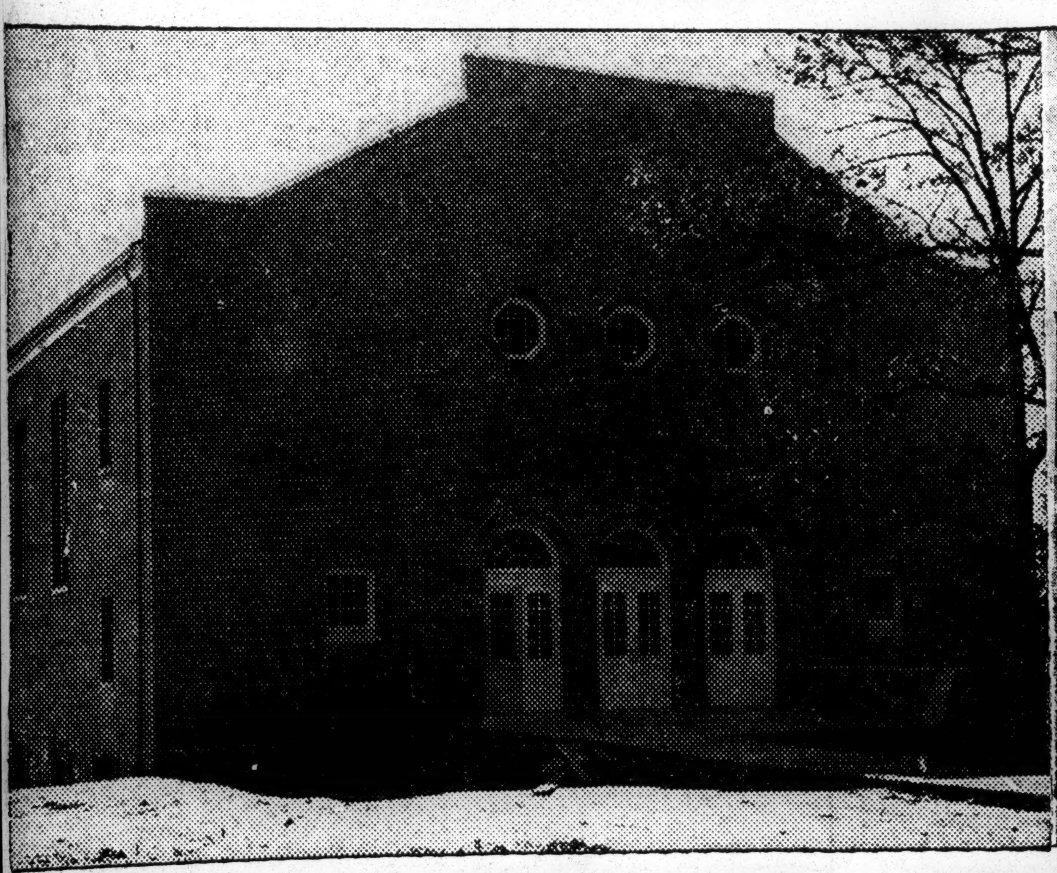
Pastor of Bennettsville-Cheraw District Elected President of Clinton

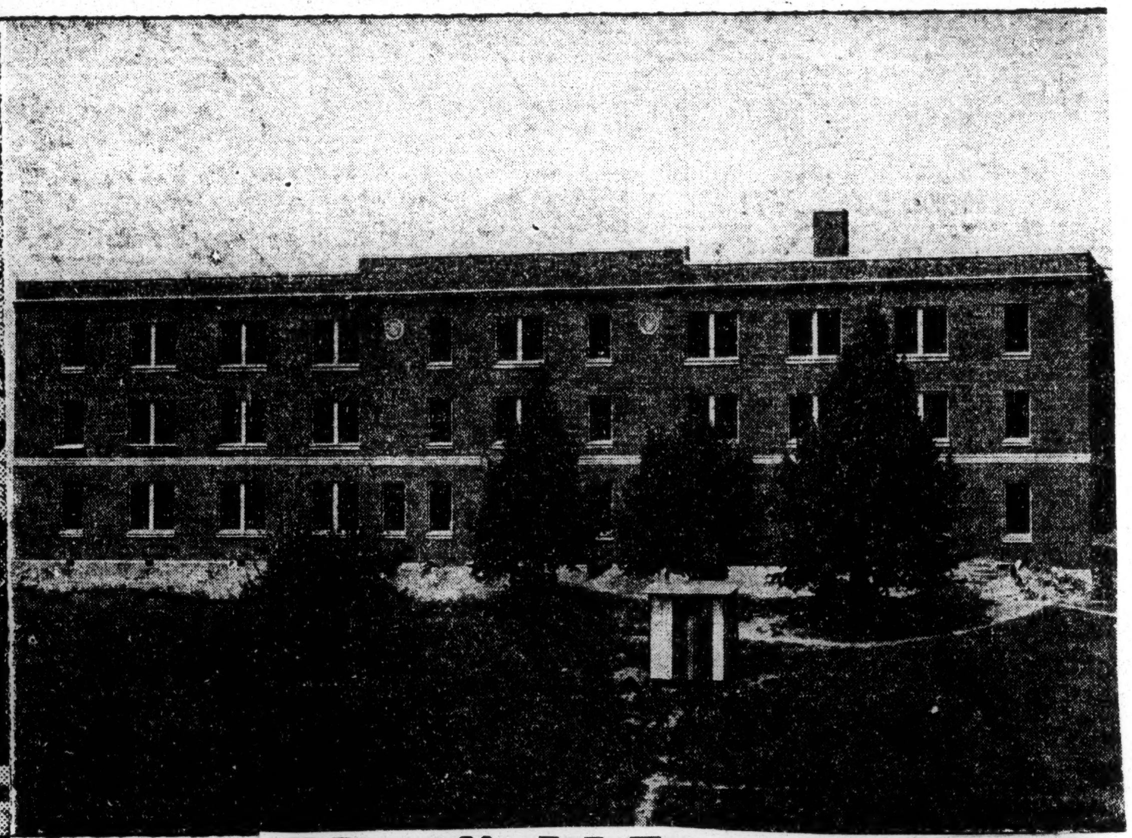
Rock Hill, Nov. 16.—(AP)—The Rev. C. T. Hinton, minister of the Bennettsville-Cheraw district, was named president today of Clinton College for Negroes here, succeeding Professor J. S. Stanback, who resigned because of poor health.

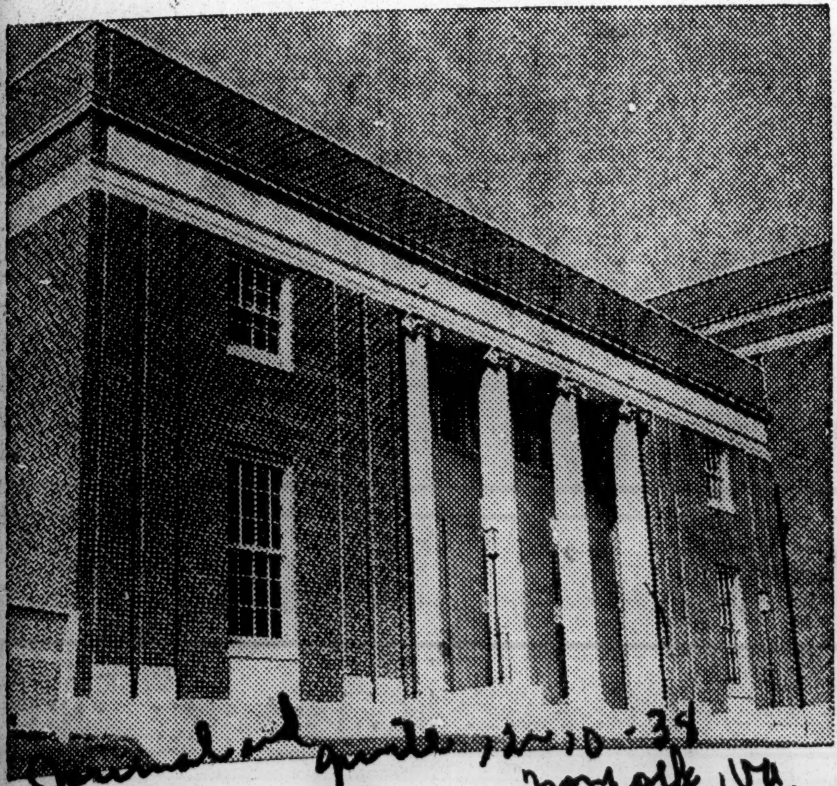
EDUCATION- 1938
COLLEGES, CHANGE OF HEADS

WEST VRIGINIA

New President and New Buildings at Bluefield







Journal and Guide, 12-10-38
Norfolk, Va.

At the inauguration ceremonies of H. L. Dickason as president of Bluefield State Teachers College, three new buildings were dedicated. All three buildings have been constructed since President Dickason assumed the duties of acting head in 1936.

At the top left is the new gymnasium, and at the top right is the new boy's dormitory. At the lower left is the library which is said to contain all modern conveniences. President Dickason is shown at the lower right.

Bluefield Inaugurates Dickason as President

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Bluefield State Teachers College inauguarted H. L. Dickason as its third president, Saturday, December 3, with appropriate exercises, and at the same time dedicated three new college buildings. President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College delivered the inaugural address.

President Dickason was elected as executive head of the college in 1936, in an acting capacity. Since that time, Bluefield has entered upon a new era in its educational life as Mr. Dickason launched the building of a greater Bluefield State. The first unit completed in this program was a modern boys' dormitory which was opened for inspection in 1937.

At the time this building was under construction Mahood Hall burned, which left the school without library facilities, home economics department or high school building. Out of the razing of Mahood Hall, enough was salvaged to convince the authorities that they could construct two needed buildings where they only had one. This year these two buildings were built—one a new beautiful library with every modern convenience, and a much needed gymnasium.

As a part of the inauguration program, these three buildings were dedicated. They will stand as a monument to President Dickason who has shown that much work can be done when one sets himself to the task.

President Dickason is a native of Monroe County, West Virginia. He worked his way through the school he now heads. When he entered Ohio State in 1910 to work on his A. B. degree, C. B. Hancock, vice-president of the Bluefield Hardware Company, said in recommending him to the university: "He is a Christian gentleman and he can have a position with this Company as long as he wishes it."

President Dickason received his A. B. degree from Ohio State University in 1913 and returned for his M. A. degree in 1914. He has continued to be a student of human nature, and through his many years of experience and contact with his fellow beings, has developed a working philosophy of Christian judgment, based upon broadmindedness, progressiveness

Journal and Guide

12-10-38
Norfolk, Va.

and fair dealing to all.

BLUEFIELD ALUMNUS

He is the first Bluefield Institute graduate to become its chief administrative officer. At one time he was president of the general organization of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and still holds an important office in the organization.

He is very active in the West Virginia State Teachers Association and the American Teachers Association. He was president of the former Association, and serves as historian now. Not only is he well known in educational circles nationally, but is active in the civic affairs of the local community of Bluefield.

Dr. Lloyd C. Alexander, professor at Fisk University, who is an alumnus of Bluefield State College of the class of '22, delivered the alumni address in the program. The student council, and representatives of the student body, paid tribute to President Dickason through Joseph Gentry, council president, who pledged full cooperation to the administration in its endeavor to build a "Greater Bluefield State."

Distinguished visitors appearing in the inauguration program included Dr. D. T. Murray, member of the Negro State Board of Education; Hon. Bernard McClaugherty, member of the State Board of Education; Dr. J. C. Kingslow, president of the Bluefield Civic League; Edward Steele, secretary-manager of the Bluefield Chamber of Commerce; Hon. I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools, and Hon. I. M. Cooper, director of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics.

The inauguration committee included the Rev. Q. A. Connolly, chairman and Miss Alberta Calvin, secretary.

Education - 1938

Alabama

Common Schools, Condition of

Most Of Funds Is For White

Proposed Issue Termed Unfair To Our People

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)— Last week the Election Commission formally called for a special election September 20 so that voters may pass on six separate bond issues totaling $6,000,000 for the city's share of the proposed city PWA $11,000,000 public building program.

Daily World

Real estate interest has come out in opposition to the measures on the ground that their passage will force a raise in property tax and will increase the cost of city government.

9-6-38

LEAVE OUT THE NEGRO

Of the six bond issues all but one definitely, expressedly and purposely leaves the Negro out of their benefits. Only in the proposition of the school building program is there any definite consideration of the Negro citizens.

Atlanta, Ga.

However, the school building proposition falls short inasmuch as no provisions are made to build at least another full-size four or three year high school. There is only one senior high school for Negroes in Birmingham, the citizens being disappointed that Ullman High has frozen at a ninth grade school.

The one high school has long reached its maximum growth with the congested conditions preventing the school from operating at maximum usefulness and efficiency. The school-improving bond would add construction to capacity-built Industrial High School.

NO LIBRARIES

Although there is only one library for the 123,000 Negro citizens, the proposition calling for library construction fails to include any libraries for Negroes. The library that Negroes have is one of the eleven branches operated out of the central library of Birmingham.

Negroes cannot use either the central library or any of the other ten branches.

The school libraries, such as they are, are not open to community at large. Even the Negro branch library could hardly compare favorably with any one of the white branch libraries.

The proposition of the $300,000 park bond issue does not carry anything for the Negroes. Negroes of Birmingham do not have any park and recreational facilities. The Birmingham News, the powerful city daily, has spoken out for Negro parks, recreation and swimming pools in tree historical editorials provoking strong and favorable comment.

ISSUE OBNOXIOUS

The thought of the bond issue becomes obnoxious in view of the fact that it would discriminate against colored people with the use of Federal PWA funds on which it depends in part to put over the building program, provided it gets by the voters.

Three courses are apparently open to Negro citizens. First, to institute legal procedure to test or hold up the approve grants of WPA money on the grounds that it is not proposed in way to give the Negro equitable benefits and discriminates solely on the basis of color.

Second, to protest from the City Hall to Washington against all the propositions excluding the Negro.

Third, Negro voters can oppose those five bond issues at the polls which neglect to benefit them.

The Negro people of Birmingham will not be exempt from paying taxes to retire the principal and interest the six bond issues. Forty percent of the Birmingham population is black.

Officers to conduct the election were appointed.

Bonds to be voted on are: City hall, $1,420,000; fire stations, $80,000; hospitals, $100,000; libraries $100,000; parks, $300,000, and schools $4,000,000.

Absentee ballots may be obtained at the office of the city clerk, Room 204, City Hall, until Sept. 15.

Anniston, Ala. Star
September 22, 1938

VOTERS MUST OK BOND ELECTION TO GET FUNDS

$135,000 Program For Two Schools At Stake In Tuesday Election

NEW SEVENTEENTH ST. INSTITUTION IS PLANNED

White Grade School In North Anniston Scheduled In PWA Program

Federal grant of $60,300 for construction of public schools in Anniston was granted today by Secretary Harold Ickes on the basis of plans and specifications drawn by local officials but final decision awaits outcome of the bond election next Tuesday.

In order to get "under the wire" on the time limit set for PWA applications, city officials submitted the $135,000 school program to federal officials prior to the bond election, which must be ratified or the grant will be lost, Mayor W. S. Coleman announced today.

The $60,300 will be an outright grant of the federal government if Anniston voters approve sale of bonds to complete the program, officials stated.

Two schools are contemplated, one a Negro school to replace the Seventeenth ~~Street~~ wooden fire trap that was set ablaze Tuesday night by a pyromaniac. The other would be a school for white children, to be located somewhere in the northern section of the city.

PWA officials, in a wire to Mayor Coleman today, insisted that specifications be submitted at once so work can begin immediately. Many carpenters, brick masons, electricians, plasterers, plumbers and other artisans would be furnished employment for several months on the project, officials pointed out if voters ratify the bond issue.

Anniston's grant was one of many announced today in Washington, the total involving construction of $10,344,551.

Alabama projects in addition to the ones here included:

Blount County, Alabama, was granted $90,000 for a $200,000 school building program.

Marion County was allocated $15,750 for building a new wing on the courthouse at Hamilton.

The Blount County project contemplated construction of 10 new schools and repairs to 10 existing buildings, or on completion of having 20 new and renovated educational centers in the county.

The courthouse at Hamilton, applicants to PWA said, was obsolete and unless repairs were made the structure would soon have to be abandoned.

[illegible] Times
September [illegible], 1938

FACULTY LISTS 98 HOLDERS OF DEGREES HERE

All New Instructors In System Must Have Finished College

During 1937-38 the board of education employed 232 individuals consisting of 165 white teachers and principals, 441 negro teachers and principals, 22 caretakers, a superintendent, a music supervisor, a part-time art supervisor, a part-time attendance officer, and an office assistant.

Ninety-eight of the 165 white teachers hold degrees from college; 27 have completed three years of college work; 33 have completed two years of college work, and seven have completed one year of college.

Ten years ago, in 1927, there were 83 white teachers and 14 negro teachers. The white teachers have doubled and the negro teachers tripled in the 10-year period.

In 1927 the college graduates in the teaching force numbered 25; those with three years college training numbered seven; with two years 41; less than two years 10.

Comparative statistics for 1927 and 1937 are:

Percentage of college graduates, in 1927, 30 per cent; in 1937 60 per cent.

Percentage with three years training, 1927, 8 per cent; in 1937, 16 per cent.

Percentage with two years training, 1927, 48 per cent; in 1937, 20 per cent.

Percentage with less than two years training, 1927, 12 per cent; in 1937, 4 per cent.

The educational training of the white teachers has increased greatly during the past 10 years. Thirty per cent of the white teachers were college graduates in 1937 whereas this had increased to 60 per cent in 1937.

In 1935 the board of education passed a requirement that all new teachers appointed thereafter must hold college degrees. The requirements before that time were for high school positions, college graduates, and for elementary grades two or more years of college training. Teh new regulation simply raised the educational requirements for elementary teachers to the level of high school teachers. Those who were in the system at the time the regulation became effective were not required to meet the new regulation.

The local policy regarding the filling of future high school vacancies is to appoint teachers with master's degrees if they can be secured with available funds.

The educational training of negro teachers has also shown a decided increase during this same period. In 1927 only one negro teacher out of 15 held a degree. In 1937 there were 12 negro teachers with college degrees, or 30 per cent of the total teachers.

Teaching experience for 1937-38 white teachers is shown in the table below:

Number of Teachers.	Years of Experience
9	1
11	2
8	3
16	4
5	5
8	6
7	7

14	8
5	*9
6	10
5	11
5	12
7	13
8	14
8	15
7	16
1	17
6	18
6	19
1	20
8	21
3	22
3	23
2	24
1	25
1	26
1	27
1	28
1	29
1	30
1	31

Talladega [illegible]
September [illegible]

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IS LAUNCHED

Work Order On $36,000 County Program Is Issued

The work order on a school improvement project amounting to approximately $36,000 has been issued, E. A McBride, couny superintendent of education, announced Friday.

The project includes the construction of three new Negro school buildings and rehabilitation of and additions to two white schools.

Three-room frame Negro schools will be built at Lincoln and Winterboro, while a four-room structure will be erected at Sycamore.

A new science laboratory will be erected at Childersburg and the present building will be repaired and painted, Mr. McrBide said.

At the Lincoln Elementary School, sanitary facilities will be installed, steam heating system put in, an additional class room built and the building repaired and painted inside and out.

The work on the schools is being done as a PWA project and its completion will require several months.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
September 23, 1938

STATE GETS $166,050 MORE FUNDS FROM PWA

Three Alabama grants totaling $166,050 were among 45 allotments approved in Washington today by the Public Works Administration, United Press reported.

Blount County received a $90,000 grant to be used in a $200,000 school building program; Anniston was granted $60,300 for school construction, and Marion County was allotted $15,750 for a new wing to the Courthouse at Hamilton.

Total projects approved by PWA today for the nation involve an aggregate cost of $10,344,551 and call for $4,655,000 in 45 per cent grants and $1,164,000 in loans from the New Deal agency.

The Blount County project contemplates construction of 10 new schools and repairs to 10 existing buildings. Anniston's plans call for two new school buildings, one for white students and one for Negroes.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
October 21, 1938

City White Schools Enroll 3,052 Pupils

White schools in the Tuscaloosa city system enrolled a total of 3,052 for the first month of the term, Mrs. Ellen Walker, attendance officer, announced today. The city schools enrolled 2,961 for the first month of the session last year.

The average daily attendance for the first month was 2,920.50 with the number of absentees being listed at 2,090. Causes for absences were listed as poverty, three children out for five days; work, 44 children out for 92 days; truency, five children out for 17 days; illness, 740 out for 1,454 days; miscellaneous reasons, 325 out for 422 days.

Negro schools in the city system enrolled 1,664 which represented a gain in attendance of 55 pupils over last year.

DROP SHOWN IN NEGROES' RANKS

Number Of School-Age Children Declines; Attendance Gains

Age-Herald

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11—(AP)—The number of Alabama children of school age has decreased by 6,396 since 1936, a survey by A. R. Meadows, director of attendance and child accounting in the State Department of Education, revealed.

11-12-38

Meadows attributed the decrease largely to migration of Negroes to other states. He said the drop was principally among Negro children—4,511 fewer now than shown by the survey two years ago.

Comparison of the records revealed that illiteracy decreased by 17,046 school-age children during the two years, bringing the state total down to 67,571 illiterates in this (6 to 20 years) age group.

Although the survey revealed a decline in the number of persons of school age, Dr. A. H. Collins state superintendent of education said it [illegible] not mean that there are less children in school."

"It means," Dr. Collins said, "that there are fewer who could be in the schools. Enrollment figures undoubtedly will be higher this year than ever before."

Birmingham Ala.

EDUCATION- 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

ALABAMA

Mobile, Ala., Press
October 10, 1938

Alabama School Problems

The Alabama Citizens' Advisory Educational Council, meeting in Birmingham last week, heard many problems discussed which will engage the attention of the Legislature when it convenes in January.

Not the least important of these was the question of the equalization of state assessments to provide additional educational revenues. If the matter comes up for serious consideration before the Legislature, no doubt it will arouse strenuous opposition from those favored in tax assessments through political influence with local tax officials in many of the counties in the state.

Governor-Designate Frank M. Dixon threw something of a damper on the idea of assessment equalization. He told the council members "it is impossible to talk of increased funds without increasing assessments." While he admitted tax equalization, through a system of state control of local assessments, offered a solution of the problem, he added that a former Alabama governor who proposed this was "threatened with lynching."

In spite of Mr. Dixon's pessimistic tones, a fight will probably be made in the Legislature to have the present system of assessments which has led to abuses in so many counties, reformed. It is doubtful, however, that the proponents of the idea can succeed in having it carried unless it has the administration's strong support. From his utterance before the council Mr. Dixon leaves the question of his support a matter for speculation.

If the counties will not surrender assessing powers to the state—and there are some valid objections why they should not—perhaps some system whereby a state authority with supervisory functions, but not actual control, over county assessments could be worked out that would prove acceptable. That some modifications and amendments of the present local assessing system are needed, The Press believes, will be generally admitted by those who have any acquaintance with the problem.

One of the recommendations advanced by the council's committee on administrative organization, headed by Harry Ayers, publisher of The Anniston Star, will probably have the endorsement of Mr. Dixon. The committee suggested that a state board of education be appointed by the governor, subject to ratification by the Senate. The board would in turn appoint a state superintendent of education instead of having him elected by popular vote as at present.

Alabama today is singularly fortunate in having such a man as Dr. A. H. Collins as state superintendent of education. Dr. Collins was nominated without opposition at the last primaries, but originally he obtained his position by appointment to fill a vacancy. The appointive system, especially in the manner suggested by the council, practically eliminates the danger of a superintendent able politically, but not qualified by education to hold the post.

Mr. Dixon, when he ran for governor four years ago, advocated the appointment of a number of officials, now elected, including the superintendent of education, by the chief executive, correctly asserting that the great majority of voters probably were unfamiliar with the qualifications of numerous candidates on a long ballot. Mr. Dixon did not include the "short ballot" in his present platform, but presumably he still favors it in principle.

Other recommendations studied by the council included: "Inclusion of capital outlay allotments for city school systems on the same ratio as allowed for county systems. Increasing the minimum school term immediately to eight months with nine months as the eventual goal. The restoration of all essential services" in order that we may have a complete and well-balanced program.

The discussions before the citizens' advisory council, consisting of 24 laymen and eight educators, gave a hint of the wide variety of problems in regard to education the Legislature will be called upon to consider. The serious manner in which it has engaged in preliminary studies and discussions should prove of signal aid in intelligently approaching and solving the state's educational problems when the Legislature convenes.

Gadsden, Ala., Etowah Observer
December 29, 1938

County Schools Make Good Record In Attendance

Miss Gladys Marona, county attendance officer, has announced the percentages of school attendance in Etowah County, for the month ending December 9. Results show that the East Gadsden negro elementary school led all others with 127 pupils and a percentage of 98.82. Crudup ranked second, leading the white schools of the county with a percentage attendance of 98.02. Glencoe led the high schools, rating 94.5 per cent.

This is considered by Miss Marona to be a splendid record. However, she stated that there were 262 white children who should be in school and who are not, and that an effort would be made to enroll them in the next semester.

The records in full follow:

Four teachers or more—Glencoe, 94.56; Whitesboro, 94.06; Etowah County High, 93.81; Carlisle, 93.78; Hokes Bluff, 93.55; Gaston, 92.83; John H. Jones, 91.67; Southside, 91.5; Bellevue, 90.8; Sardis, 89.41; Duck Springs, 87.3; Walnut Grove, 86.5; Altoona, 86.5; Curtiston, 85.51.

Three teacher schools—Agricola, 93.47; Union, 92.67; Aurora, 91.1; Ivalee, 87.01.

Two teacher schools—Crudup, 98.02; Mt. Pisgah, 97.5; Oakdale, 97.4; Happy Hill, 96.66; Coates Bend 94.55; Samuel's Chapel, 94.4; Tabor No. 2, 94; Gallant, 93.57; Whorton Bend, 93; Rains, 92.95; Plainview, 92; Beaird, 92; Smith's Institute, 91.90; Morton's Chapel, 89.98; Bethany, 89.9; Clear Creek, 88.33; Howelton, 88.12; Keener, 88; Black Creek, 83.90; Bran's Chapel, 82.2; Pilgrim's Rest, 82.08; Moody's Chapel, 78.5.

One teacher schools — Birdsong, 97.75; Morris, 97.3; Riddle's Bend, 96.30; Heald, 96; Vaughn's Grove, 94; Littleton, 92.9; Lay Springs, 90.94; Tabor No. 2, 88; Woods, 87.5; Wagnon, 87; Johnson: 86.3.

Negro schools — East Gadsden, 98.82; Roberts, 98; Rock Springs, 97.9; Slackland, 92.2; Altoona, 91; Turkeytown, 91; Duck Springs, 88.89; North Gadsden, 85.38.

Birmingham Ala. Post
December 23, 1938

SCHOOL FACTS CITED IN BOOK

New Directory Gives Full Information About City System

The "big business" which the Birmingham Board of Education operates was broken down and catalogued in a 119-page school directory which came off the presses today.

Besides listing the names, addresses and phone numbers of the 2000-odd employes of the city school system, the directory contains such facts as these:

Greatest concentration of teachers—95—is at Phillips High School; smallest school in the system is Alley Grammar with one teacher and 13 active pupils; largest white elementary school is Barrett with 1184 students; second largest concentration of teachers—89—is at Industrial (Negro) High, and the largest grade school is Lincoln (Negro) with 2111 pupils and 38 teachers.

Expenses Listed

During the 1937-38 term, the directory reports, the board appropriated $1,037,297 for its high schools and $1,765,450 for its grade schools, or a grand total of $2,802,747.

A little known fact reported in the directory is that Birmingham spends almost twice as much per capita on its high school students as it does on the grade school youngsters.

Per capital costs in the high school is $76.27,, compared with $44.56 for the elementary section.

1500 Teachers

The directory lists 1500 teachers in the system, divided as follows: White elementary, 607; Negro elementaary, 289; white secondary, 346; Negro secondary, 100.

Certain sections of the directory are devoted to a listing of officers and personnel of various school betterment committees and officers of parent-teacher groups. Other pages were given over to names and addresses of the 394 maintenance employes.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 12, 1938

DROP SHOWN IN NEGROES' RANKS

Number Of School-Age Children Declines; Attendance Gains

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11—(AP)—The number of Alabama children of school age has decreased by 6.396 since 1936, a survey by A. R. Meadows, director of attendance and child accounting in the State Department of Education, revealed.

Meadows attributed the decrease largely to migration of Negroes to other states. He said the drop was principally among Negro children—4.511 fewer now than shown by the survey two years ago.

Comparison of the records revealed that illiteracy decreased by 17.046 school-age children during the two years, bringing the state total down to 67.571 illiterates in this (6 to 20 years) age group.

Although the survey revealed a decline in the number of persons of school age, Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, said it did not mean that there are less children in school."

"It means," Dr. Collins said, "that there are fewer who could be in the schools. Enrollment figures undoubtedly will be higher this year than ever before."

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
November 23, 1938

PWA SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR HOUSTON AIM

$100,000, With Most To Go In Eight Buildings For Negro Pupils, To Be Sought

A $100,000 PWA program, with the greater part providing for construction of eight Negro school buildings, will be submitted to PWA on Dec. 2 by the Houston County Board of Education, Solomon Baxter, superintendent of education, said today.

The Negro schools will be frame structures with metal roofs and situated at Ashford, Columbia, Midway, Pleasant Grove, Macedonia, Oak Grove and the Spann and Philadelphia communities Baxter said.

In addition to the Negro schools, the program will provide for central heating plants, improved sanitation facilities at some schools and additions to present buildings where needed.

Of the $100,000 total cost, the county will be required to pay only $55,000 with the other $45,000 an outright grant from PWA.

Plans and specifications have already been prepared and construction will start as soon as the program is approved, the superintendent said.

WPA officials at Andalusia today informed Solomon Baxter, Houston county school superintendent, of an approval of $3,621 project at the Houston County High school at Columbia for landscaping the grounds and improving of the athletic field.

Mr. Baxter said expense of the project would be shared by the high school itself and the Federal government with the high school furnishing 82.7 per cent of the cost and WPA furnishing 17.3 per cent. Work is scheduled to begin shortly on the project, which includes planting of shrubbery, sodding of grounds, planting grass, leveling of the athletic field and construction of a grandstand on the field.

Another WPA project, which has been given approval, will start immediately, Mr. Baxter said. This project, totaling $3,500, is for completion of the vocational agriculture and home economics building at the high school.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
December 1, 1938

BRIEF ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

DOTHAN, Ala., Dec. 1.—(AP)—A $100,000 Public Works program which would provide for erection of eight negro school buildings will be submitted to PWA officials Friday by the Houston county board of education.

Solomon Baxter, superintendent of education, said negro schools would be built at Ashford, Columbia, Midway, Pleasant Grove, Macedonia, Oak Grove and at the Spann and Philadelphia communities. Other work provided under the program would be central heating plants, improved sanitation facilities and additions to buildings in the county school system.

The county would pay $55,000 of the project with $45,000 a grant from PWA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 1.—(AP)—WPA approval of a real property survey in Birmingham's metropolitan area has released approximately $140,000 for the project.

T. B. Hudson, area supervisor, said WPA approval of the survey, sponsored by the Birmingham Housing Authority will provide employment for 245 men for about nine months.

The survey will provide data for a long range program of slum clearance work in Birmingham and surrounding communities, Hudson said.

Gadsden, Ala., Etowah Observer
December 1, 1938

Miss Gladys Marona, attendance officer of Etowah County, made the recent announcement that Crudup with 98.5 per cent record, headed the schools in attendance for the month ending Nov. 11. The East Gadsden negro school of 127 pupils had a perfect attendance record for that period. It is interesting to note that the three schools with the highest standing in this regard are two-teacher schools.

The following is a list of the schools, their enrollment and the attendance percentage:

One-Teacher Schools—Morris 27, 95.4; Woods 24, 92.8; Birdsong 45, 92.1; Vaughan's Grove 34, 92; Riddle's Bend 28, 91.9; Littleton 29, 90.9; Tabor No. 2, 46, 90; Johnston 34. 99.64; Heald 19, 88; Wagnon 29. 87; Lay Prince 30, 92.9.

Two-Teacher Schools —Crudup, 60, 98.5; Oakdale 40, 98.3; Mt. Pisgah 53, 97.41; Gallant 66, 97.03; Beaird 34, 96; Thrasher 48, 95.6; Bryce No. 1, 51, 94.5; Tabor No. 1, 41, 94.5; Howelton 95, 93.25; Samael's Chapel 54, 93.24; Bran's Chapel 47, 92.8; Black Creek 38, 92.8; Bethany 59, 92.1; Plainview 43, 92; Smith's Institute 57, 91.95; Morton's Chapel 51, 91.83; Coates Bend 44, 91.38; Whorton's Bend 50, 91.2; Rains 50, 90.3; Clear Creek 95, 88.4; Keener 66, 86.9; Pilgrim's Rest 56, 84.5; Moody's Chapel 43, 83.3; Happy Hill 49, 81.3.

Three-Teacher Schools — Union 77, 94.9; Ivalee 98, 89.64; Agricola 79, 89; Aurora 95, 88.9.

Four or More Teachers—Bellevue 126, 93.2; Whitesboro 125, 93.04; Etowah County High 583, 92.39; John S. Jones 360, 92.37; Curtiston 251, 92; Glencoe 605, 91.8; Carlisle 223, 90.97; Gaston 492, 90.18; Hokes Bluff 542, 88.95; Altoona 447, 87.55; Sardis 322, 95.90; Duck Springs 293, 85; Southside 288, 94.1; Walnut Grove 397, 90.6.

Negro Schools — East Gadsden 127, 100; Roberts 16, 99; North Gadsden 50, 97.26; Rock Springs 56, 94.3; Duck Springs 12, 89.87; Turkeytown 37. 81; Slackland 18. 72.5.

Ozark, Ala., Star
November 17, 1938

Decline Listed In School Pupils

Figures Are Provided By State Department

The number of Alabama children of school age has decreased by 6,396 since 1936, a survey by A. R. Meadows, director of attendance and child accounting in the State Department of Education. revealed.

Meadows attributed the decrease largely to migration of Negroes to other states. He said the drop was principally among Negro children—4,511 fewer now than shown by the survey two years ago.

Comparison of the records revealed that illiteracy decreased by 17,046 school-age children during the two years, bringing the state total down to 67.571 illiterates in this (6 to 20 years) age group.

Although the survey revealed a decline in the number of persons of school age, Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, said it did not mean that there are less children in school.

"It means," Dr. Collins said, "that there are fewer who could be in the schools. Enrollment figures undoubtedly will be higher this year than ever before."

Birmingham, Ala., News
December 7, 1938

Provision for School Children

"The Constitution of Alabama provides that the Legislature shall establish, organize and maintain a liberal system of public schools throughout the state for the benefit of the children thereof between the ages of 7 and 21 years," said Roy Minton. "It says nothing about providing schools for children under 7 years of age or over 21. The latest school census shows that there were 59,247 children enumerated who were under 7 years of age. Of this number 36,405 were white and 22,842 colored. There were 82,988 white children enrolled in grade one, and 84,711 Negro children in this grade. Just how many of these were under 7 years is not shown."

Florence, Alabama, Times
December 18, 1938

SCHOOL PLANS IN SHEFFIELD ARE ADVANCED

Negro School Advertising Begun; Bids On Another In

Bids were advertised today by the Sheffield city commission, for additions and alterations to the negro school building, bids to be received until 11 a.m., Dec. 27, when they will be publicly opened and read, at the city hall.

Plans, specifications and contract documents for this project, for which an estimated $34,000 is available, may be obtained at the city hall, or from H. A. Griffith, Jr., architect.

All bids must be accompanied by certified check or bid bond, equal to five per cent of the bid.

Meanwhile, meeting of the city commission is scheduled to be held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the city hall, when sealed bids for rebuilding and altering the burned Sheffield High school building, will be opened. It was learned today from a reliable source, that there are five firms, which may bid on this portion of the rehabilitation program for the school system.

Bids advertised today are the second in this program, made necessary when fire gutted the high school plant early last April. Yet remaining, are projects for construction of the new high school building, and work on the Alabama avenue grammar school.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 10, 1938

BRYAN CITES GAINS SCORED BY SCHOOLS

Annual Report Stresses Advances Made Despite Lack Of Funds Handicap

Jefferson County schools—handicapped by decreased revenues and increased enrollment, by low salaries and heavy teaching loads, by crowded buildings and shortened school terms—have nevertheless achieved results "difficult" to believe, Supt. J. E. Bryan asserted Saturday in his annual report.

Contrasting present county school revenues with peak-time revenues, Dr. Bryan reported: "In 1929-30 the net revenue receipts of the County Board of Education amounted to $1,471,685. For the year 1937-38 revenue receipts available for the operation of schools was $1,221,139, a decrease of $250,546, or 17 per cent."

At the same time, the superintendent said, the enrollment has steadily increased: "In 1929-30, school enrollment was 33,988; in 1938-39, at the end of the second month a total of 37,563 were enrolled, an increase of 3,575 pupils."

And while there are 1,063 both Negro and white teachers now employed in county schools, as compared with 954 in 1929-30, Dr. Bryan declared "additional teachers, new building and additions to buildings are needed in order to decrease the teacher load. . . The increase in the size of classes has a very direct effect upon a child's education."

Teachers' salaries have also taken a nose dive since 1929-30, when the average white teachers' salaries on the basis of 12 months were $99.50 monthly and Negro teachers' $55,87 monthly. Now, he said, "on the same basis, the average salaries of white teachers are $73.25 monthly, and for Negro teachers, $42.45 monthly."

Dr. Bryan estimated that of a total of 749 white teachers, 72.6 per cent have bachelor degrees and 11.2 per cent master degrees; and that 22 per cent of the Negro teachers are graduates of senior colleges and 61.5 per cent of junior colleges.

Figuring that county schools will have funds to run only seven months this year, Dr. Bryan said, "At the end of this year, the Jefferson County schools will have suffered a loss of five school months over a period of four years. This amounts to more than one-half of the school term in Jefferson County.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, the superintendent pointed to several primary accomplishments of the school system, praising the "co-operation and unselfish contribution of time and effort on the part of the entire personnel, with the direction of the members of the County Board of Education and support of the Parent-Teacher organizations."

1. Visiting teachers, seven whites and five Negros, made 1,082 visits to 56 schools and 5,390 visits to homes increasing the average daily attendance in these schools at least 15 per cent each. Aid was secured for needy families from church and civic organizations.

2. The Jefferson County school system was the first rural school system in the United States to include safety education in the course of study.

3. Due to the adult education program, sponsored by the County Board of Education, since 1933, more than 1,787 persons have learned to read and write. The total enrollment in adult education classes has exceeded 11,000. The program is divided into three phases: evening school trade classes, adult homemaking and adult and nursery education.

4. Approximately 21,998 persons attended a series of public forums sponsored by the county board in January, February, March and part of April this year. The purpose of the forum, according to the report, "is to preserve the ideals of democracy."

5. During the year 1936-37, county schools inaugurated a Curriculum Study and Teacher Training in Service program. Consultant services for a period of four years were obtained from the University of Alabama. In the coming year a series of observations of classes will be directed by the university staff, the object of which will be the improvement of instruction.

6. In 1936, the teachers professional library was started. It houses professional books and materials of every need and has been extensively used as it now has approximately 300 members and the circulation has reached more than 5,000. A professional library for Negro teachers was begun in 1937-38.

7. The Jefferson County program for the improvement of instruction has continued, with the objectives: A study of curriculum development, a community survey of the needs and interests of various groups, development of a more comprehensive means of evaluating the outcomes of instruction, and reorganization in the field of health education.

8. The Community Survey program which is continuing a study of family conditions, housing, interests in all sections of the county. Principals of schools are directors in various divisions, with teachers as his assistants.

9. A curriculum development program in Negro schools, designed to meet the particular needs of the Negro population.

Hill Expects Federal Aid For Schools

Will Support Bill Giving It And Predicts That Congress Will Pass It

No Strings Feared

Advertiser

Senator Says Government Will Hand Over Cash, Leaving Rest To States

12-30-38

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Montgomery Ala.

Federal assistance for education appears almost a certainty in the forthcoming Congress, according to Senator J. Lister Hill, who will support a measure in that body designed to assist those States which need help for education.

"I have no doubt," said Senator Hill, as he prepared to depart for Washington, "that we will be able to pass a bill through Congress giving the States help for education. As you know I have been fighting for this thing for some years now. I will give every ounce of my energy in the forthcoming Congress to furthering the measure as it will come before us.

Lister Hill

"The Harrison-Fletcher bill," continued Senator Hill, "will form the basis of the measure we will consider. As you probably know that bill came out of the Interior Department of the government after President Roosevelt had made the suggestion that Federal help for education was vital. A committee was appointed to consider all phases of the matter and after this committee had made its findings, the bill was introduced into Congress. It failed at the last session but in my judgment it will not fail at this session."

Senator Hill is no whit worried about what the Federal government may demand of the States which receive Federal aid. "The bill," said Senator Hill, "makes the provision that monies received from the Federal government shall be expend local or State authorities and un rules and regulations promulgated by these authorities. That would dispose effectually of the argument of some that receiving federal help would automatically result in the removal of racial barriers in the South.

"What we mean to do is for the Federal government to come to the borderline of Alabama and say, 'here is a sack of $4,000,000 to help you educate your children and you are to say how it will be spent.' I have no doubt that we will take it because we need it and it will not subject us to Federal regulation of our schools. Don't worry about that. Just say that Lister Hill will fight for Federal help for our schools because we are entitled to it and I am satisfied we are going to get it."

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
December 4, 1938

NEGROES

Houston county Negroes will ge a break in the Board of Education's newest PWA school building program. Application to the government agency has been made for a $100,000 program which calls for the construction of eight schools for Negroes and repairs and improvements to some existing buildings. As is usual in PWA programs, the cost to the County will be $55,000 while the other $45,000 will be an outright grant from PWA. Giving Negroes new buildings will bring up school standards for them

EDUCATION- 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

COLORADO

SEEK JOBS FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 1—(CNA) — The Colorado Workers Alliance this week launched a drive for the employment of more Negro teachers in Denver public schools. Negro and Mexicon organizations are backing the drive. Therefore only three Negro teachers in the Denver school system while no Mexicans hold responsible postions on the city payrolls.

Bee
12-4-38
Chicago, Ill.

Education — 1938

Common Schools, Condition of

Florida

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
August 26, 1938

SCHOOL BOARD TO BORROW TO PAY TEACHERS

'Strawberry' Term Will Be Ended Today

County school board members yesterday agreed to borrow $15,000 to meet the payroll of "strawberry" school teachers of the county this morning.

The schools will close today for a week's vacation and County School Superintendent E. L. Robinson said the loan would enable the teachers to be paid before they start on vacations. Warrants were signed to borrow the money on the state salary fund which is expected to be received here Oct. 1.

Resignations from 14 teachers in Tampa district and other county schools were accepted and several appointments were made in schools outside of Tampa.

New Appointments

Those receiving appointments included Miss Mary Frances Tomberlin, Lutz; Mrs. Audrey Lott, Sulphur Springs, and Miss Catherine Armstrong, Gardenville.

Resignations were accepted from Miss Mildred Rupe, Lutz; Mrs. Severne G. Levy, Ballast Point; Mrs. Marion Underwood, Memorial; Mrs. Alice Lucas, Wilson junior high; Miss Ruth Harrison, Franklin; Miss Virginia Bennett, Cleveland; Mrs. Margaret Stanley and Mrs. Margaret Weir, DeSoto; Mrs. Sue Davis, Oak Park; Mrs. Theodore Scotty, Orange Grove; R. Cowart and A. O. Fernandez, Plant City schools, Mrs. Mildred Stevenson, Antioch, and Ulysses Thomas, Middletown negro high school.

County Superintendent Robinson said the vacancy at Ballast Point would not be filled because of the decreased enrollment.

Petitions for bond elections in the Brandon and Pinecrest districts were received. Both call for $21,000 additions to the present school buildings to be erected as PWA projects. The board called the Pinecrest election for Sept. 28.

Fee For R. O. T. C. Training

At the suggestion of Col. A. L. P Johnson, director of R. O. T. C. activities at Plant and Hillsborough high schools, the board agreed to charge a fee of 25 cents a semester for each pupil taking R. O. T. C. training. The money derived will be administered by the school board and will be used to provide additions to the uniforms.

Other business conducted by the board was as follows:

Granted W. E. Harker, Pinecrest principal, and F. D. Smith, Plant City negro school principal, adjustments in salary; authorized the expenditure of $50 to paint and repair negro schools in the Seffner district; received the report of the county health unit, and authorized immediate repairs to toilets at Jefferson junior high school

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DeLand, Fla. Sun News
October 11, 1938

Record Number Pupils Attend Local Schools

499 Are Enrolled For Senior High; Colored Students Show An Increase

OVER 1,500 IN WHITE SCHOOLS

At the close of the first month, registration of pupils in the DeLand city schools, white and Negro, totaled 2,145 the largest number ever enrolled, according to figures released today by M. J. Perret, supervising principal. This represents an increase of 97 over the 2,048 enrolled at the end of the same period last year.

The largest increase this year was in the Negro schools where the enrollment showed 618 pupils as compared with 550 for the previous year.

Enrollments in the high school were one less than 500 as compared to last year's 468. The junior high school registered an increase of only two giving it a total of 260.

In the elementary schools, Wisconsin Avenue showed 23 pupils from last year's enrollment of 216, and Boston Avenue exceeded its former number by 19, making the registrations there 275.

All told, there are 1,527 students in the white school through last Friday. Last years first month enrollment showed 1,498.

The 499 students in the high school is the largest number ever to attend, Mr. Perret said. He added that the high school had never suffered a decrease in its enrollment and that it was slowly growing larger every year.

Education - 1938

Common Schools, Condition of.

Georgia

E

URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the negro, as a basis of increasing interracial goodwill and understanding.

Constitution

1-16-38

Atlanta, Ga.

The negro citizens of Atlanta have read with a great deal of interest all that has appeared in public print respecting a proposed school bond issue or some other method which is being considered by a group of the fathers of the boys in high schools, the board of education and a number of additional public-spirited citizens. Consideration up to this point has been very largely limited to the unsatisfactory condition as obtains in the white schools.

In view of the fact that none of the negro schools, except Walker Street (which was formerly used as an elementary school for white children) have auditoriums or gymnasiums, the citizens are earnestly requesting that sufficient money be included in the proposed bond issue to provide the following:

At the E. P. Johnson school, 19 additional classrooms, a cafeteria, library and auditorium - gymnasium.

At the Walker Street school, the renovating of the classrooms in the basement, the improving of the lighting system there, one drinking fount in the yard, a clock and bell system installed, additional playground space and 16 additional classrooms.

Ashby Street.

At Ashby Street school, cafeteria, auditorium, gymnasium, library and 20 additional classrooms.

At the Crogman school, cafeteria, library, auditorium-gymnasium, 15 additional classrooms, 16 teacher desks, 600 pupil desks, 40 desks for ungraded classes.

At Gray Street school, cafeteria, auditorium - gymnasium, library and 11 additional classrooms.

At Asa Ware school, cafeteria auditorium - gymnasium, library and 13 additional classrooms.

At Bell Street school, cafeteria library, auditorium - gymnasium and seven additional classrooms.

At Wesley Avenue school, cafeteria and eight additional classrooms.

At Yonge Street school, auditorium-gymnasium, library, cafeteria, 16 additional classrooms and additional playground space and equipment.

At South Atlanta school, an additional classroom.

At David T. Howard, cafeteria, industrial building, auditorium-gymnasium, library and 44 classrooms.

Music Room.

At Booker Washington High school, cafeteria, music room, auditorium-gymnasium and 69 additional classrooms.

Within the past quarter of a century there has been very little increase in the number of classrooms added to negro schools. In this connection, we should like to call attention of the board of education to the fact that with the exception of the Booker T. Washington High school, practically all of the other school buildings, even though comparatively new, represent replacement of old buildings rather than additional classroom space.

In some instances the old frame buildings were replaced by the new brick buildings had more classrooms than the present units of the brick buildings contain.

This is true in spite of the fact that in 1920 the negro school population was approximately 15,660. In 1925, after all of the present buildings were occupied, except Walker Street, the negro school population numbered 19,955. For 1937 the enrolled negro school population is 21,541.

Insufficient Facilities.

It will be seen that the growth in the school population has been out of all proportion of the expansion of school facilities. It must also appear obvious it is not possible for the negro children to obtain the amount and type of training our public school system contemplates under these overcrowded and part-time circumstances.

Representatives of the various religious, fraternal, business, commercial and professional organizations of Atlanta are respectfully and earnestly requesting that serious consideration and favorable action be given to the imperative needs in the negro schools of Atlanta as set forth in this petition.

Fayetteville, Ga., Enterprise
February 18, 1938

COLORED CITIZENS SEEK SCHOOL BUILDING

The colored people of Fayetteville and Fayette County have recently perfected an organization which has for its purpose the construction of an adequate school building for the local district with facilities for high school pupils from the whole county.

There is now only one colored school building in the county—the R. L. Matthews School near Brooks. Land for this building was donated by Mrs. R. L. Matthews and a splendid little building has been constructed by the colored people of that community, with the aid of Federal funds.

All of the other negro schools in the county are housed in lodge halls or churches, which are wholly unsuited for the purpose. The Fayetteville school occupies the U. B. A. hall, where more colored children than can be comfortably housed are in attendance.

The board of trustees of the Fayetteville school is composed of H. D. Glass, chairman; F. L. Arnold, I. B. Blalock, Walter Askew, W. A. Arnold and Arnister Howard. This board has obtained an option on one or two sites, and has raised a portion of the purchase price.

There is also a county-wide board of which D. W. Graves is chairman, which is working with the local board with a view to constructing a combined grammar and high school building for grade pupils from the district and high school pupils from the county.

The Enterprise has received a letter from the chairman of the local board outlining the plan of the colored people and asking that it be laid before the white citizens of the community. He says:

"We have no school building in Fayetteville and only one in the county. We are trying to raise funds to purchase land on which to build a suitable building where our boys and girls may be taught to become better citizens. We try to be law-abiding, loyal citizens and we want to better and improve our own conditions and that of our children."

"We ask the help of our white friends in this undertaking."

The Enterprise also has a letter from A. H. Rainbow, who is Jeanes Fund supervisor for this county, in which she says:

"The State of Georgia is helping each county which requests it to educate the negro population through the rural schools by sending Jeanes supervisors who have made a special study of the conditions and needs of their own people. Their purpose is to help the negroes of each community become better citizens through education.

"Fayette County has 15 negro schools and their most urgent need is buildings. There is only one in the county — the R. L. Matthews School. Each school is hoping to obtain four or five acres for a building, and to finance the construction by donations of labor and materials, with such WPA aid as can be obtained. In several localities interested white land owners have donated land. In Fayetteville, however, the land must be purchased. Money is scarce among the colored people, but they are trying hard to raise funds.

"The teachers, trustees and patrons are all willing to work, but it is almost impossible for them to succed without help.

"Any donations for this cause from any sympathetic and interested white friend will be most gratefully received by all the colored citizens of the county."

The Jeanes' supervisors are employed by private funds donated for the purpose — not at public expense.

It is understood that the colored trustees expect to ask a group of white citizens to head a committee for putting into execution the plans for a new building at Fayetteville.

The Enterprise commends the efforts of these people to help themselves. There can be no doubt that they sorely need a school building at Fayetteville. It behooves the white people of the community to help them.

Some of our good colored people make as good citizens as we have. They are peaceable, law-abiding, honest and hard-working. We ought to encourage their efforts to help themselves for they probably cannot succeed without our help.

Any white citizens who desire to help in this worthy cause can do so by communicating with Harvey Glass or some member of his board

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Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 18, 1938

COUNTY SCHOOLS TOP RECORD MARK

Enrollment Increases 1,281 to 20,939; High Schools Gain 303 Pupils.

The Fulton county school system closed the first week of the 1938-39 term with the largest enrollment in its history, 20,939, an increase of 1,281, over the 19,658 figure for the first week last year, it was announced yesterday by Jere A. Wells, superintendent.

Of the 50 white elementary schools, 35 showed increases and accounted for 623 more students than enrolled for the first week of the 1937-38 school term. A total of 12,741 students was listed. Negro elementary schools had 2,849, gain of 355 students. White high schools had 4,952 students for a gain of 217, while negro high schools had 397 students, an increase of 86.

All high schools had an increase in enrollment except Russell High and Milton High in Alpharetta Milton's decrease was seven.

Heaviest increases in high schools were at North Fulton High school, with an enrollment of 1,063, an increase of 103, and Fulton High school with an enrollment of 1,383, an increase of 77 Russell High school showed a decrease of 110 because a senior high school has been established in College Park and the 10th grade high school students in Hapeville have been retained. Heretofore they attended Russell High.

The largest increases in the elementary schools were shown at R. L. Hope with an enrollment of 614, an increase of 62; Chattahoochee an enrollment of 449, an increase of 59; Hemphill an enrollment of 172, an increase of 56; Warsaw an enrollment of 150, an increase of 54, and Central Park an enrollment of 583, an increase of 44 E. Rivers school, with an enrollment of 789, largest elementary school, showed a decrease of 26 children.

Half a dozen night schools will open in the Atlanta school system beginning tomorrow night, H. Reid Hunter, assistant superintendent of schools, announced.

The white night schools are Central and Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, while the negro night schools are to be operated at Washington High, Howard, Johnson and Crogman

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Macon, Ga., News
October 1, 1938

NEGRO STUDENTS IN BIBB UP; WHITE STUDENTS SHOW LOSS

Total Enrollment of Both Races Is 14,927, a Gain of 390 Over Last Year

Bibb county's public schools have a total enrollment of 14,927, a compilation of figures revealed today.

The total enrollment at this time last year was 14,537.

The increase of 390 is reflected only in the Negro schools, where an increase of 457 was recorded. The white enrollment this year shows a decrease of 67

Total enrollment in the three white high schools is 3,079, with 1,524 enrolled in Lanier High School for Boys, 734 in A. L. Miller High School and 821 in Lanier High for junior girls.

Largest enrollment in a white grade school is 676 at the John W. Burke school in South Macon. Second largest is 674 at the Fort Hawkins school in East Macon.

The Burdell school for Negroes has the largest enrollment of 901, followed by Hudson High school with 583.

There are 9,106 white students enrolled as compared with only 5,821 Negroes.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 23, 1938

School Children Pull for Bonds, Only Wish They Could Cast Votes

Passage of $6,550,000 City-County Issue Will Mean Comfortable, Modern and Fireproof Buildings for Thousands of Atlanta Youngsters.

Nearly 10,000 Atlanta school youngsters hope the $6,550,000 joint city and county bond issue will pass November 2 and are chafing at restrictions which say they must be 21-years-old before they can vote.

Approval of the bonds means new, modern and fireproof class rooms for them in contrast to scores of portables and half century old structures which are tottering makeshifts.

Two—Murphy and Maddox Junior High schools with student bodies of 1,600 members—are especially interested. They are housed entirely in portables, have old-fashioned heaters and are in the final analysis nothing more than firetraps and temporary expedients at best.

One of the 15 items in the joint bond issue calls for $1,311,400 for school improvement. To this figure, the federal agencies are to add another $1,079,508, making a grand total of $2,390,908 for the ten school projects listed.

"Want New School."

Students of Murphy Junior High school Friday paraded before cameras and shouted for a new building when they learned that the pictures were being make with a view of getting a new $445,000 plant for them.

"We want a new school," one girl yelled. "I wish I could vote."

The chorus was taken up and since it was recess period, they came flocking around saying:

"We're asking our mothers and dads to vote for the bonds—school bonds and all. We think we should have a new school, and it ought to be a good one like the other boys and girls in Atlanta have."

Every one of the 1,100 students in the school attend classes, eat their lunches in the cafeteria, attend auditorium sessions and perform every other duty required of them in wooden portable buildings.

H. O. Burgess, principal of Murphy, and his staff of teachers, and James P. Barron, principal and the teachers at Maddox, want new schools also. They said they are working for the bond issue and hope the program is carried out.

The same thing is true at Maddox Junior High school, in the northwestern section of Atlanta. The 500 students who attend there are now housed in portables.

A total of $195,000 will be available there to erect modern rooms for a student body of 750 students, enough to meet requirements for the next five years, H. Reid Hunter, assistant superintendent of Atlanta schools, said yesterday.

In addition to the two new junior high schools there are many other projects which are needed badly, and in which students actually are subjected to more danger than at Maddox or Murphy where the portables extend over wide areas, school officials say.

At Williams Street school, which was built in 1893 and was the last word in modernity in those days, all interior walls are of wood, or falling and patched plaster. The gutters on the building actually have rotted off and fallen away. Rooms are dark and dirty. There are no cloak rooms in some of the classrooms. The little tots want a new school and they favor ratification of the bonds because there is a $100,000 item included for a new building there. The new building will house 400 students.

Serves Techwood.

Williams Street school also serves students from Techwood low-cost federal housing development. The present building was in such poor state of repair that the kindergarten was moved to the Techwood auditorium about two years ago.

In addition to the three projects listed, there are seven other major undertakings as follows:

Provision of new class rooms for the 1,500 boys now studying there in portables and completion of the central entrance at the Henry Grady School for Boys, $500,000.

Construction of a new junior high school for the Capitol View-Sylvan Hills section at a cost of $350,000 and built for about 1,000 students.

Erection of a new Morningside school to house about 1.200 students at a cost of $450,000.

Improvements for negro schools were listed as follows and provide modern new facilities for about 2,000 students:

Washington High, $180,000 Howard, $40,000, and Johnson $30,000.

In addition there is a $100,000 general improvement and repair account in which practically every school in the system will benefit

Education - 1938

Common Schools, Condition of

Georgia

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
October 13, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATION IN HANCOCK COUNTY

Renewed interest and concentrated efforts have been directed to the Hancock County Supervisory program for the year 1938—39 entailing:

1. Objectives set up in accordance with the needs of child, adult and community improvement.

2. Re-organization of Prospective Demonstration Centers.

3. County Study Groups held at designated Centers as an improved feature in the program for the year rather than along with our monthly group meeting as previously conducted.

4. Promotion of school interest; building and landscaping.

5. The Superintendent invited to accommodate the Supervisor in the field and to visit teachers group meeting at an appointed time.

6. The Hancock teachers afforded the opportunity to visit Demonstration Centers in adjacent counties under Jeanes Supervision.

The Hancock Planning Council.

(Composed of Vocational teachers county agents, health nurse and supervisor) Chairman of the group committee, J. N. Cox; Associate, L. D Kennedy.

1. Purpose.

A. To systematically plan for activities which concern vocational workers of the county.

1. Program for Hancock County School and Community Improvoment.

2. Farmers Conference.

3. Fairs and exhibitions.

B. Time of Meeting—first Monday in each month.

C. Regulations.

1. Officers.

a. chairman (permanent or rotary) The Hancock chairman will be rotary, serving as reporter and responsible for the program when acting host.

b. Secretary (permanent).

c. Social Activities (Committee composed of Home Economics teachers).

D. Place of Meeting.

1. Rotated to members or organizations alphabetically.

2. Each teacher to be host at time designated.

The Fortnightly Forum, the High School Teachers Organization, begun last year, will also continue to function.

To best meet the needs of the High School principals and teachers of the County whose interests vary somewhat from those of the one and two-teacher study groups, the supervisor, beginning January 7, 1938 acted as hostess to the Fortnightly Forum at the Log Cabin Center. Every fortnight, thereafter, the principal of each school, or a teacher appointed by the principal, rotated in assuming responsibility as group leader for one-hour discussion of some phase of the Georgia Improvement Curriculum and current school problems.

Since social contact is limited in the rural communities, it is preferred that the teachers socialize after the discussion period, however, remaining is optional. The hostess has the privilege to entertain the group at each school center in any unique manner desired in keeping with community ideals.

Due to the cooperative efforts of county vocational workers and health officials, evidence made during the summer insures the supervisor of a definite follow-up of life-related teaching. Gardening, poultry, dairying, beef cattle raising, and the pit-toilet construction enterprise are our suggested centers of interest for a profitable and interesting activity curriculum.

The Hancock County Supervisor, in attempting to promote the best interests of the Hancock Educational Program in accordance with the Georgia State Improvement Curriculum solicits the enthusiastic support of the county officials, teachers and patrons, along with the cooperative group of the county teachers organization.

W. H. Ingram—President; C. E. Richardson—Vice-President; Sara Willis—Secretary; Madie Wynn, Treasurer; Richard Roberts—Chairman of Planning Committee, Committee—Essie Latimer, C. C. Hughes, Gladys Pettie, J. N. Cox.

Health Nurse—Mary Branche.

Home Demonstration Agent—Mary Blount.

County Agent—L. D. Kennedy.

Supervisor—Maenelle Dixon.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 11, 1938

Safety Zones and Safety Patrols Inaugurated at Fulton Schools

Additional safety measures for Fulton county's 20,000 school children were initiated yesterday as Lieutenant Jack Carroll, in charge of the county police traffic bureau, inaugurated safety zones and announced organization of safety patrols at many of the 91 schools in the system.

Lieutenant Carroll called for co-operation of motorists and children themselves, asserting the traffic hazard is not confined to any city limit, but is present where the flow is heavy.

There are 53 white schools and 38 negro schools scattered throughout the county, and Carroll yesterday said that the patrols will perform a real service in helping protect very young children who might otherwise expose themselves to danger needlessly.

Urge Co-operation.

"We have erected the school zone signs with a 25-mile speed limit," Carroll explained. "They not only will be a protection to the children, but also to the motorist. When a driver sees one of those signs, he will know that children are around and will take precautions to prevent involving himself in an accident in which a child might be the victim.

"We are soliciting and urging co-operation in this matter. No one would intentionally injure a child. These signs and the patrol members will bring the dangers forcefully to the attention of drivers. Heed these signs and help us protect the children."

Carroll also said that angle parking has been instituted at several of the larger churches, and that church signs are being placed at the others.

Serious Hazard.

A warning was issued about passing school busses while they are engaged in taking on or letting off school children.

He said a check of the traffic flow at E. Rivers school between 7:45 and 8:30 a. m. showed that 1,432 cars passed, that 365 pedestrians crossed and that a street car passed every two minutes.

"That is a serious hazard," he said, "and it is conditions of this kind against which we are attempting to fortify ourselves. There are 812 students at E. Rivers school."

An indication of the scrupulousness with which the law is to be enforced was given with fining of a police patrol wagon driver, W. D. Eblin, who admitted parking one of the city's "Red Marias" on the wrong side of a street Friday. Eblin paid $3.

In clarifying the situation to his men, Malcom declared the new limit to be "a safety measure—not a revenue measure."

"I sincerely hope it will not be necessary for any of you to make a single case," Malcom observed. "I want you to use good judgment. Make cases only when you are convinced the motorist is exceeding the speed limit importantly.

"Don't depend entirely on your own speedometer. Balance the speedometer with judgment."

Georgian Tells of Poor Facilities for Negro Education

[illegible]
11-19-38
[illegible]

AMERICUS, Ga.—(ANP)—Two hundred principals of Georgia schools met here last week to discuss a proposed program for development of schools throughout the state. There were four individual discussions, led by R. L. Cousins, state supervisor of Negro education; L. L. Lester, assistant to the supervisor; Mrs. Helen Whiting, State Department of Education, and Dr. Irby, University of Georgia.

During his talk, Supervisor Cousins disclosed that there were four counties in the state without Negro schools, and that there are only 74 Negro highschools throughout Georgia. One county highschool superintendent, he said, had closed his highschool department "because Negroes did not need it." He also stressed the need of higher education among Negroes.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 16, 1938

Census Shows 60,000 Drop In School-Age Children

The state school census showed nearly 60,000 fewer children of school age in Georgia in 1938 than there were in 1933, according to figures revealed at the State Capitol Wednesday.

The total number of children between the ages of 6 and 18 was given as 810,329 this year, compared to 869,727 in 1933.

State school officials attributed the slump to the fact that school money is no longer apportioned on the basis of the school census, but is now distributed in accordance with the number of pupils actually in school and the number of teachers employed.

The actual enrollment in schools this year eclipses all past records, it was said, with a total enrollment of 782,123. Of this enrollment, 504,515 are in white schools and 277,808 in colored schools.

The enrollment for the 1936-37 school year was 748,537, showing an increase of 34,000 for the 1937-38 school year given above.

In the 1938 census figures the white school population was revealed as 516,490, compared to 536,803 in 1933. The negro census for 1938 revealed 293,839, compared to 332,924 in 1933.

The Atlanta report indicated a drop in school populations, the drop in negro children in Atlanta being particularly marked.

The Atlanta census figures were 54,705 in 1938 compared to 59,974 in 1933. The white school population dropped from 39,309 to 38,309 in Atlanta, while the negro school population dropped from 21,665 to 14,901.

In Fulton County outside Atlanta the census showed 21,602 white children in 1938 compared to 19,870 in 1933, and the negro school census showed 5,021 in 1938 compared to 5,445 in 1933.

The DeKalb County census showed 8,831 children of school age in the county system and

EDUCATION - 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

ILLINOIS

Want Negro On Faculty At Burke

Bee

Campaign for the placement of a colored teacher at Burke school, 5356 South Parkway, got underway this week, with the Parent-Teacher association working to find a colored woman to fill a first-grade vacancy at the school. Burke school although composed almost entirely of a colored student body, has an all-white faculty.

11-27-37

Chicago Ill

The association began its search Wednesday after a committee, calling on the school board officials, was told that if an eligible colored teacher was found she would be given the position. The Parent-Teacher association headed by Mrs. Augusta Payne Nelson, has been campaigning for the placement of colored teachers at Burke for several years it was revealed.

Mrs. Nelson, in discussing the situation Wednesday, following an audience with the board, said that neither she or any of the other members of the association were opposed to any members of the present teaching force at the school. She said, however, that the organization felt that colored should be represented on the faculty since 80 per cent of the student body is colored.

There are 2,000 pupils at Burke and 50 teachers. Mrs. Nelson emphasized, though, that the association is not asking for "an all-Negro staff. All we want is equitable representation on the faculty."

One of the major difficulties confronting the committee in finding a teacher for the Burke school vacancy, it was learned, was the unwillingness of colored teachers now in service to be transferred to the lower grades at Burke.

Minnie E. Fallon and William E. Poore, assistants to William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, explained that under a system of promotions at the school all new teachers began with first grade assignments and worked their way up to the higher grades. The committee was told if it could find a teacher willing to teach first grade at Burke she would be given a transfer.

Teachers now in service and desiring to make the change are urged to contact Mrs. Fallon or Mr. Poore at the Board of Education offices.

ASK OFFICIALS TO NAME RACE ON FACULTY

Request Based On High Percentage Of Race In Student Body

Defender

The Burke school, 5356 South Parkway, was in need of a first grade teacher late this week and members of the Parent-Teacher association were out to find a Race woman to fill the vacancy. The school, though made up almost entirely of Race students, has an all-white faculty.

11-27-37

Chgo Ill

The association began its search Wednesday after a committee was told by school board officials tha if it found an eligible teacher sh would be given the positon.

The absence of Race teachers fror the faculty of the school has fc several years been a matter of cor cern to the Parent-Teacher asso ciation headed by Mrs. August Payne Nelson.

The school has almost 2,000 pupi and 50 teachers. The principal Clarence W. Schrock. Mrs. Nelso in discussing the situation Wedne day after leaving the offices of th Board of Education said that neith er she nor the organization wer opposed to any members of the pre ent teaching force at the school.

"The organization does feel, how ever," she said, "that the Rac should be represented on the facul since 80 per cent of the student bod is made up of Race pupils. "W re not asking," she emphasize "for an all-Negro staff. All we wan is equitable representation on th faculty."

Minnie E. Fallon and William E Poore, assistants to William H Johnson, superintendent of schools told Mrs. Nelson and her committee that they were unable to fin Race teachers now in service willin to be transferred to the lowe grades at Burke.

They explained that under a system of promotions at the school al new teachers began with first grade assignments and worked their way up to the higher grades.

Mr. Poore, who is in charge of appointment of teachers, told the committee if it could find a teacher now assigned to some other school who is willing to teach first grade at Burke that she would be given a transfer.

The committee made it known that efforts will be made to have all future vacancies filled by Race teachers until a proportionate share of the faculty is composed of Race teachers.

For teachers now in service desiring to make the change, it was suggested that they contact Mrs Fallon or Mr. Poore at Board of Education offices.

Education - 1938

Kentucky

Common Schools, Condition of.

O.K. Now For Kentucky Teachers To Marry

Courier
3-26-38

Governor Also Signs Bill to Make Electrocution, Not Public Hanging, Penalty For Rape.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUISVILLE, Mar. 24—(By Hazel Browns Williams for ANP)—The signing last Thursday by Gov. Chandler of the bill introduced by Representative Charles W. Anderson, which is to prohibit boards of education from adopting rules to prevent marriage of any school teacher who has had five years or more of teaching experience has caused wide comment here.

According to both the Louisville Times and the Courier-Journal, dailies, the teachers heartily approve of this bill. The Courier-Journal stated: "A school teacher can get married and still be a good teacher was the concensus Friday of a cross section of Louisville educators asked to comment on a bill signed Thursday by Gov. Chandler, which prohibits boards of education from adopting rules to prevent marriage of any school teacher who has had five years or more teaching experience.' The Times quoted Dr. Zenor E. Scott, city superintendent as having said "he knows nothing indicating that a married woman isn't as good a teacher as a single one."

Signs Penalty Bill

On Saturday, Governor Chandler also signed Anderson's bill to make electrocution instead of hanging the penalty for rape. The hangings were public and gruesome. In 1936 a young Negro, convicted of rape, was hanged before a crowd estimated at 3,000, despite the efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. to prevent it. It was believed the youth was mentally deficient.

Education-1938
Common Schools, Condition of.

Louisiana

Get Little From Educational Funds

NEW ORLEANS. Sept.—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Attention is directed to public education in New Orleans from a Negro standpoint of view as the city observes the second anniversary of Robert S. Maestri as mayor.

9-2-38

The city administration boasts of having seven new schools constructed within this two-year period—four for whites and three for Negroes. For the four white schools $840,000 was spent while the sum expended for the Negro schools was $163,000, or less than 20 percent of the amount spent for white schools.

Race Loser In School Deal In La.

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS —(ANP)—Attention is directed to public education in New Orleans from a Negro standpoint of view as the city observes the second anniversary of Robert S. Maestri as mayor.

9-3-38

The city administration boasts of having seven new schools constructed within this two-year period—four for whites and three for Negroes. For the four white schools $840,000 was spent while the sum expended for the Negro schools was $163,000, or less than 20 per cent of the amount spent for the white schools.

Only one of the Negro schools was a new structure, which cost $140,000, the L. B. Landry school in Algiers. The remaining $23,000 was spent in building annexes on two poorly constructed schools from salvaged material gotten from two of the white schools that were replaced by new, modern brick structures. All of the white schools built were from new material, and were modern in structure and design.

A $545,000 PWA grant is included in a million-and-a-half-dollar appropriation for the building of one white high school and two elementary schools. Out of this sum $37,000 is to be used for "cross-word-puzzling" the salvaged material from a condemned and replaced white school into a Negro school.

9-3-38

NEGROES GET THE 'CRUMBS'

OPELOUSAS, La., Sept. 1—(ANP)—A glaring example of the vast difference between the sums allotted to white and Negro education in the South was revealed this week with the breakdown of the report of the executive committee on estimated receipts and expenditure for the season 1938-9A, for the schools of St. Landry parish.

Courier 9-3-38 Pittsburgh Pa.

Under "General Fund Disbursements," the sum set aside as total payments for "white" instruction was $245,301.00, as compared with $36,481.00, for nine months basis the following schedule is for Negroes: St. Landry Training school at Opelousas to be operated for nine months; Washington, Plaisance, Lawtell, Melville and Eunice schools, for eight months, and all other schools for seven months.

No provision was made in the budget for bus transfer facilities for colored children, while ample provision was made for white pupils. There was also no provision made for paid Negro janitors, white schools alone being allotted money for janitor service. W. B. Prescott is secretary of St Landry's school board executive committee and the other members are R. L. Hawkins, B. B. McManus and B. A. Littell, all, of course white.

Louisiana Education Below Par

Discouraging

Inadequacies Handicap Race

By LEON LEWIS

BATON ROUGE, La.—(A N P)—Referring to the 88th annual report of the Louisiana Department of Education for the session 1936-37, it is found that many discouraging inadequacies are seriously handicapping the progress of Negro education in the state. These inadequacies are boldly played up in comparative statistics.

Daily World 12-17-38 Atlanta Ga.

The report shows that 10,015 white teachers were employed and 3,785 Negro teachers. Almost 50 per cent of the white teachers had earned college degres and 93 per cent of the remaining had two and three years of college credit. Only 20 per cent of the Negro teachers had earned college degrees, with 71 per cent of the remaining credited with one to three years of college credits.

"WELL QUALIFIED"

The report said, "When we consider the short Negro school term and the rather low salaries paid Negro teachers, our Negro teachers are remarkably well qualified educationally for their duties.... These are distinctly higher standards than the white teachers met 20 to 25 years ago."

The average salary of white teachers was $1,087 for the 1936-37 session, while the average for Negro teachers was $457.62. The report says in this regard, "The Negro schools' last sessions were kept open a little less than seven months on the average and the annual salary paid Negro teachers was, on the average, $457.62. This was a small salary, but it is more than we paid white teachers a quarter of century ago."

MORE FACTS

In the session of 1935-36 there were 34 state-approved Negro four-year high schools but the 1936-37 report shows only 30. The teaching staff increased from 216 to 217. The number of pupils registered increased 27—from 5,800 to 5,827. The number of graduates increased 19. There was no record of the number of graduates entering higher institutions. This is to be compared with an increase in the number of white state-approved high schools from 353 in 1935-36 to 369 in 1936-37. There are 22 unapproved high schools for Negroes rated in second and third class.

It cost the state only $10.56 per pupil for Negro education while the state paid $53.71 per white pupil. For elementary pupils (white) it was $40.91 and only $9.21 for Negroes The high school percentage was $90.23 for whites and $41.60 for Negroes. In some counties the difference in the high school averages were less than $10 apart, but the fact that there were 20 counties having no high schools for Negroes and in some having them the cost per pupil registered (white) was six and seven times that of Negro pupils, the above total average of five to one is shown

Education - 1935

Louisiana

Common Schools, Condition of.

Alexandria, La., Town Talk
December 2, 1935

Discuss Outlook for Negro Education in Rapides Parish

Following is an article which was written by Jackson L. Strong, principal of the Glenmora negro school, for the Colored Teachers' Journal:

"The work of educating the negroes of Rapides parish has taken a forward step since the coming of Superintendent H. M. Wells. Mr. Wells was formerly assistant superintendent of education of Calcasieu parish. He was elected superintendent of education of Rapides parish in the summer of 1934. With Mr. Wells as superintendent, it seems that the colored people of Rapides parish have a man who is going to do all in his power to build up the negro schools and aid the teachers in the discharge of their duties.

"The Peabody High School, Alexandria, has had only one man on its faculty, but Mr. Wells has seen fit to place two very fine, efficient young colored men by the side of Professor J. B. Lafargue, the father of negro education in Rapides parish. These young men are: David Iles, who holds a B. A. degree from Leland College, and Clifton Weil, with a B. A. degree from Southern University; and, with several women teachers added to the faculty, Peabody is bidding for the highest scholastic honors of the state. It has a faculty of seventeen teachers.

"The South Alexandria public school is one of the largest elementary schools of the state. Professor Anderson Cheatham is the able principal, having fifteen teachers under him.

"There are good grade schools at the following places: Pineville, four teachers; Boyce, three teachers; Lecompte, five teachers; Cheneyville, five teachers; Glenmora, three teachers; Long Leaf, three teachers. An effort is being made to send the best talent into the rural sections, where good work can be done in sending out graduates who can measure up to state requirements. W. C. Marcus, holding a B. A. degree from Lincoln University, is principal at Lecompte; Clarence Jenkins, who has had two years at Southern University, is principal at Cheneyville; Millie Kelso, principal at Pineville; Ara Jackson, at Long Leaf, and, Elanor Hall, principal at Boyce, are among the best women teachers and principals of rural schools in the state.

"There are forty rural schools in the parish; with the two large schools in Alexandria and one in Pineville, the total number of negro schools is forty-three. The number of children enrolled in the elementary grades is 4,923 and in the high school 190, making a total enrollment of 5,113 pupils. The total number of negro teachers in the parish is 100. The value of buildings and sites is $146,730; other equipment $31,439.

THE SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

"Superintendent Wells has appointed Beatrice Wallace as supervisor of negro schools. This is the first time in the history of negro education in Rapides parish that we have had a colored supervisor. She holds a degree from Southern University, majoring in education. She has served for only one term, but the schools and the teachers already show signs of improvement because of her efforts.

"The one- and two-room schools are not being overlooked. Some of them are being taken out of church buildings and placed in modern school buildings.

"The Rapides parish school board is composed of the following members: Mr. W. H. Jones, president, Ward 3; Dr. James Welch, vice-president, Ward 4; Mr. W. D. Wadley, Mr. M. J. Weiss, Dr. G. M. G. Stafford, Ward 1; Mr. J. W. Hathorn, Ward 2; Mr. C. B. Swift Ward 5; Mr. E. E. Perkins, Ward 6; Mr. W. I. Townsend, Ward 7; Mr. N. E. Cooper, Ward 8; Mr. J. I. Barron, Ward 9; Mr. H. H. McCann, Ward 10. These men are helping our people see the light of education. The colored people of Rapides parish honor the school board and thank them and Superintendent Wells and his staff of officers for the interest, help and fine consideration they give to the negro problems. We feel that our teachers and communities are improving."

Education - 1938

Michigan
6

Common Schools, Condition of

Detroiters Pro
School Jim Cr

Afro-American 4-23-38 Balt

By RUSS J. COWANS

DETROIT—A delegation of more than 100 persons appeared before the board of education, Tuesday, and presented a petition asking for the appointment of more colored teachers, protesting alleged discriminations in the school system, and demanding the removal of a white principal.

The members of the board, after hearing the petition read by the Rev. A. C. Williams, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church assured the delegation that an investigation of the charges would be made.

The petition showed that of the 11,311 regular and 2,022 emergency employees of the school system, only 185 are colored, and alleged that colored teachers are "rarely or never" promoted and that no principals or assistant principals are colored.

There was also a request for a colored girl trained in vocational guidance to deal with girls and also the request for colored teachers at Northwestern and Northeastern High Schools, the McMichaels Intermediate High School, and Wingert School.

Ask Principal's Removal

A request for the removal of Miss Mary Brown, principal of Balch School, 5536 St. Antoine Street, was made on the grounds first, that she is allegedly opposed to the formation of a parent-teacher association unit in the school and second, because of her "infirmities and advanced age." A request was also made for the placing of colored teachers on the faculty of the school.

The petition also protested the segregation of colored students who attempt to take swimming at Wayne University. Because there is no pool at Wayne, the students go to Webster Hall. Colored students have been sent to the YWCA or YMCA.

With reference to the swimming situation, Inspector Frank Gorman said, "We told Webster Hall management that if they could not accept colored students we would cancel out contract with them. They agreed to accept them. If we learn of any cases where they are barred, we will cancel the contract."

No Advancement

Mr. Gorman also charged that he had found that white teachers were advanced in the system because they were better qualified than the colored teachers.

The Rev. J. D. Howell, pastor of St. Stephens AME Church, challenged this assertion by stating that if colored teachers were not qualified, the blame should be placed on the board of education, because it arranged the curricula, and white teachers are the instructors.

Dr. Angus McLean, another board of education inspector, asked the delegation whether they wanted segregated schools, but his suggestion met with boos.

Mississippi.

Education-1938

Common Schools, Condition of.

McComb, Miss. Enterprise
March 22, 1938

NEGRO SCHOOL NEEDED

Our Negro school is a disgrace to our community.

In rainy weather the school grounds are inundated.

The building is inadequate; the quarters cramped.

Neglected Negro education works a mutual hardship on whites and blacks alike. A new Negro school is needed and the sooner definite effort is made to this end the better. Our people as a whole are not acquainted with the circumstance.

Remember this: There is much taxable property in Burglundtown. This too, is a consideration.

May we repeat the words of Henry W. Grady, that editor who was so close to the heart of the Old and New South.

"Let us give the Negro his uttermost rights, and measure out justice to him in that fullness the strong should always give to the weak. Let us educate him that he may be a better, a broader and more enlightened man....And let us remember this—that whatever wrong we put on him shall return to punish us. Whatever we take from him in violence, that is unworthy and shall not endure.... But what we win from him in sympathy and affection, what we gain in his confiding allegiance and confirm in his awakening judgment, that is precious and shall endure—and out of it shall come healing and peace."

Tupelo, Miss. News
April 5, 1938

NEGRO SCHOOL

In admiring the new schools built for the white children of Tupelo we have sometimes lost sight of the fact that the negro children have lost their school building and are forced to attend classes in sundry scattered buildings.

City officials are working to obtain funds to rebuild this negro school and this movement deserves the support of all of us so so that it may be accomplished as quickly as possible.

MISSISSIPPI GETS REPORT ON POOR SHOOL FACILITIES

Nashville Globe
Tenn.
12-23-38

Alcorn, Miss., Dec. 22—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—According to a eport of State Superintendent o ducation, L. S. Rogers, Negro ed- ication has suffered from lack o roper facilities and absence of ealization that Negroes constitut alf of the population of the stat and any hold back of them serious y effects the general progress o he state.

An extensive program for Negro public education was motivate after a survey showed that in 1 counties there are no high schoo facilities for 49,697 Negro educabl children; in 53 counties 184,651 Negro children have no high schoo facilities outside of towns and cities. Although since this repor some improvements have been mad in the efforts to provide better educational facilities for Negroes that is, high school education, it i found that out of more than 117,000 Negroes in the state of high school age schools and facilities are available for only a little ove 3,000.

In referring to a school in th state that was his ideal for Negroes, State Agent P. H. Easom addressed Superintendent Rogers: "As a result of this type of schoo the tenant farmers of the community are growing more gardens, more chickens, more flowers and shrubbery. They are living better and they are more contented. They ar moving around less in the community and less out of the community. They are healthier and they are more interested in the school. As a result of this enterprise the white people are more interested in the colored people and the school. They are doing mor for the school."

This is indicative of how bette school facilities for Negroes affec the entire community, its genera attitude towards Negroes and conditions.

A few years back this situatio was supplemented with the fac that few Negroes of the state o who wanted to come into the stat qualified to teach, owing to the fac that the annual salary for Negr rural teachers was only $125 an for city teachers $280., as compared with $246, and $642 respectively, for Georgia, the next southern state in rank of paying teachers' salaries, and $576.06 and $771.16 respectively, for Kentucky th ighest of the southern states.

The state cast eyes towards Alorn, its only state supported acredited college for preparation o Negro teachers. After the passing of Dr. L. J. Rowan in mid-1934 under whose administration a $300,000 building program went forwar Dr. William H. Bell was placed a the head of the college. Dr. Bel has not only made headway in acquiring through state aid better fa ilities but has set out to develop renewed insight on the purposes o education and to produce or tur out the type of finished educational product that can cope with th entire state situation.

At Alcorn is established an environment complex that is built o disciplinary measures of the voluntary type, and purposeful educatio preparatory for the right type o leadership. This program is catching on with the state authorities and as a result Alcorn graduate are being scattered throughout th state in new schools being established and in old schools to hel elevate the standards.

It is interesting to note that th average monthly salary for teacher in Mississippi is practically th same today as it was 47 years ago In the produciton of a higher typ teacher the demand and necessit for a higher salary scale will gro In the last few years some citie have recognized this and a surve shows that in these communitie most of the instructors are Alco graduates within the last five years Alcorn and the state department o education are working hand in han to develop better education amon Negroes and thereby lead into better living standards and condition

EDUCATION- 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

MISSISSIPPI

Report School Funds In Mississippi Diverted

Teachers Receive Less Than $300 For Year's Work

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP)—A chart from the Mississippi Department of Education on the percentage comparison of state per capita receipts and total expenditures for Negro schools in Mississippi shows that only 74 per cent of the money allotted by the state for Negro education is spent on Negroes. Where some of the counties spend from 100 to 250 per cent of this amount allocated, others spend less than 30 per cent.

Journal & Guide

Twenty one counties out of 82 spent 100 per cent or more of the state's allotment, the remaining range from 90 per cent down to 28 per cent. Jackson county is high with 250 per cent and De Soto county low with 28 per cent. Stone county where the recent lynching occurred at Wiggins spent 109 per cent of the state allotment for Negro education.

TEACHERS' SALARIES UNDER $300

12-10-38

The facts of this report is further evidenced in the average rural and city teachers' annual salaries. For 1936-37 the annual rural salaries for Negro teachers was $125 and for city teachers $280. This is the lowest of any state in the union and is approximately one half of the next lowest, Georgia.

Norfolk, Va.

Alabama is sixth from the bottom, with $359 for rural teachers, $622 for city teachers. Louisiana where Negro education funds have been diverted on a large scale, ranks fifth from the bottom with a $300 annual salary for rural teachers and $450 for city teachers. The annual average city teachers salary for Louisiana exceeds only that of Mississippi, and Arkansas.

ONE THIRD OF SCHOOLS PRIVATE

There are 3,737 Negro schools in Mississippi. Of these 2,309 are owned by public school authorities and 1,428 are owned by private interests. According to the report, in counties where a majority of the schools are private, the greater percentage of state funds are being diverted.

In Bolivar county, where there are only 19 public schools and 128 private ones, only 34 per cent of the state funds allotted for Negro education is spent. The same thing is true in Tallahatchie county. Panola county is an exception where with 59 public schools and seven private they spent only 43 per cent of the state funds.

Jackson county is high in percentage spent for Negro education with eight public schools and two private. Alcorn county with 16 public schools including the state supported Alcorn A. and M. College and two private schools spends 127 per cent of the per capita reseipts from the state.

FUNDS DISTRIBUTED ON EDUCABLE BASIS

Counties receive funds from the state on the per capita educable basis. It is highly probable that all educables in privately operated schools are included in the state appropriations. This accounts for the high per centage diversions in counties having large numbers of private schools.

In general, the teaching equipment in rural schools buildings is nil. Hundreds of them have no blackboards, no comfortable seating facilities and inadequate heating systems. There is a great need for the funds, that are being diverted in facilities and teachers' salaries.

Missouri.

Education - 1938
Common Schools, Condition of.

Complete Study of The Mo. Schools

Burt Mayberry and Roland Wiggins Led Survey of Negro Education

Mr. Lloyd W. King, State Superintendent of Public Schools, announced today that the Department of Education of Lincoln University, in cooperation with the State Department of Education and the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, has just completed a study of educational conditions concerning the Negro for the State of Missouri. The study was made of certain conditions existing during the school year of 1933-'34 and for the school year of 1937-'38.

The project was directed by Burt A. Mayberry, president of the State Teachers' Association, visiting Professor in the Department of Education at Lincoln University and Roland L. Wiggins, State Supervisor of Negro Schools of the State Department of Education.

The study includes the following items: Information and data concerning approximately 212 High School Districts and 230 Rural School Districts which have Negro children enumerated in them. Increase in number of high schools; Curriculm offerings and Trends; School Provisions; Student Attendance. High School Facilities; Graduates from public schools; Teacher certification, salaries, tenure, experience and training; and Expenditures for Public Schools.

For convenience in the presentation of the study, the state was divided into eight parts—Northwest, Northeast, West Central East Central, Southeast, Southwest, St. Charles and St. Louis Counties.

The study will be filed with the State Department of Education during the middle of August.

Education - 1938

Common Schools, Condition of.

Missouri.

MISSOURI HAS 1,401 TEACHERS

Women Outnumber Men Almost Three To One Over 46,000 Children Enrolled.

JEFFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 27 — State Superintendent of public schools, Lloyd W. King, announces that the personnel of the public school system for the Negro in the State of Missouri, through the secondary level, includes 1,401 teachers engaged in the task of instructing 46,012 pupils housed in 453 units and buildings.

1-29-38

Of the total number of teachers in the State, 925 are engaged in elementary work, 155 in rural and 321 in the construction of pupils at the secondary level.

The number of women teachers (1,043) exceeds the number of men (358). There are 804 women elementary schol teachers compared with 121 elementary school men teachers; 113 women secondary school teachers exceeded by 208 men secondary school teachers; and 126 women rural school teachers as compared with 29 men teachers engaged in rural school instruction.

Pupils of the female sex (23,084) exceed the total of pupils of the male sex (22,928). There are 17,411 boys in the elementary school level compared with 17,037 girls; 3,041 boys in the secondary school level exceeded by 3,721 girls and 2,476 boys enrolled in rural schools, which exceeds the enrollment of 2,326 girls in the rural schools.

Keep Asking Equality

The case through which Negroes in Missouri hope to get equal education has been heard in the state courts and is now ready for appeal to the U. S. supreme court. To the plaintiff and the race of which he is a member, it is perfectly clear that the equality of educational facilities which are required in the state's constitution in order for it to conform with the federal constitution means that there must be facilities for Negroes to learn everything which the state provides for whites. The decision is as good as won—so they think.

Call

3-4-38

But looking back at the beginning of things, one cannot be sure. The America people were perfectly sincere in the early days when they talked about the inalienable rights of man. They meant to be just. But rooted in their thinking and supported by custom was slavery. Black men were not men. Therefore for that generation there was no inconsistency in declaring with their mouths the high principles upon which the Constitution stands and at the same time holding human chattels.

Kansas City, Mo.

Who can tell how far this nation has progressed? Education for Negroes 60 years ago required only elementary schools. They were all that the group could make use of. Not a black man in the whole length and breadth of Missouri —or of any state with separate schools —was demanding a law education. It has taken decades for the demand to arise. In the same manner that it has taken years for the want to develop, it may take years for those in power to give.

All the while the right of the matter stands. It will stand until it prevails. The delay is due to faultiness in our humanity. Should this Gaines' case not go as they wish when it reaches the supreme court, Negroes have distinguished precedent for carrying it there again and again until the equality of the law becomes a fact. The America which the founders visualized must be attained. All who live here have a duty to help bring it to pass. For some, the more active roles; for others, only appeal,—and the patience to keep appealing. Remember, they also serve who only stand and wait, provided they work while they wait.

NEW YORK

EDUCATION- 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

Appeals For Race Teachers

The practice of assigning Negro teachers largely to schools in Harlem and other sections where Negroes live in New York City was sharply criticised this week by the Teachers Alliance of New York City in its monthly organ, "Better Schools."

The article denounces all enforced segregation as working an injustice to the Negro group, holding that racial justice can be obtained only by organizing civilization and social institutions on an interracial basis.

Age
12-3-38
[illegible]

North Carolina

Education - 1938

Common Schools, Condition of

Warrenton, N. C. Record
September 9, 1938

BOARD SEEKS BUILDING FUND

Commissioners To Borrow $7,000 to Build School And Garage For Busses

ANTICIPATION OF TAXES

Members of the Board of County Commissioners decided at their regular meeting held here on Monday to borrow $7,000 as the county's proportion of the funds needed for the construction through federal projects of a negro school house in Sandy Creek township and a garage near Warren Plins to house and condition buses used in the entire school system.

Aware of the fact that money would be needed for the construction of the school house and garage the commissioners included these expenses in their recently adopted county-wide budget and are simply borrowing the money in advance of incoming taxes in order to have it on hand when the pending projects are approved and work is ready to start.

Four thousand dollars of the money to be borrowed is for the erection of a negro school to replace the building in Sandy Creek which was destroyed by fire more than two years ago. Since the school house went up into flames the negroes have been getting along the best they could by teaching in a church, and in the meantime have been pressing the board to provide them with an adequate building.

Faced by the fact that the negroes had no place to conduct classes this year and teachers had already been employed to instruct boys and girls of that section this session, two of the commissioners talked the matter over with Superintendent of Schools Edward Allen Wednesday and they agreed to accept an offer made by T. J Harrington to lend them a building provided the county would make the necessary repairs which were estimated to cost around $175. Worked started at once and it is expected that the negroes will have a place to teach in by Monday morning. In the meantime plans are going forward to secure a school building for that community through federal aid.

Three thousand dollars will be needed, it was stated, for the construction of a school bus garage on property which the county owns near Warren Plains. This was recommended by recent Grand Juries after members of these bodies had been informed that there were no suitable quarters for repairing buses used by the schools and that it was necessary to use a warehouse for storing them when school was not in session.

Another school problem was brought before the board by a delegation of citizens from Sixpound township who told the commissioners that after the new water system had been installed in the Macon school it was found that the well there would not supply a sufficient quanity of water to take care of the needs there. After some discussion of the matter the problem was turned over to Wm. H. Burroughs and Superintendent Allen to work out a solution of the problem.

From a comparative basis the commissioners spent a rather quiet day and finished their work some time before the shades of night had fallen. Among the minutes passed were to place Tom Powell on the outside pauper list at $2 per month; pay John Skinner $10 for a pauper he had paid to have buried at a considerably larger expense to him; donate $6 for expense of Charlie Riggan, the last Confederate veteran of Warren, to the reunion in Columbia, S. C.; remove Frank Wright from the county home and place him on the outside pauper list at $7 per month; pay Loudan Hedgepeth $4 for burial of her granddaughter; receive the report of Mrs. J. S. Jones, county nurse; and request the State Highway Commission to take over and maintain the road leading from Henry Riggan's corner to the Snow Hill school—a distance of approximately one mile.

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
September 8, 1938

Negro Pupils Are Often In Higher Grade Than White

That white pupils, much more frequently than negro children, are found in a lower school grade than their mental age would indicate, was one bit of evidence found from a recent survey of white and negro graded school pupils in piedmont North Carolina.

The study was made by Dr. Harry V. Bice under the sponsorship of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and its participating divisions of Mental Hygiene and Child Welfare.

The question of whether or not North Carolina should establish a special grade for mentally-handicapped children in its public school system, while far from being answered by the results learned in the survey, has a great deal of affirmative evidence for the establishment.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clyde A. Erwin, in the foreword to the pamphlet, was of the opinion that in accordance with past practice in the state "the child must fit the system rather than the system fit the needs of the child. Facts now clearly indicate that modifications must be made if the public school is to prepare all pupils equally well.

"When handicapped pupils and normal are mingled in classes, and a uniform curriculum is placed before both both suffer. The earlier in the school life of the child the facts of his ability are known, the better it will be for the child and the more completely can the program be fitted to his needs.

"Compared with pupils in states having eight years of work in preparation for high school, the North Carolina pupil is at a disadvantage," Erwin stated.

In conclusions drawn from data gathered in his survey, Dr. Bice said it was now up to colleges to sift out those not really able to do the work or else to lower their standards.

Facts of the study showed that "an increasing number of menally handicapped children prevened even a good teacher from from achieving normal success with the non-handicapped portion of her pupils."

Study of the mental ages of the pupils showed that the mean for the Negro in each grade is lower than is that for the white students, while the chronological ages showed the mean for the Negro in each grade to be greater than that for the white.

Both group and individual tests were used by white and Negro examiners of the students in the two schools which were located in a county in the piedmont section of the state.

Finding it impossible to make the study on a statewide basis, selection of a representative county was the only course open to Dr. Bice, the county chosen being led by, and itself leading, 49 other counties in economic and social considerations.

"Our study indicated," said Dr. Bice "that elimination of the mentally unfit from the professions does not begin at an early enough point in their educational career. The public school should assume a greater portion of this burden."

Establishment of the special grade for those mentally handicapped, he pointed out would help alleviate the situation.

Hayesville, N. C. News
August 26, 1938

NEGRO PUPILS ARE OFTEN IN HIGHER GRADE THAN WHITE

That white pupils, much more frequently than Negro children, are found in a lower school grade than their mental age would indicate, was one bit of evidence found from a recent survey of white and Negro graded school pupils in piedmont North Carolina.

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Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
November 28, 1938

In Committee Report

Negro School Betterment Is Proposed

Raleigh (UP).—A commission authorized by the 1937 legislature today suggested to Governor Hoey a $698,333 program next year to meet "txtremely distressing and unhappy" school conditions of North Carolina Negroes.

In a 55-page report, the commission asserted that "very poor, inferior" Negro schools led to a high percentage of crime and delinquency and that sickness and physical ailments among rural Negroes were directly traceable to the conditions.

These conditions were reduced where educational facilities were improved, the report said.

The commission recommended a program providing for each of the next two years $250,000 grants to constitute 25 per cent. of the cost of consolidating school plants, sites, building and equipment; $25,000 for vocational education; $69,333 for additional maintenance for Negro colleges; $250,000 for teachers' salaries; $70,000 for graduate and professional instruction, and $35,000 for support of "Jeanes Teachers," Negro women provided to aid Negro teachers and help in vocational work.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
November 22, 1938

CITY RANKS SIXTH IN WHITE STUDENTS

Figures Also Show Durham Ninth In Percentage Of Negroes In High School

Durham ranks sixth in the state for the percentage of its white school children in the high school grades, and ninth for Negro students, figures released yesterday by the state department of public instruction showed.

The data were gathered for the 1937-38 term. Durham last year had a white school enrolment of 7,258. Of that number, 5,024 students were in the elementary grades and 2,234 in the high school grades.

White schools had 30.8 percent of their students in high school.

In the Negro schools there was a total enrolment of 4,799 with 3,955 elementary grade students and 844 high school students.

Negro schools had 17.6 percent of their students in high school.

Leading the state in the city group in the percentage of white students in high school was Asheville, with 33.9 percent. Others in order ahead of Durham were: Rocky Mount, 33.1 percent; Greensboro, 32.2 percent; Raleigh, 31.5 percent; Winston-Salem, 31.1 percent. Trailing Durham were: Charlotte, 29.5 percent; High Point 24.5 percent and Gastonia, 22.5 percent.

In the Negro schools, Asheville again led in the percentage of students in high school, with 25.9 percent. Greensboro was second with 23.9 percent; Winston-Salem third with 23.1 percent; Raleigh fourth with 22.1 percent; Rocky Mount fifth with 20.8 percent; Gastonia sixth with 20.7 percent; High Point seventh with 18.8 percent and Charlotte eighth with 17.7 percent. Durham was at the end of the list.

North Carolina

Education — 1938
Common Schools, Condition of.

Salisbury N. C. Post
February 11, 1938

Oak Grove Parents Back Children's Strike

Negro School Patrons Tangle With State's School Merger Plans

BY CHARLES F. DANIEL

Thirty-odd negro school children gather each morning at the padlocked and abandoned Oak Grove school near China Grove, call the roll and enter the Baptist church a few yards away to hold voluntary classes quite different from those advocated by the state department of education.

They are on "strike", and refuse to attend the consolidated Aggrey Memorial school at Sandy Ridge near Landis and two miles distant. A school bus passes Oak Grove each morning, but the children wave it on.

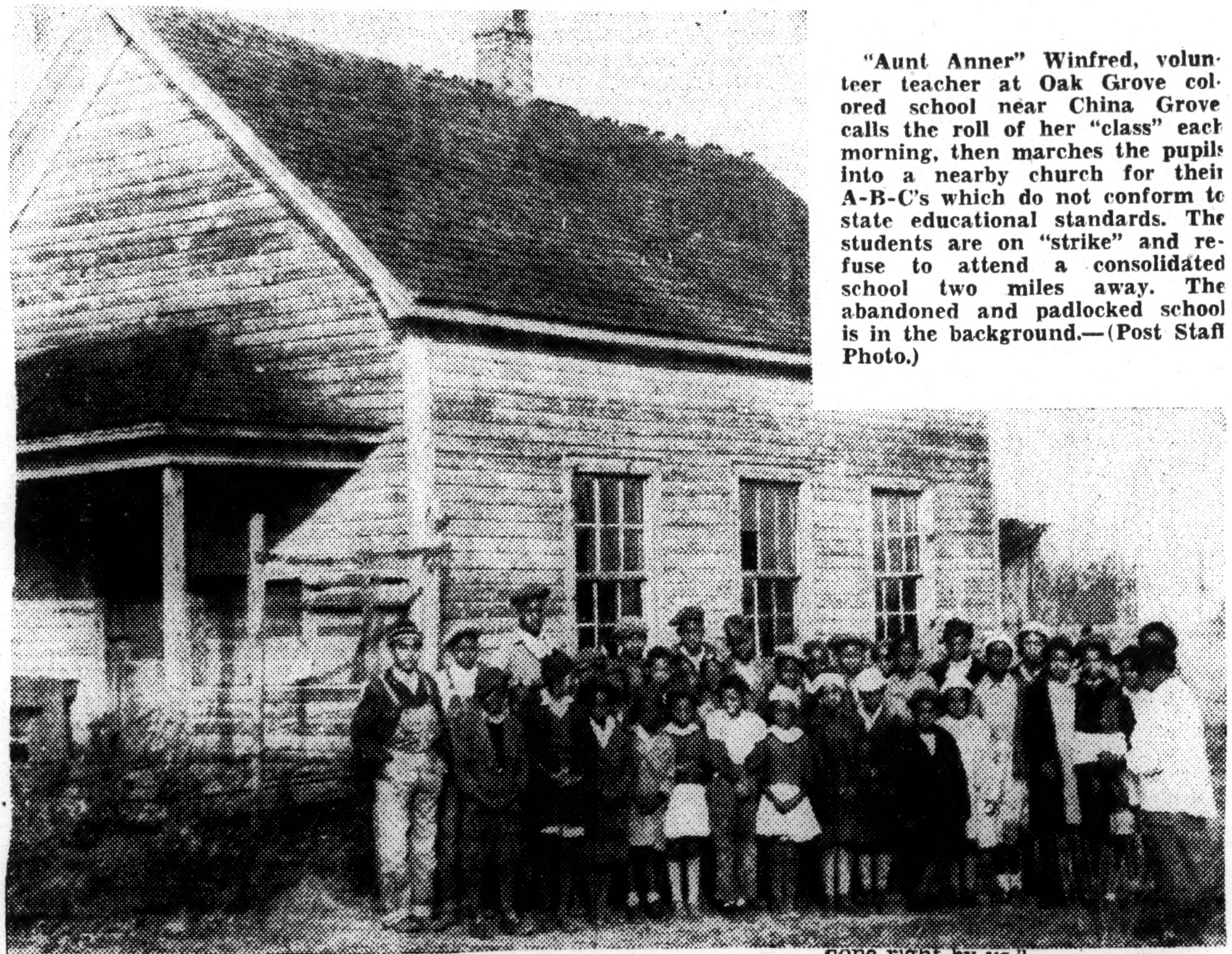
The trouble started in September when the two teachers previously at Oak Grove were transferred to Sandy Ridge. Patrons claim that the county school board promised years ago to build a new school if a site was provided. A two-acre plot was purchased by the colored citizens of the area and made available for the school but since the building has not been constructed, the "strike" was called.

The patrons have petitioned the school board to reopen the school and return the two teachers, William Watson and Cora Knox White or allow the non-attending children to remain out of schools for the remainder of the current term.

14 INDICTED

Parents of the children are responsible for the protest, according to 14 indictments which have been issued, charging violation of the state compulsory school attendance laws, by Mrs. Mamie O. Linton, county welfare officer. The cases were slated to be tried last Saturday but a continuance was granted until tomorrow.

Another continuance will be asked, states Nelson Woodson, attorney for the defendants, as white people of China Grove are backing the colored folks in their fight.



"Aunt Anner" Winfred, volunteer teacher at Oak Grove colored school near China Grove calls the roll of her "class" each morning, then marches the pupils into a nearby church for their A-B-C's which do not conform to state educational standards. The students are on "strike" and refuse to attend a consolidated school two miles away. The abandoned and padlocked school is in the background.—(Post Staff Photo.)

Mayor A. A. Hurley and Worth Freeze, members of the China Grove school board, appeared before the county commissioners last Monday to request that the school be reopened. Residents of the community are backing the negroes in their efforts and are strongly of the opinion that the county education board has not given the colored citizens a square deal.

DAILY PROGRAM

"Aunt Anner" Winfred is the volunteer teacher of the children that gather at the abandoned school each day. When the school was in operation, 60 to 70 pupils attended, it is said; but now, the daily "attendance" ranges from 35 to 40.

"We call the roll, then go into the chapel," says "Aunt Anner."

"We have scripture readings, a prayer, and then what lessons we can. It's mostly lap work as we have no blackboard or desks. Some of the children have books and we hear lessons when we can. Bible instruction is held every day."

Religious differences may also enter into the situation. The striking members are Baptists, while the Methodists predominate in the Sandy Ridge area. The Baptists prefer to keep their children under their own influence, reports say.

Yet, "Aunt Anner" evades that angle and sticks to the original claims.

"The colored folks had a strong Parent-Teacher association here that worked hard to buy the lot for the school promised us. We held fish suppers—I've stood here and almost frozen more nights than one while frying fish—to raise money. We received contributions from our friends and made money every way we could to buy that lot. They promised us a school, and they haven't done right by us."

The school was consolidated with the Aggrey Memorial institution a standard state-approved school under plans worked out by the state and county boards, states Chairman H. E. Isenhour.

EXCELLENT FACILITIES

The Aggrey school has seven rooms and an auditorium, is constructed of brick, is steam heated, has a teacher for each grade, and since the consolidations, provides high school facilities. The library contains more than 6,000 volumes and is one of the best in the county.

Facilities provided for the negro children from an instructional and transportation standpoint, are on a par with white schools, says Chairman Isenhour. The county commissioners provided three busses last summer for negro schools at Landis, Granite Quarry and Cleveland, and a number of small schools of the one-teacher and two-teacher varieties were consolidated with the larger institutions, Oak Grove being in the group.

The program has been praised by state authorities, says, Isenhour, and all sections, except Oak Grove, have been well pleased.

The abandoned school owned by the church, and rented by the school board, is badly in need of repair and consolidation plans had been under way for several years Isenhour states. Minutes of the board of education do not reveal any promises made for a negro school at China Grove, he adds and no promises have been made for one during his three years in office. The site the negroes say is available for the wanted building has never been deeded to the board.

Efforts have been made by the state educational authorities and county negro leaders to straighten out the situation without success, according to Isenhour.

Inasmuch as the indictments against patrons did not originate with the county board and that body had not authorized or signed warrants, the board took no action on the complaints.

Mrs. Linton is the truant officer of the county and when violations of the school attendance law are reported to her by principals, it is her duty to issue indictments, Isenhour states.

The strike is doomed to fail, according to the board leader, as supreme court decisions uphold the authority of county boards to effect consolidations under the state program and for the best interests of children in the various districts.

Meanwhile, the 30-odd children are reporting at the abandoned school daily, calling the rolls and voluntarily attending their informal classes. The result, however, may mean one less teacher at Sandy Ridge next year as allotments are based on the average daily attendance for the preceding session. That will mean larger classes per teacher, particularly if the Oak Grove children are enrolled.

Newton, N. C., News-Enterprise
July 19, 1938

COLORED SCHOOLS

Under the laws of North Carolina, school buildings must be made available, and transportation made possible for every boy and girl in the state for a term of eight months.

Since the days of the late Charles B. Aycock, North Carolinians have made wonderful strides along educational lines, but there is at least one thing that the state and school officials should be ashamed of—that of housing facilities for colored students. Catawba county is no exception to the rule in this matter, even though it is farther advanced than many other counties throughout the state.

We may think that taxpayers are being saved money by skimping in the education of colored boys and girls, but sooner or later the state will pay dearly for such false economy, and the sooner school officials recognize the need for better educational facilities for colored boys and girls the better citizens one may expect them to be.

Durham, N. C. Sun
November [illegible], 1938

Funds for Negro Education Urged

Commission Recommends State Spend $698,000 Annually on School Program

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.—(AP)—A commission created by the last legislature to study North Carolina's educational facilities for Negroes recommended to Governor Hoey today that the state appropriate $698,333 each year of the next biennium for a Negro school program.

The proposed improvement program would provide for each year of the next two $250,000 as grants of 25 percent of the cost of consolidated school plants, sites, buildings and equipment; $25,000 for vocational education; $68,333 for additional maintenance for colleges; $250,000 for instruction; and $35,000 for the support of Negro (Jeanes) teachers assisting in vocational work.

In a 55-page report the commission set forth that "the high percentage of crime and delinquence, it appears, is directly traceable to the very poor inferior schools."

Charlotte, N. C. News
November 15, 1938

Negro Schools Of Charlotte Make Gains Since Early Days

Second Ward High School Is Capstone Of System Built Up Gradually Over Years

The Negro schools of Charlotte rank high in elementary grade standards, two being among the first in the state to receive an "A" rating. These are Fairview School in the Greenville section and Morgan School in Cherrytown. Art study and appreciation are stressed at Fairview and under the guidance of Mrs. Davis, principal, excellent work is being done by small children.

Of the eight Negro schools in Charlotte two are high schools, the largest of which is the Second Ward High School, Prof. J. E. Grigsby, principal. Out of the 5,395 Negro pupils and 148 teachers in the city, 918 pupils are enrolled at Second Ward and the faculty numbers 28 teachers. In the year 1937-38 this institution led the state among Negro schools in the number of graduates in ratio to the enrollment.

The major work is college preparation, but Professor Grigsby sees a need for greater stress on vocational training, because though the number of graduates may be high, comparatively few go to college. He expressed the wish that there might be enough equipment for every pupil to have some sort of occupational instruction, and satisfaction that there is a growing trend in that direction.

This year the school has four teachers engaged in such courses. There are two co-ordinating instructors to teach industrial arts to boys, offering groundwork in carpentry, masonry, and other trades connected with construction work; mechanics, shoe repairing, electrical work, and similar skilled occupations. There are also two women teachers in home economics to instruct girls in cooking, sewing, and domestic arts.

The list of Negro schools here follows:

Second Ward High School, Alexander Street School, Biddleville School, Fairview School Isabella Wyche School, Morgan School, Myers Street School and the new West Charlotte High School, opened this year.

Oklahoma

Education-1938
Common Schools, Condition of.

OKLAHOMA'S SEPARATE SCHOOL LAW IS UPHELD

Courier
10-22-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Oct. 20 — (ANP)—Three federal judges, Williams, Rice and Murray, sitting en banc here last Wednesday upheld Oklahoma's separate school law.

Negroes of this city sued to prevent the municipality from issuing bonds valued at $275,000 to add to a $225,000 PWA grant for a stadium for a white school, contending that they would be taxed for the project which they could not use.

The fight was led by Mrs. Eva Simmons, wife of J. J. Simmons, oil company head. She intends to take the case to the United States Supreme court.

Muskogee Loses Sale of Big Bond Issue Through Suit Brought By N. A. A. C. P

Action Decided in Circuit Court to be Carried to Supreme Court of United States

Frantic Officials Seek Dismissal of Suit

Black Dispatch
12-7-38
Oklahoma City Okla.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—School board officials are puzzled here because of the sudden turn of events, when the Citizens National Bank, purchaser of the $275,000 schoo bond issue, in a letter to the board of education, refused payment.

The action taken by the bank is the result of the case filed recently by Eva Mae Simmons, Negro taxpayer of the city, who through Charles A. Chandler, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People counsel, went into the federal court asking for an interlocutory injunction, prohibiting the city of Muskogee from selling the bonds. The N. A. A. C. P. petition alleges that Negro taxpayers, through the issuance of bonds to build white schools, for which Negroes are taxed, are deprived of their rights under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

It is known that Muskogee officials hurried to Oklahoma City last week in a frantic attempt to get Editor Roscoe Dunjee to dismiss the action, for fear the WPA grant, already made, will be lost before conclusion of this action Representatives were made that the petition of the N. A. A. C. P. is faulty and that the case will be finally lost.

These officials returned to the city to state that Editor Dunjee said the case would be carried on and continued until the Supreme Court of the United States had passed upon the right of the city of Muskogee to float bonds with which to erect white schools and tax Negroes for same.

Bank officials expressed an unwillingness to have anything to do with the bond issue until the litigation now in court has been settled.

The litigation mentioned by the bank vice president is a federal court action filed against the school board of the city, charging that the bonds are not legal because of discrimination against Negroes of the city.

Black Dispatch
12-7-38

Three federal judges heard the suit and ruled that the bonds are legal under the Oklahoma seperate school law. The action questioned the constitutionality of the separate school law and the judges held that it was constitutional.

Litigation May Develop

Although the bonds have been upheld by the three federal judges and approved by Attorney General Mac Q. Williamston, bank officials feel that further litigation may develop that might change the status of the bonds.

It was thought that the refusal of the bank to accept the bonds may cause the city to lose $225,000 offer from the PWA to add to the amount voted in bonds for the construction of a junior high school, an athletic stadium and other school improvements.

However, that report was not the opinion of the school board or school officials, who have not met to discuss the situation.

The bonds voted by the city are not valid, according to the proposition printed on the ballots, unless the PWA grant is accepted.

Bank Officials Confer

When the bonds were approved by the attorney general and a 30-day protest period had ended Charles Gotwals, attorney for the board of education, said the acceptance of the bonds depended upon a decision of the bank.

Bank officials discussed the situation Saturday and again this week before the letter was sent to the board of education.

King's letter said that the bank would relinquish its right to the purchase of the bonds providing the school board can find a legitimate purchaser immediately, but reserves the right to take the bonds unless they are sold during the pending litigation.

The text of his letter:

"Board of Education,
Muskogee, Oklahoma.
Gentlemen:

"Regarding the board of education building bonds in the sum of $275,00.00, which were offered for sale at public auction some time ago and in connection with which this bank was the successful bidder.

"In our contract for the purchase of these bonds, we agreed to pay the sum of $275,000.00 plus accrued interest to date of delivery and a premium of $7.50. In our bid we stipulated that we would take these bonds if and when approved by a reputable bond attorney.

"When the transcript cover-

"When the transcript covering these bonds was completed, we refered it to Chapman & Cutler, bond attorneys of Chicago, Illinois, who heretofore have passed on the legality of numerous Oklahoma bond issues and who, in our opinion, are qualified to pass on the legality of this issue. They take the position they cannot approve the issue until the litigation, which is now pending, has been ultimately disposed of.

"While we are anxious, ready and willing to pay for the bonds at this time, yet with this litigation pending and being unable to get a favorable opinion from our attorneys, we cannot see our way clear to pay for the bonds at this time, but will pay for them just as soon as the school board can furnish us with a non-litigation certificate in connection with the bonds.

"Our officers and directors have always tried to operate our institution in a conservative manner and we do not bethat it is right or proper that we should be asked to pay for the bonds until a clear title can be obtained, as we feel that we would be derelict in our just duty to our stockholders and depositors if we should take up the bonds before the question of their legality has been finally determined.

"In order to show our willingness to do the right thing and to make it possible for the board to proceed with the contemplated improvements, we are willing to relinquish our right to the purchase of the bonds, provided the school board can find a legitimate purchaser and one who will pay for the bonds immediately.

"We reserve the right to take the bonds unless they are sold pending the litigation. We are merely agreeing, in the interest of the public, to allow you to sell the bonds during the pending litigation if you can do so.

"We bid these bonds in in good faith and still believe that they are a good investment and we would like very much to have the bonds in our portfolio and regret that it is impossible to take them up at this time on account of the pending litigation.

Pennsylvania.

Education - 1938
Common Schools, Condition of

New School Superintendent Has Had Little Experience With Colored System Members

Nothing In Past Record Points To Bias In Racial Attitude: Denver Pastor Lauds Stoddard

By EUSTACE GAY

Tribune 4-18-38

Phila Pa

Less than a year from this date Philadelphia will have a new Superintendent of Public Schools functioning here. He has already been elected and has accepted the post, but certain commitments at his present post in Denver make it impossible for him to assume active leadership of the local school system before 1939.

Because there are 13 schools here with colored principals, all-colored faculties and all-colored students, and because there are, in addition, thousands of colored students in mixed schools (grammar, junior and senior high) with, for the most part, all white teachers, the TRIBUNE was interested in "getting a line" on the new superintendent.

The "evidence" gathered is negative. First of all, there are no all-colored schools in Denver. In the next place, there is only one colored teacher and she is "on her way out."

The circumstances surrounding her impending dismissal were such that he could not be blamed. Like most similarly situated executives, responsibility has to be delegated elsewhere and, without passing on the merits of the case, he is said to have "passed the buck to the Assistant Superintendent" (we quote from our correspondent.

No Experience With Race

Dr. Stoddard went to Denver from Rhode Island, where there are no colored teachers In Denver, there is but one. In other places where he has served, either as principal or superintendent, there have been none. The new superintendent faces, therefore, in Philadelphia a situation that will be a new one for him.

Very Fair, Says Pastor

How he will face it is problematical. leading Denver pastor writes of him: "Candidly, I think his philosophy of education makes him a very fair man with respect to people of all races. I suspect that he has little prejudice as any educator you know. You need have no fear as to his attitude toward our people. You will find him to be a man of high grade. Get his latest book on Education and read it. It is a gem and I believe he lives up to its position."

I have not seen Dr. Stoddard's book, but I suggest that those most intimately interested, our public school principals, teachers and parents, get the book and read it.

A Denver attorney writes that Dr. Stoddard "has shown no marked antagonism nor indifference toward the colored citizens insofar as the matter of the schools is concerned."

In Denver Short Time

Another correspondent writes that Dr. Stoddard's stay in Denver has been so short that there was not "sufficient time and opportunity to definitely appraise his attitude toward Negroes," adding: "It is my information that prior to his coming to Denver, he had not had any contact with Negro teachers."

On the only matter which gave opportunity for Dr. Stoddard to show his attitude (the dismissal of the teacher referred to above), this correspondent writes: "His position was neutral or middle-ground."

There was but one "sour note" in the several letters we received: and

here again it had to do with the dismissal of the colored teacher.

The writer, also an attorney, wrote in the closing paragraph of his communication: "I would suggest that you meet Mr. Stoddard, find out his attitude or get an expression from him and then keep a close watch. For in reality he was not over-cooperative or sympathetic with the racial teacher, although by word of mouth he was O. K."

Dr. Stoddard is coming then into situation which is new for him and which is fraught with great possibilities for good or evil for colored teachers and their charges. He is a pioneer in what is known as "individualized instruction"—and the recent survey made indicated that something of that type should be introduced into the local school system. This was, perhaps, the compelling reason for his selection. The implications of "individualized instruction" where minority and disadvantaged groups are concerned, require careful study by the colored personnel in the local system. When it is introduced, it will have to be watched carefully to guard against it being used to help relegate the Negro student in Philadelphia to an inferior status.

May Need "Educating"

To sum up, Dr. Stoddard has had no experience with colored teachers in large numbers. This may be an advantage or a handicap. There is the possibility that he may be guided largely by the impression the colored principals make upon him as he meets them, in which case it might not be a bad thing if these principals make plans to "educate" him.

I Write As I See

ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

Tribune 10-27-38 Philadelphia Pa.

MORE ABOUT THAT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALSHIP

ALL FOUR of the Negro principals who recently took the examinations for junior high school principal have been informed that they passed the examination; but all 4 have been in-

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ormed also hat they did ot make the op fifth of the t and therefore do not go n the eligible t.

Now a year d a half ago hen I asked Dr. E. Broome, then superintendent of schools, why a chance was not given to a Negro to head the Vaux Junior High School, he angrily retorted that a place had to be made for the person who was about to be transferred there, and furthermore why did anyone think that a Negro should become principal just because he was a Negro?

Miss Margaret Maguire was sent to the Vaux School without examination as far as I have been able to ascertain, certainly without competitive examination, and the school has been in bedlam ever since. A chance to do a wonderfully constructive inter-racial piece of work was destroyed, and in its place has developed the worst situation in the city of Philadelphia. No doubt the present principal will straighten out the chaos but that is beside the point. Opportunity in the first place should have been given Negroes to qualify for that particular principalship, and a Negro principal should have been appointed.

"RUN-AROUND" FOR NEGROES

As for the "upper one-fifth" ruling Negroes should treat this as an evasion and a subterfuge. Why now bring in this new wrinkle? Why is it compulsory anyway to have competitive examinations of this sort for the junior high school principalships? And do the leaders of our public schools have the audacity now to hide behind a cloak of probity and uprightness, and tell us something like this: "You see, we are all for having a Negro principal, but none of your Negro applicants qualified according to the rules!"

I ask, what about all these years in the past when Negroes were as good as barred from qualifying? Did these same leaders hesitate to violate the basic laws of our state as well as of the school code, barring Negroes from the principalship of approximately twenty-five Junior High Schools previously opened, to say nothing about the thousands of teaching jobs in the higher schools which were the exclusive province of white applicants? They certainly did not hesitate. Therefore we Negroes must insist upon less prattle about "the rules" and more action which demonstrates a real recognition of democratic behaviour.

WILL NEGROES FIGHT?

In the final analysis, however, it is up to the Negro people. For months now I have been trying to tell my readers that they must do something about the situation in the schools. Here is a concrete case. No other group but the Negroes, with our numbers and political strength, would let the public school authorities get away with this method of barring four accredited Negro junior high school principals. Are the Negro people going to stand by and let this happen?

Negroes now should rally to the cry "A Negro Junior High Principal, and that immediately". Now let our leaders get busy. Let them hold meetings, send letters, visit the administration building, and bring every influence to bear which will bring about such an end If ths situation is permitted to go by default, then we Negroes of Philadelphia have not reached the status of red-blooded men, and deserve to be treated like lesser animals.

Education - 1938

Common Schools, Condition of.

South Carolina

NEGRO SCHOOL TERM CUT AGAIN

Not To Get Month as Promised By Legislature.

Palmetto Leader
3-5-38
Columbia, S.C.

Last year the Legislature priated funds to extend a school terms one month. State Department of Educatio just notified the County Superintendent of Education, that Negro schools will be cut one week because the appropriation of last year is insufficient due to an increase in the number of Negro teachers and the fact that Negro teachers who held low grade certificates raised their certificates in summer school attendance. This cut of one week affects rural and small town schools mostly. In some sections the district is also cutting a week to make the school term an EVEN number of months. Bitter complaints on the part of teachers has come from all sections of the State. They say that whenever funds run short the burden must be borne by the already under-paid Negro teachers.

A Committee from the Palmetto State Teachers Association is calling upon the Legislature this week to provide money to meet this shortage and to make the appropriation next year sufficient so that this cannot happen again. The committee stated, however, that it is rather late for any effective action because the appropriation bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now in free conference.

G. A. Anderson of Fountain Inn, Vice-President of the State Teachers' Association, was in Columbia this week conferring with other committeemen of the Association in the interest of the teachers of the State. Never before has there been more general dissatisfaction and unrest among Negro teachers of South Carolina.

Suggest Real University For Carolina

Daily World
Apr 2 38
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Application by Charles B. Bailey of this city for admittance to the law school of the University of South Carolina has caused some of this state's liberals, led by the Charleston News and Courier to ask the establishment of a state-supported Negro university giving all the courses now obtainable at South Carolina U.

Bailey's application, made last week, was in the form of registered letters to the university trustees, president and dean of the law school. The university has notified him by letter that the application has been referred to proper authorities.

See Campaign

Commenting on this as well as on similar action in Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee by Negro students, the News and Courier said editorially:

"Soon or late the state will be compelled to provide the Negroes with a university (it may be postponed a few years) or open the doors of the university in Columbia, the medical college in Charleston, Clemson, Winthrop and The Citadel to colored students.

"Our people will insist on separate white colleges and will have them at any cost. If the millions of dollars that have been allotted by Washington to colleges in the state had been given for the establishment of a state Negro school the white people would have been better served than by the building of dormitories and libraries for white institutions.

Cherish Private Schools

"Separate colleges have got to be provided. Otherwise the white people will turn to private and church colleges, and The News and Courier admonishes the white people that they would better cherish these private colleges, giving them for endowment every dollar that they can spare, for the day may come soon when they will be the only refuge of white students in South Carolina.

"A candidate for senator is saying that the Negro question was settled in South Carolina in 1876. That is a measure of the ignorance prevailing in South Carolina. The question is now more serious to the white people than it was in 1876. Then the white people were united. Now they are divided. Every national political party is aggressively fighting the battles of the Negroes. The new Negro campaign is masked, insidious, resolute, adroit and ably conducted."

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
October 13, 1938

TEXTBOOK RENTAL SYSTEM SURVEYED

18 White and 56 Negro Schools Using Books for One-third Price

FREE TEXTS FORECAST

County Will Own Equipment in Three Years—Two Districts Out

Charleston county's first few weeks in the state rental textbook system, a step which local education officials regard as a move toward free textbooks, has brought the following results:

Put approximately 8,000 textbooks into the hands of pupils for a year at from seven to sixty-odd cents a book.

Brought eighteen white schools and fifty-six negro schools into the system. Only districts remaining out are the city district and Cooper River District No. 4 north of the city, both of which have free books in the grammar schools only.

"The system has been received very favorably here among both white and colored," Charles W. Jenkins, Jr., county textbook officer, said. "We feel certain that it will be a success here as it has been everywhere it has been tried.

"Books rent for one-third of the price, so there is a great saving to all concerned. At the end of three years, the book is owned by the county. The school books have been put within the reach of almost everyone."

Parents Responsible

The county depository is at the Center. Books are taken to the school lockers, after two of the three district trustees have signed a paper making the principals responsible. Principal and teachers distribute the books on payment of the rental. Parents sign papers to show that their children have received specific books and, at the end of the year, these papers will be returned to the children as receipts for books turned in.

Books must be returned in good condition, their pages free of markings. The rental system appears to instil a sense of responsibility, Mr Jenkins said, explaining that he expected little trouble through the return of books in mutilated condition. Such losses, if any, would be paid by the child.

Marion B. King, county attendance officer, says that the new system, through assuring books to all, creates a desire to attend school promptly. The system "should make teaching easier, for it makes it possible for all the children to have the required books all the time," he said.

Truant Children Sought

Pointing out that cheaper books remove a potential obstacle to school attendance, Mr. King said:

"The attendance officer attempts to remove any obstacle to a child's regular school attendance. He is more than simply a truant or police officer."

Mr. King urges persons who see children at play when they should be at school to report to the county education office so that "my work will be made more effective".

He recalled the case of a potentially good student who was remaining out of school because her work was bad and she thought the teacher was "picking on her". A little investigation revealed that the girl suffered from maladjustment, largely because of bad eyes, and remedial steps are being taken. The girl is back in school, "an outstanding example of what can be done for a child when time is taken to understand her".

Mr. King reported an average daily attendance of 96.8 at the white county schools and 82.4 per cent at the negro schools.

White enrolment is 3,711, as of the first month, 242 greater than at the same period last year. Negro enrolment is 5,785, seventy-three less than last year. The total county enrolment outside of the city is 9,496. The total last year was 9,327. 169 less.

EDUCATION - 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville S C Piedmont
November 14, 1938

City's Schools 50 Years Old

System Organized September 14, 1888; Great Strides Since Made

Ten thousand pupils this week celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Greenville city schools system.

The first city schools board of trustees met September 14, 1888, to plan a greater education system for its 900 pupils.

High News, student paper, says: "The only building in the school district then was located where the Ritz theater is. However, after the first meeting of the education board money was appropriated to build two new schools. Oaklawn school and central high were completed in 1888 at a cost of $25,000.

"The first superintendent was Professor W. S. Morrison who in 1891 was succeeded by Edwin L. Hughes. At the beginning of Mr. Hughes' term there were only three school buildings, two for white and one for colored children. When his period ended 25 years later, there were six structures.

"During this time, debating socities were organized and also literary organizations. The first band in the state was formed.

"Dr. J. L. Mann came to Greenville as superintendent in April, 1916. When he accepted the position, there were only six schools, four for white and two for colored scholars. Around 4,000 persons were enrolled at that time. The teachers wages had been raised from $25 a month to $50.

"Many changes and improvements have been made under Dr. Mann. Central high became known as Greenville high school. The curriculum was divided into separate departments, with a head for each one.

"The physical education department was organized, with Jay Crouch as the first supervisor "Cowboy" Coleman replaced Mr Crouch, and in 1928 Coach "Speedy" Speer, present coach, took over the directorship.

Five high school principals have served under Dr. Mann. They were M. E. Brockman, W. F. Warren W. F. Loggins, W. F. Lockett, and A. J. Parkhurst.

"Dr Mann has graduated over 3,000 seniors from G. H. S., and the system of six schools has grown to one of the largest in the state now numbering 24.

"Superintendent Mann has been instrumental in building Donaldson, Stone, Stone avenue, the two John street schools, Billy Cleveland, Hayne, Camperdown, Anderson street, Augusta street and circle, Poinsett, and Overbrook schools. Also, he has helped secure money for two high schools and four colored schools."

Spartanburg S C Herald
December 19, 1938

CHEROKEE'S SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SHOWS SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

Gaffney, Dec. 18.—Substantial increases in average attendance in white and negro schools of Cherokee county are indicated in records compiled for the 1937-'38 session at the office of Mrs. Grace Thomas, county attendance teacher. Seven percentage points were gained over 1936-'37 by the negro schools while the white schools gained a total of five percentage points in average attendance.

Mrs. Thomas' records show that the average attendance in white schools of this county was 77 percent for 1936-'37 as compared to 82 percent for last year. Negro schools' average attendance jumped from 72 percent the previous year to 79 percent for the 1937-'38 session, figures reveal.

Attendance records for the current term are well in advance of last year, Mrs. Thomas stated. The average attendance for both white and colored schools to date is exactly 90 percent. There are 6,12[illegible] white students enrolled in 5[illegible] schools and 2,183 negro students enrolled in the 36 schools of the county.

Cherokee county board of education is composed of O. M. Mullinax, superintendent of education in the county; Dr. C. L. Allen, and L F. Carson, superintendent of city schools.

Columbia [illegible]
December 22, 1938

P-TA Opened Lunch Room This Fall

J. S. Wallace, Superintendent

System Attempts to Retain Interest of Child to Enrich Later Life

Swansea, Dec. 21.—The Swansea school system is located in the town of Swansea, Lexington county, 2[illegible] miles from Columbia on the Columbia-Savannah highway. The system is composed of three school buildings namely, a grammar school and a high school for white children, and a school for Negroes. The total enrolment is approximately 700, 247 of whom are in the high school, the remaining number about equally divided between the grammar schools for whites and the Negro school.

Of the 24 teachers, 11 are in the high school, seven in the grammar school, and six in the Negro school. All of these are college trained men and women most of whom have had special training in the subject they teach in school.

John S. Wallace is now serving as superintendent of the schools for the fourth year and under his supervision and administration, the system has grown in size and it has been and is educating the boys and girls in sound and fundamental principles. A progressive program of education is being conducted—a program which endeavors to suit the needs of the youth of this town and surrounding community. Victor Smith has been principal of the grammar school for two years. Both he and Superintendent Wallace were educated at Wofford college.

The Swansea schools are operated on the seven-four plan. The people of Swansea, as well as everybody in this section of the county have a pride in their schools and the work that the schools are accomplishing. The school system has developed steadily since public schools were created in this section many years ago.

The grammar school pupils are housed in a two-story, eight-room brick building which has stood for many years on the present site as a symbol of progressive education. Until 1926, this building was used for both high school and grammar grades. At this time it proved insufficient to accommodate the vastly increasing number of pupils.

The trustees with B. E. Craft had a vision of a large centralized high school which would afford more space for the overcrowded school condition and would bring to this school pupils from the outlying country districts. As a result of this foresightedness on the part of the trustees, a handsome $50,000 brick building was erected on a site just one block from the old school building. This building, with 11 class rooms, and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 600, is modern in every respect. W. T. Wade was the first superintendent; Smiley L. Porter succeeded him; then M. C. Maree. For two terms W. T. Smith served as chairman of the board of trustees. For several years Dr. J. B. Edwards has been chairman of the board of trustees of the school system. High school trustees are: Mrs. G. F. Rast, Lonnie Bailey, E. Jeffcoat and J. G. King. Trustees for the grammar school are: Doctor Edwards, Mrs. G. F. Rast and B. E. Williams. These trustees have been untiring in their efforts to secure competent teachers, to make additions and repairs to buildings when necessary, and to maintain the best schools possible. And the taxpayers come in for their share of praise in backing up the trustees in this worthwhile undertaking.

The Centralized high school serves pupils from ten districts many of whom would be unable to secure more than a grammar school education were it not for this high school. The pupils from these districts are transported to and from school in five buses and three cars. Two of these buses are owned by the districts, the others are run by contract. One of these district owned buses transports 80 pupils and travels a 30 mile route, the other one travels 25 miles. It is remarkable, when we consider the great distance over which these pupils travel, in all kinds of weather and very often over bad roads, the average attendance so far this year has been 94. Regular attendance is stressed in the school because it means so much to the pupil's progress toward the day for final graduation. Last year there were 27 to receive the state high school diplomas. The class of 1922 was the first to receive state high school diplomas. R. L. Riser was superintendent at that time. The senior class this year numbers 45; William Shivers is its president. C. L. Rast, Jr., is president of the junior class of 43 members.

The regular courses of study as laid down by the state board of education are taught. This school unlike most schools of the day, holds on to the classics. There is a four-year Latin course, and a two years course in French. These languages are taught by Miss Grace Tayler, who is also sponsor for the Latin and French clubs.

As this community is predominantly agricultural, many of the high school boys are interested in agriculture. For these pupils the school offers a three-year agriculture course. R. H. Holstein teaches this course and directs the Future Farmers of America club. Two years ago, an outside house was built for the agriculture classes, and in connection with this is a well equipped and co-ordinate workshop in which the boys are taught manual training.

A three year course is offered in home economics. There is a modern equipped room for this work. Miss Elizabeth Pickleseimer is teacher of this work; this year for the first time, she is paid for the entire year, and will spend the summer months in this town and community visiting the home and giving instructions in cooking and sewing. She sponsors the junior homemakers' club. Within the next two months there will be built on the school grounds a $2,000 cannery, work to be done by WPA labor. This cannery will be open to the public or those desiring to large quantities of canning. It will turn out 150 cans at a time. Work in this cannery will be under the supervision of the teacher in charge.

For those boys and girls who desire business training a commercial course was added last year to the vocational department. This course is open to pupils in the tenth and eleventh grades and to any former students in town desiring to take it. Typewriting, shorthand, mimeographing and bookkeeping are taught. Business arithmetic and general business science are taught in the eighth and ninth grades. This department is in charge of Miss Ruth Carson.

In no part of the school activities has there been more improvement than in the library. In 1935 it was, one might say, a mere bookshelf containing about 800 books. Through the concerted efforts of the teachers, pupils P. T. A. and trustees, we have today a library of which we are justly proud. The size of the room is 32 by 22, with windows running the entire length of one side. There are six library tables and 24 chairs. The tables are the gifts to the school of the graduating classes of 1936, 1937 and 1938 and are so designated in a small brass plate attached to each table.

Mrs. T. S. Haigler was the first librarian in this new library. She did splendid work in arranging and repairing books and beautifying the room. Today the library contains approximately 3,000 books including fiction, reference books, history, dictionaries, many magazines and two daily newspapers. The library is open to the public every day.

Two library workers, Miss Eva Popwell and Mrs. Henry Salters are always on duty, and in addition, a member of the high school faculty, Miss Marjorie Lewis, who had training in library science at Peabody, gives part of her time to the library. An average of 40 books is taken out each day in summer. The average for the school term is about 125.

Superintendent Wallace suggested a plan for needs of the ten rural schools. The trustees of these schools granted $15 for each teacher in the school. This fund was used for buying nearly 500 books. The Swansea library acts as a clearing house; from here, a box containing 50 books is carried by school bus to each school participating. At the end of the month these are returned and others are sent out. In this way, all the schools have access to the 500 books during the school term. Through this library, the pepole of Swansea and adjacent communities have become reading-conscious. This library has really become a community center.

Next in importance is the lunch room sponsored by the P. T. A. which was opened in October, 193. The trustees furnished a two room house midway between the two schools and gave some of the necessary equipment. D. C. Bryan and Guy Derrick furnished several acres of land for a school garden. Mrs. D. C. Bryan and Mrs. T. W. Cooley were untiring in their efforts to bring this project to perfection. Today the schools have a lunch room very clean and attractive in appearance and one that is supplying wholesome and appetizing lunches to 275 pupils. There is a charge of three cents a day of those able to pay. About half of those taking lunch are given free lunch. Mrs. W. C. Williams is in charge of the lunch room; she has four assistants. This project has grown to such an extent that more room is needed.

Until 1935 the Negroes had only a three-room building for a schoolhouse. The trustees set about to get a new building. The Negroes were very delighted over the prospects of a new building. One Negro mortgaged his place, some gave lumber, they gave plays and other entertainments and the district helped some. In 1935 and 1936 a comfortable six-room schoolhouse was built; this with the old building furnished enough room. Arthur Sanders, a graduate of Claflin university, is principal and teacher of agriculture. There is a domestic science teacher in the school, also.

Swansea high school has 16 members in the Beta club. Only juniors and seniors are eligible. Sumantha Cupstid is president of this club.

The school lays great stress on the physical development of the child, ad provides opportunity for various sports and activities. The boys have football and baseball, coached by T. E. Hite. In the round-up of the football season, Swansea won six games and lost two of the eight played. The girls play basketball and softball. Miss Picklesimer directs their play. The grammar school children are grouped on the grounds at recess in organized play, directed by the teachers. The officials are working on a program that will give each child at least 30 minutes play. There is an activtity room in the school where units may be worked out. Miss Ruby Neese is in charge. The school is the center of all interests of the child and it strives to keep this center attractive so that the life of the child may be enriched because of school life.

"The Sandhill Script," a school paper, is published monthly by the student body. This, together with chapel programs and public entertainments, gives the pupils a chance to develop in self expression and along dramatic lines.

The following school patrolmen direct the younger boys and girls on the streets and in buses: William Shivers, Annette Rast, L. H. Craft, Faye Rucker, Selma King, Carey Spires, Ben Redd and Lula Pearl Rast. Six high school pupils are given NYA work to help them through school.

The Parent-Teacher association was organized in 1935 and has since been a great asset to the school system. It has helped in a great way to bring the teacher and parent into closer contact and to bring about a better understanding between teacher and praents for the common good of the child. Among the most outstanding services rendered have been to the library and lunch room. Mrs. C. L. Rast served two years as president; Mrs. W. J. Moretz is now serving as president for the second year.

Following is a list of teachers:

High School: John S. Wallace, superintendent; Thomas E. Hite, principal; Miss Sallie Wannamaker, science; Miss Ruth Carson, commercial; Miss Evelyn Gaillard, mathematics; Miss Elizabeth Picklesimer, home economics; Miss Grace Taylor, Latin-French; Miss Marjorie Lewis, history; R. H. Holstein, agriculture, and Miss Stella Wessinger, music.

Grammar School: Victor M. Smith, principal; Miss Jacqueline Green, sixth grade; Miss Mary A. Harper, fifth grade; Miss Elizabeth McElhaney, fourth grade; Miss Idelle Peters, third grade; Miss Wilma Coley, second grade; Miss Adeie Holman, first grade.

Lake City, S. C., News
December 22, 1938

Notes From Colored School

The Lake City colored school is moving upward in enrollment and attendance each month. The enrollment for the second month was 461 and the attendance was 392. The third month enrollment was 473 with an average attendance of 408. The percentage of attendance the second month was 85 and the third month it was 86. The school has a faculty of nine teachers to carry on the work. The type of work thus far is strictly academic, but the school is seeing the need of training for the hands as well as book training.

For the past six years the school has taken the lead in the Christmas seal sale among the colored group of the community. The school has already reported twenty-five dollars to the county committee for seals this year. The benefits that the school has been receiving from the county tuberculosis association in helping to safeguard the health of the students are incalculable.

The school will close December 20, for the Christmas holidays and will reopen January 2nd. A pre-Christmas program will be given in the chapel at 11:40 a. m., December 20.

Chester, S. C., News
December 16, 1938

Chester Schools One Of Few In South Carolina Which Holds Charter

The city public schools of Chester are one of the few public school systems in South Carolina that have a charter. The public schools were organized in 1879, almost 60 years ago. The plan of operation was incorporated in the state constitution of 1893 and for that reason we may work as an independent school system should we desire to do so. On account of convenience to patrons the schools conform to all state requirements in the way of textbooks.

Three members of the board of trustees are appointed by the county board of education and three members by the city council and the six members appoint the seventh. Each of these serve for a period of six years. The terms of two expire every two years.

Within the past six months the city of Chester and school board lost by death one of the most outstanding men in the state in the passing of Thomas H. White, who was a member of the school board for 46 years, 35 of these years as chairman of the board.

Chester schools operate with a faculty of 60. The school is organized upon the basis of the 6-5 plan, with 25 teachers in the high school, including the seventh grade and 35 in the grammar school.. There are five grammar school buildings and one high school building in the white schools, two grammar school buildings and one high school building for the negro school. Both grammar and high school are organized on a modern basis.

The Chester high school is a full member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges with an excellent record. Within the last two years the Finley high school (negro) has become a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges (negro division).

In the Chester high school three distinct courses are offered to the pupils: Language-science course, science course and commercial course. In the science course, vocational agriculture is offered for boys, home economics for girls; diversified occupations, manual training, cabinet making, auto mechanics and mechanical drawing. Courses are open for many of our students who do not expect to enter college. More than 50 per cent of our high school graduates enter the colleges of South Carolina.

Since 1924 Chester school district No. 1 has added eight new buildings: Chester High school building on Columbia street, erected in 1924; Finley high school(frame) building in 1932; Gayle grammar school building in 1936; the general shop building in 1937; Eureka grammar school and the new Finley high school building in 1938, and a primary negro school building will be completed in early 1939. Public school property is valued at over $500,000 with the buildings and equipment listed above.

The Chester schools are as well prepared to carry on the school program suited to our community as any school district in the county.

Chester high school over the past two decades has had a fine record in all athletic sports, particularly in football and boxing.

For the past 18 years the Chester high school has put out an annual called The Cestrian.

The annual cost of the Chester public schools, including bonds, interest, current expenses and teachers' salary amounts to $100,000.

Tennessee

Education - 1938
Common Schools, Condition of.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 3, 1938

LONGER TERMS IN SCHOOL SEEN NEGROES' NEED

Problems of Race Discussed Here at 7 Panel Sessions of National Congress

Picture of leaders in Negro Youth congress is printed on Page 16.

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Longer school terms for rural Negro children and higher teacher qualifications with corresponding pay were listed yesterday by Louis E. Burnham, southern field representative of the American Student union, as necessities in "the new order to attain the objectives of good citizenship for Negroes."

His address was on "A New Program for Negro Education," during one of the seven panel discussions of the second day's session of the National Negro Youth congress being held here.

He stated there must be a change from the old system of "the five-month school, with a $25-a-month teacher, if we are to make progress, for there is a constant shift to city centers from the rural communities that leaves the city burdened with undertrained and underschooled colored citizens to father and mother the city's colored population."

Approximately 100 delegates participated in this panel, over which T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal of Booker T. Washington County High school, presided.

Religion Discussed

"In planning a program for Negro youth and the world in general, we should think in terms of Christ as the center of all personalities. Our relationships with all groups should be clean, pure and wholesome. This is the only way to attain the freedom we desire," said W. E. Hogan, onetime secretary of the James A. Henry Y. M. C. A. and now director of vocational training in colored schools.

Hogan led a discussion on "Religion—Youth Builds a New World." Several local ministers heard the discussion with seventy-five delegates from various points in the south.

"According to the spirit of this congress, we do not advocate dancing or card playing in relation to the church. There are many more interesting things to which we must turn our attention in the process of our development. Older ministers often misunderstand us in this particular," he said.

Four salient points to be observed in helping solve the practical application of religion in the New World he listed as "ridding ourselves of racial prejudices; winning others to our points of view for right; not return evil for evil, and, in instances where the white man is trying to help straighten matters out, take the chip off our own shoulder."

No Party Voice

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Atlanta university, here attending the Southern Sociological conference, was a special lecturer at the citizenship panel held in the K. of P. hall, East Ninth street.

"A voteless people are a hopeless people, but we still have to face the facts squarely as they are in the south where we live. There is no southern problem. One must not only know the laws of the state, but the practices of different communities in the state. The Negro is more effectively disfranchised today than he has ever been in the history of the country since the Civil war," he declared.

In advising that they vote for men and measures, he advised that "Negroes have no more voice in the republican party than in the democratic party." He disregarded the socialist, communist and a possible Negro party and said "by process of elimination the thing for the Negro to do is to try to crash the democratic party in the south. These other parties don't have a chance."

Other panels on culture, job security, rural youth and farm tenancy, and marriage and home life were held at the colored Masonic hall.

The latter group was directed by Irma Neal Henry, colored WPA consultant for the state of North Carolina.

This panel was attended by approximately eighty persons. "Economic security is the most important cog in the making of happy homes and married life, because the other bonds or cogs hinge upon it," the director asserted.

At a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock, resolutions and platforms evolved from yesterday's discussions will be presented for adoption or rejection by the body for its work during the ensuing year. Election of officers will also be held at this session.

At 7 p.m., in Memorial auditorium, a mass meeting will be addressed by Dr. Logan, speaking on "The Quest for Democracy," and by Thyra J. Edwards, speaking on "The Road to Peace." Both speakers are widely known in the Negro field of social work and have studied in foreign fields.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION

Colored citizens and taxpayers of Nashville got a good and a bad impression this week of the way public officials act when members of the colored race undertake to exercise the constitutional right of every citizen to petition officials for the redress of grievances and in the interest of the public welfare.

Members of a citizens committee went to see Mayor Thomas L. Cummings this week. He is the highest official in the city government. They were received cordially and courteously and the matters they were interested in, it was promised, will receive the considerate attention of the Mayor and his associates in the city government.

The other official which a committee undertook to call upon in an effort to impress him with the needs of the colored people with respect to schools in Davidson County was Mr. W. C. Dodson, County Superintendent of schools. The committee chairman reports that Mr. Dodson was not available for a visit from these colored citizens. He told those who sought the personal interview with him to write out and send to him a statement of what they wished to bring to his attention.

Mayor Cummings is to be commended for his attitude toward colored citizens. Nashvillians of all races always have had access to the Mayor's office when they wanted to bring petitions to him and it is creditable of Mayor Cummings that this custom is not to be dispensed with under his administration.

Mr. Dodson, it would appear, has had little experience in dealing with committees of colored citizens. His contacts for the most part are with the teachers who work under him. We hold that not only would it be right but it would be beneficial to him in his efforts to do satisfactory work as County Superintendent if Mr. Dodson would yield to requests from colored taxpayers that they be permitted to visit his office personally, and bring matters of public welfare to his attention.

Globe
8-19-38
Nashville
Tenn

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 2, 1938

M'MILLAN SPEAKS TO COLORED GROUP

Commissioner Tells School Teachers City System Is Denied Fair Allowance

There is no way "to make Hamilton county give the city of Chattanooga a square deal" in the distribution of school funds, Commissioner Thomas H. McMillan charged yesterday in an address.

The education commissioner's remarks were made before the Chattanooga Colored Teachers' association which met at Howard High school the day before the opening of the city schools.

Commissioner McMillan said the taxpayers of Chattanooga pay 81 cents of every tax dollar paid into the county treasury for education purposes, and get back but 63 cents. He also contended that the per capita expenditure in the city educational system is but $43, while that for the county is $61. In recent years there has been considerable agitation for the consolidation of the county and city systems to equalize the advantages and to trim administrative costs entailed in operating two school systems within one political subdivision of the state.

Other Expenditures Cited

Continuing McMillan said:

"Knoxville spends $59; Nashville, $51; Birmingham, $63 per child, and many communities spend as high as $155 for individual child education. Our system is unsound, but I have worked to try to rectify it,' he told he teachers.

He advised his hearers to "weigh the evidence in all decisions and pay no attention to the prejudices that might come up during the year's work." The teacher's duty is to keep a clear mind and teach truth and character and deport or demean themselves the same way, he said.

McMillan also mentioned political issues in his address to the 197 Negro teachers and principals present. He said he wanted the colored teachers to know that "you are free, and during this year's work, as I have said before to you, there will be no criticism because of politics or your political connections or alignments."

The commissioner said that "without intellectual freedom there can be no democracy." He also said there are "communistic and fascistic tendencies in our own section."

Supt. W. T. Robinson, who followed the commissioner on the program, presided over by Jennie Mondul, president of the association, urged compliance with the state law as regards children who enter school at the beginning of the term, who must be 6 years old or over before Jan. 1 of the coming year. He also called for transcripts of records of those who attended summer school to "further their education and efficiency," to be turned into his office for recording.

Walker Urges Higher Standards

Prof. J. E. Walker, supervisor of colored schools, made a plea for cooperation in increasing the teaching efficiency of the colored group, and declared that his aim for the colored schools since he took over the position under Commissioner McMillan was "to make the colored group sufficiently proficient to merit the efforts being made by the commissioner and superntendent to raise the group's financial tandard."

A gymnasium at Howard High school, playgrounds at Fort Cheatham and Spears Avenue schools, and improvements at Second District, the only junior high school for colored in he system that has no elementary department, were announced and received with enthusiasm. Mildred Morrissey, daughter of the principal of Park City school and graduate of Howard, played "Humoresque," by Rachmaninoff. She is a junior in the music department of Fisk university Nashville.

EDUCATION - 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

TEXAS

Asheville N. C. Citizen
December 6, 1938

MORE SCHOOLS REQUESTED FOR TEXAS NEGROES

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FORT WORTH, Tex. (U.P.)—Texas Commission of Inter-Racial Co-operation will meet here Nov. 18 and 19 to map strategy for their campaign to obtain graduate school training for Negroes in this state.

The commission has advocated such a school, possibly in connection with the present Prairie View State Normal for Negroes, for two years. Present plans are to ask a separate appropriation from the legislature or to include the appropriation on the general bill to provide money for state schools.

Should these fail, the commission may institute a test case in court, commission members said. A similar case, now on appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court, was presented in Missouri. A Negro was refused admission to the state law school, and the Negro pleaded in court that he had no alternative.

The Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation is composed equally of whites and Negroes. Mrs. J. L. Brock of Bryan is state chairman and W. R. Banks, president of Prarie View Normal, is secretary.

Education - 1938

Virginia
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Common Schools, Condition of

Roanoke, Va., World News
October 14, 1938

Council Favors Negro School

Vinton Body to Approve Motion for $125,000 County Building

At its October meeting Monday night, Vinton's town council will draw up a resolution similar to that of the Salem council, in connection with a recently approved motion by the school board that a $125,000 consolidated colored high and elementary school be erected near Salem, it was said today by Mayor C. C. Crockett.

The Salem council along with several civic clubs have voiced their disapproval to the motion, entered by Moss A. Plunkett.

Mayor Crockett said that the owner of a site considered by the school board for the erection of a school in the eastern end of the county about 200 yards beyond the corporate limits south of the colored settlement in Needmore, had priced the 10-acre strip of land to him at a lower figure than the school board received.

Also, council will discuss the recently approved issuance of $39,000 worth of bonds to finance the sponsor's share of a $70,000 improvement program.

Chatham, Va., Tribune Enterprise
December 23, 1938

Negro Education Studied In State

Action of the United States Supreme Court last week, in ruling in a Missouri case that a state must provide "equality" in educational privileges for white and Negro students, apparently means that the Virginia law dealing with the question of educatorial opportunities for Negroes in State schools is unconstitutional. The 1936 General Assembly authorized State insitutions which deny admission to qualified Negroes to aid these students in getting instruction outside the State by paying "such sums . . . as may be necessary to supplement the amount which it would cost such persons to attend the said State college, university or institution." Under this ruling, which is similar to the Missouri law declared unconstitutional last week by the Supreme court, about 50 Negroes from Virginia have ben given financial aid to attend Northern schools.

Southern educators, Negro and white alike, have speculated on the effect the court's decision might have on public educational systems in Dixie. In Virginia, as elsewhere in the South, educational facilities for Negroes and whites are segregated. In nearly all of these States facilities are provided for elementary and underdergraduate educational, but graduate and professinoal schools for Negroes are virtually nonexistent in them. This whole picture may be changed, it has been indicated by educators, unless some satisfactory adjustments can be made to meet the implications of the court's ruling in the Missouri law school case.

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State Teachers' College for Negroes at Petersburg and himself a Negro, has suggested as one solution of the problem that several Southern States might join in the construction and maintenance of a Negro professional school. Other educators suggested varying solutions to the problem and it appears likely that a series of conferences may be arranged in an effort to reach a satisfactory arrangement.

Education — 1938
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Alabama

Florence, Alabama, Times
June 29, 1938

AGREEMENT TO BUILD SCHOOL HOUSE REACHED

Tuscumbia Negroes Will Benefit From Action Of The City Officials

Agreement to build a new negro school building for Tuscumbia, was reached at a special meeting Tuesday evening, with members of the city council, board of education, and negro citizens present.

Mayor Robert Beasley said today that the new building will be placed almost opposite the present building, on a site across High street, and that plans now call for construction of a 12-room, one-story building, which will include a spacious auditorium for school and other activities.

Construction of the school will be financed by sale of warrants of the city to the amount of $22,000, along with a grant from the Public Works Administration of $20,000. The warrants would be payable annually, over a period of 22 years.

No official action was taken at the meeting last night; ordinance authorizing the warrants, etc., to be passed at the regular meeting, next Monday evening.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 6, 1938

$22,000 SET FOR SCHOOL

TUSCUMBIA, Ala.—At the last meeting of the Tuscumbia city council ordinance was passed authorizing issuance of $22,000 in city warrants, to be used along with a grant by the PWA of $20,000, to build a new Negro schoolhouse in Tuscumbia. The building will be a one-story, 12-room structure with a large auditorium to be used for school and other activities.

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

HUNTSVILLE, Sept. 3.—(Special).—Harrison Richardson, building contractor of Birmingham, has taken a contract from the City School Board for the erection of a school building of eight rooms on Winston st for Negroes for $23,321. The building will take care of 400 to 500.

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
August 18, 1938

TWELVE ROOM NEGRO SCHOOL APPROVED

TUSCUMBIA, Ala.—Senators Bankhead and Hill have notified officials of Tuscumbia that a PWA grant has been approved for the building of a new Negro school. The grant of $18,558 will be met with city warrants of $22,000 which will be ready for sale some time this week, according to S. R. Mapes, chairman of the city school board.

Plans call for a 12-room, one story building, with a large auditorium for school and Negro community activities.

Alabama Schools Asked To Observe Education Week

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5—(AP)—Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, urged Wednesday that schools throughout Alabama observe American Education Week, Nov. 6-12.

Gov. Graves issued an official proclamation also urging the observance, sponsored by the National Education Association, the United States Office of Education, and the American Legion.

"It is particularly fitting during this period," the proclamation said, "that the taxpayers who support the schools should know more about their operations, that they may realize their personal responsibility and the necessity for full cooperation."

Dr. Collins, in a letter to county and city superintendents, urged them to "make every effort to have more parents and friends visit our schools during education week than during any previous year of the week's observance."

Age-Herald
10-6-38
Birmingham, Ala.

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home
September 14, 1938

SCHOOL CALLS TWELVE THOUSAND CHILDREN TO TAKE UP BOOKS MONDAY

Enrollment In City System Monday At All Time High With 1,614

APPROXIMATELY 10,000 IN COUNTY

Nearly 12,000 children of the city and county bid a regretful farewell to vacation sports Monday and went back to school.

Official registration figures showed that total enrollment in municipal institutions reached an all-time high with with 1,614 students at their desks in the high school and the four white grammar schools.

The city's Negro school will not open until next week, and an enrollment of about 600 students is expected there to bring the grand total of registrations for the first two weeks of the term to more than 2,200.

Reports from the widely-scattered county school system will not be available for several days, but officials have been preparing to take care of a record enrollment of approximately 10,000.

Registrations at the high school for the first day were exactly 100 greater than on the opening day of school last year.

The total this year stood at 530 as against 430 for the beginning of the 1937-38 term, Superintendent Frank L. Harwell said.

Central School had 237 students, an increase of about 25 over last year.

The enrollment at Northside remained about the same at 416, officials reported to Mr. Harwell.

The Graham School enrollment also was about the same with a total of 277, but Bemiston registered an increase of about 25 with 154 students this year.

The present gain of approximately 150 students over last year will be increased when the Negro school opens and as the passing weeks bring additional scholars.

"The figures reflect that many students who were not in school last year are coming back to resume their work," Mr. Harwell said. "There has been some increase in the city's student population, of course, but not enough to account for an increase of that size."

With the opening of the term Monday, Talladega's schools began their second year under the administration of Mr. Harwell as system superintendent.

As the routine of classes goes on this Fall and Winter teachers and pupils will hear the rasp of saws and the blow of hammers as workmen proceed with a $110,000 school improvement program.

Construction of a new field house and gymnasium for the high school, a new building for Graham School and rehabilitation and improvement of other buildings are included in the program that will be completed by next Fall.

The county school system again is headed by E. A. BcBride, whose prominence as an educator was recognized last Spring by his election to head the powerful Alabama Educational Association.

Mr. McBride announced Monday that all schools of his system began the year on schedule, except Lincoln High School, the opening of which was delayed by failure of workmen to complete a construction project.

That school will open next Monday, he said, and will make up the lost week by running five days later next Spring.

All teachers of the county system, he revealed, will begin the year as members of the county, state and national educational associations, an unusual record.

They also belong 100 per cent to a professional library, organized last year to give faculty members the use of the latest books in the educational field.

Neither system went in for ceremony Monday as the school year began. Rather officials centered their efforts about launching actual study as speedily as possible.

Arrangements had been so thoroughly made in advance that city schools were enabled to proceed with a regular, though somewhat shortened schedule of classes.

The following faculties for the year were announced Monday by Mr. Harwell:

High School—W. P. McLure, principal; Neil Browning, Miss Grace Crowe, Miss Charlotte Elliott, Miss Zora Ellis, Miss Margaret Hill, Miss Bessie Jemison, Miss Gwendolyn Melton, R. H. Shirey, Kenneth Higgins, Miss Maria Whitson, Miss Jeanette McPhail, Miss Martha Jane Hughes, Clarence Witt and Miss Martha Nicolson.

Graham School—Mrs. Sara Christopher, acting principal, Mrs. Margaret Farnham, Miss Nan Shepard, Miss Helen Wright, Mrs. Matson Heath, Miss Ruth Stacey, Miss Jimmie Lee Malone, Miss Erin Hanlin

Northside School—Miss Hal Henderson, principal; Miss Clara Atkinson, Miss Catherine Cayley, Miss Katherine Griffin, Miss Mamie Hearn, Miss Minnilee Hearn, Miss Virginia McKinley, Miss Alice Roberts, Miss Jacqueline Thomas, Miss Claudia Vaughan and Miss Jeanette Roper.

Central School—Mrs. J. F. Pope, principal; Miss Hattie Wallace Bullard, Mrs. Paul Jenkins, Mrs. Dexter Parks, Miss Gladys Richardson, Miss Mary E. Sankey.

Bemiston School—R. T. Butler, principal; Mrs. R. T. Butler, Mrs. Vera Sue Cork, Miss Elizabeth Merrill and Mrs. Ruth Newman.

Attendance officer, Mrs. Dexter Parks.

Education - 1938

Alabama

Common Schools, Improvement of

Opelika, Ala. News
September 3, 1938

City Advertise For Bids Negro School's Annex

Will Start Work As Soon As Contract Awarded

The City of Opelika, it was learned today, will advertise Monday for bids on construction of the addition to the Opelika Colored School, a $21,000 PWA project. The city's legal advertisement for bids will appear in the Daily News Monday. Bids will be received at the city hall until September 19th.

It is believed that work on the building will start as soon as the contract is awarded. Final approval of this project and allotment of a $9,606 grant from the government will give the local negro school sorely needed added facilities to take care of its 1,000 or more enrollment.

Submitted by city officials and local school authorities early in July the project for an annex at the colored school, involving a total of $21,347, was approved by the Public Works Administration July 26th and a federal grant for 45 percent of the project ($9,606) was released. It is understood the city will provide the remaining 55 percent of the necessary funds which will amount to $11,741.

School authorities said the new project will fill a long felt need to give the colored school more space to take care of enrollment which has increased in large numbers within the past years.

The new annex, according to plans, will be constructed on the west side of the present school building and materials will be of the same type as those of the existing structure. It will be a two-story building and will be just about as large as the present building.

The annex will house a spacious auditorium, which will seat 600, and three large classrooms, each of which will accommodate 50 pupils. There will be space to seat 150 on the stage of the auditorium, it was said.

School officials said the project also included a new system of sanitation for the negro school and would provide new desks and equipment for the building.

Last session, school authorities said the school was so crowded that a near by lodge hall was rented temporarily to take care of the overflow. Heretofore the school lacked an auditorium and commencement exercises and other programs were held in church auditoriums.

Education - 1938

Alabama

Common Schools, Improvement of

$85,000 Negro School Named For Dr. Carver

The new $85,000 elementary negro school building on Greyhound Street was named yesterday by the Board of Education the George Washington Carver school, in honor of the internationally famous educator and scientist of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver, a native Alabamian and a self-made man, has achieved world-wide distinction by discoveries in his laboratory.

In an editorial recently, The Advertiser suggested tht the 16-room school building be named in honor of the Tuskegee scientist. The Board of Education was said to have been unanimous in the selection of the name.

Advertiser
10-12-38
Montgomery Ala

Selma, Ala., Times-Journal
October 27, 1938

PERRY SCHOOLS CONTRACTS LET

Selma Firm One Of Two Low Bidders For Pwa Projects

MARION, Ala., Oct. 27. — The Perry county board of education has issued work orders to H. J. Koski and to Agee-Kimbrough, low bidders Wednesday in the letting of $100,000 contracts under the Public Works Administration for enlargements and improvements to the Perry county school system, ordering the two low bidding firms to proceed.

Work already has started, it was reported Thursday by Ed B. James, superintendent of education for Perry county. Nine bidders were interested in the contracts of which Koski received $51,000 and the Agee-Kimbrough company, of Montgomery, received $48,000.

The Koski contract calls for construction of a school at Felix and for a class room addition to the Caffey school.

Construction of a gymnasium for the Marion school, and classroom additions to schools at Uniontown, where the Uniontown High school and the Perry County Training School for Negroes will be enlarged, and a classroom addition to North Perry school are embraced in the Agee-Kimbrough contract.

School-Age Population Drop In State Charged To Migration

By R. F. HUDSON, JR.

There are 6,396 less children of school age in Alabama now than in 1936, the biennial school census released yesterday by the Department of Education revealed.

"This does not mean less children in the schools," Dr. A. H. Collins, State superintendent, warned, "but fewer who could be in the schools. Enrollment figures will undoubtedly be higher this year than last."

A. R. Meadows, survey director, indicated that the drop was the result of migration due to a decreased cotton crop because birth rates and death statistics still indicate increasing population in Alabama.

Illiteracy decreased by 17,046 school age children from the 1936 census bringing the State total down to 67,571 illiterates in the age group. Only 10 counties reported any increase in illiteracy and in each it was a very slight margin.

The decrease in school age children was principally negro, there being 4,511 less now than two years ago. The decrease in white school age population was 1,835. School age children are those from 6 to 20 years old, inclusive.

The tabulation showed that in 28 counties the rural white school age population increased 6,454 and in the other counties decreased by 8,922. In 21 counties the rural negro school age population increased by 2,562 and in the other counties decreased by 11,045.

Mr. Meadows laid the heavy decrease in negro school age population to the search for better educational and economic opportunity manifested by the more restless and ambitious younger element. "The chart of trends in school age population shows that from 1928 to 1930 a total of about 10,000 negroes of school age left Alabama. The fact that about 9,000 of them returned by 1932 shows that the curtailment of economic opportunity drove them home. Only in that biennium has the negro school age population shown an increase. The average yearly decrease for the 10 years has been about 2,500 excluding the year of wholesale return. That closely corresponds to the loss during the past two years which averages 2,250 a year."

The survey showed that including cities 31 counties showed an increase. The county having the greatest increase was Jefferson with a gain of 4,123 and the county with the greatest decrease was Perry with a loss of 1,012. Montgomery County showed an increase of 455 negro children and an increase of 395 white children. The City of Montgomery showed a gain in both white and negro of [illegible], four-fifths of which was negro. The county excluding the city showed a gain of 255 white and a loss of 205 negro children.

The 47 incorporated cities of Alabama showed increases in both white and negro children totaling 4,605. Of that Mr. Meadows said:

"Since the birthrate for the cities is lower than that of the rural areas it is evident that more families have moved from rural areas to the urban centers than from the urban to rural in the two-year period. This shifting has taken place in counties which do have cities as well as counties which do not have cities of 2,500 population or more."

Mr. Meadows quoted E. B. James Perry County superintendent, as saying, "The negroes are moving out of this country because of the change from cotton raising to cattle raising which means that less farm labor is required."

Illiteracy figures showed a general Statewide decrease in the school age population unable to read or write. Only 1,522 white persons between 16 and 20 were reported as illiterate. The figure for negroes was 3,085. The total reduction represents a decrease of 2.29 per cent in illiterates since 1936. Fifty-seven counties showed decreases and the other 10 counties showed very slight increases.

Advertiser
11-5-38
Montgomery Ala

Opelika, Ala., News
October 19, 1938

Work Under Way On Negro School Building Annex

$20,440 PWA Project, New Auditorium, Class Rooms

Construction work is well under way by MacIntosh Construction Co., of Elba, on the new $20,440 PWA project for the addition to the Negro School Building of Opelika. With about 40 to 50 men on the job, excavation work will be finished within a few days, preparatory to beginning brick construction.

Mr. MacIntosh, formerly resided in this city, marrying an Opelika girl, Lola Hudson, and he was engaged in contracting business with the late B. E. Hudson, his father-in-law, in building several of the city's largest homes. He and his wife are now residing here, where he will make his headquarters for his building contracts

Contract for construction of the new annex to the Opelika Colored School building was awarded by the City Commission to MacIntosh Construction Company on Sept. 19th. This firms bid of $20,440 officials said, was lowest among six bidders on the $21,000 PWA project.

The work is to be finished within 150 days or five months.

The new annex, sorely needed to take care of recent increases in enrollment at the negro school here, will include a spacious auditorium with a stage seating 150, and three new classrooms, all fully equipped. The amount of the project is $21,347.80 with a Federal grant of $9,606.51 received, the city's being $11,741.29.

Marion, Ala., Standard
October 13, 1938

SCHOOL BOARD TO OPEN BIDS OCT. 21 ON PWA PROGRAM

Includes $50,000 Building At Felix; Gymnasium At P. C. H. S.

$115,000 TO BE EXPENDED

Bids will be opened at 2 p. m. Friday, Oct. 21, on Perry County's $115,000-school improvement program, according to an announcement Wednesday by E. B. James, superintendent of education.

The program calls for construction of a gymnasium in Marion to cost approximately $25,000; a bus storage building and garage in Marion to cost approximately $5,000; a $9,000-building at Sprott to consolidate Warren Academy, Union Academy, Mt. Olive and Ivey's Chapel; a $50,000-building at Felix to absorb the one teacher school at Oak Grove; additions at Caffee, North Perry, Uniontown High, and at the high school for Negroes in Uniontown. Each of the classroom additions will cost approximately $3,000, it was announced.

The program will be financed by a Public Works Administration grant of $56,250 with the County Board of Education to bear 55 per cent of the total cost through the sale of warrants totaling $68,750—these to be retired between the years of 1950 to 1956 inclusive at 3½ per cent.

Sale of the warrants was made possible as a result of the special election of Sept. 27, 1937 when the county-wide three-mill tax was extended from 1947 until 1964.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
OCT. 12, 1938
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School Is Named For Dr. Carver

The Montgomery board of education had voted Wednesday to name a new $85,000, 16-room negro elementary school for Dr. George Washington Carver, world-known negro chemist of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. C. M. Dannelly announced the school would be known as "George Washington Carver school."

Education - 1938
Common Schools, Improvement of.

D.C.

Woman Named To Washington School Board

Tribune

Mrs. Virginia McGuire Succeeds Mrs. Mary McNeill On Body

6-9-38

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Virginia R. McGuire, whose father, Dr. George H. Richardson, was a member of the local board of education for 40 years, was named to that body last week by the Judges of the District Court.

Philadelphia, Pa.

She succeeds Mrs. Mary McNeill, veteran member of the Board, who resigned several weeks ago.

Mrs. McGuire is a graduate of local schools including Miner Normal School and Howard university. She is the wife of Dr. Robert G. McGuire, local undertaker.

Mrs. McGuire is prominent on the YWCA and the Girl Scouts. She served as a member of the advisory committee of the NYA and is now on the advisory committee on Old Age Pensions. She is a former president of the local chapter of the NAACP.

EDUCATION- 1938
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

GENERAL

$14,000,000 SPENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

Announcement by W. J. Trent, Advisor On Negro Affairs In Department of Interior, Makes Known Some Interesting Facts.

Courier 12-10-38

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Almost fourteen million dollras worth of construction of Negro schools, recreation centers, hospitals, etc., has been made possible by grants from the Public Works Administration under the 1938 Public Works Administration Act, according to a report to Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes by W. J. Trent Jr., adviser on Negro Affairs in the Department of the Interior. Grants in the amount of 45 per cent of the total cost have been made to the various State and City governments in order to stimulate the construction of these much needed public buildings for Negroes. These grants have amounted to more than six million dollars since June, 1938. It is important to remember in this connection that these figures do not measure the total participation of Negroes in the 1938 PWA program. Millions of dollars have been granted to communities thruout the country for power plants, bridges, sewage disposal plants, street improvements, etc. All of these projects benefit the entire community and cannot be divided on a racial basis. Thus, Negro participation in PWA programs is much greater than these figures indicate.

Location	PWA Grants	Estimated Cost of Construction
Alabama	$ 181,576	$ 403,504
Arkansas	95,776	212,836
Florida	18,140	40,312
Gorgia	142,326	316,280
Kansas	22,680	50,400
Kentucky	222,307	494,017
Louisiana	486,306	1,080,681
Maryland	51,455	114,345
Mississippi	90,405	200,900
Missouri	586,615	1,303,588
New York	682,650	1,517,000
N. Carolina	1,100,708	2,446,019
Oklahoma	403,321	896,270
Pennsylvania	320,400	712,000
S. Carolina	86,839	192,975
Tennessee	87,878	195,329
Texas	22,728	494,953
Virginia	587,451	1,305,447
W. Virginia	242,417	538,705
District of Columbia	941,950	1,212,000
	$6,573,928	$13,727,561

An analysis of the separate grants since June, 1938, shows that over four-fifths of the entire amount has been given for the purpose of improving the educational facilities of Negroes. This amount makes possible construction of school buildings, dormitories, dining halls, etc., in the amount of $11,616,521. Of this amount, over 70 per cent or $8,298,067 is being spent on primary and secondary schools. This latter includes not only new buildings but additions to and renovation of old buildings as well. $3,318,454 is being spent on campuses of State supported Negro colleges in the South and Southeast.

In a resume of the contribution that the Public Works Administration' has made to Negro educational facilities in the South and Southeast, since the beginning in 1933, it has been found that over thirty million dollars will have been spent for the construction of school buildings alone by the end of the 1938 PWA program. Of this amount $24,153,670 has gone to 25 States and the District of Columbia for the purpose of improving the system of primary and secondary schools. Twenty-three State supported Negro colleges in 15 States have constructed or are in the process of erecting buildings on their campuses costing $7,345,067.

The school buildings constructed under the Public Works Administration program are serving four general purposes—to replace and consolidate one room schools; to provide additional accommodations for constantly increasing number of school children; to replace obsolete buildings, and to improve existing buildings. To a large extent Negro schools have been those most in need of consolidation, expansion, and improvement.

When this is considered in light of the fact that there was a tremedous decrease in the construction of schools throughout the nation from 1926 to 1933, it can be seen that the Public Works Administration has been responsible to a large extent for the maintenance of the building program for Negro schools.

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Common Schools, Improvement of.

Georgia
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Rome, Ga News-Tribune
July 31, 1938

COLORED CITIZENS TO HOLD MEETING IN FAVOR OF BONDS

Colored citizens are planning a mass meeting Monday night at 8 o'clock in the Recorder's court room, at the municipal building, to make plans for their part in the coming bond election when Romans are going to be asked to vote upon an issue of $395,000 in bonds to match government gifts for new school and waterworks construction.

Dr. E. W. Weaver, Prof. R. D. Kelsey and A. T. Atwater are heading a committe of colored citizens working in the interest of bonds. L. H. Covington, chairman of the citizens' bond campaign committee, Will A. Patton and B. F. Quigg, superintendent of the school system, will address the meeting.

All colored citizens interested are invited to attend.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
September 27, 1938

Cities Seeking $468,322 in U. S. Funds

Nine Georgia municipalities Tuesday applied for $468.322 of federal funds with which to construct school buildings, a jail, a gas plant and an electric distribution system at an aggregate cost of $530,427.

H. T. Cole, regional PWA director, said that applications had been made by the following cities:

Jesup—Loan-grant of $154,543 for an electric distribution system.

Vidalia—Loan-grant of $59,367 for air gas plant.

Lyons—Lease-grant of $152,100 for a high school building and stadium and a negro school building.

Baxley—Lease-grant of $51,494 for a jail and jailer's residence.

Cumming—Grant of $5,727 for school buildings and equipment to cost $12,727.

Statesboro—Grant of $12,800 for a gymnasium to cost $28,440.

Pulaski—Grant of $10,230 for a school building to cost $22,730.

Aline—Grant of $7,772 for school to cost $17,272.

Sylvania—Grant of $14.289 for vocational and physical training building to cost $31,754.

NEGRO SCHOOL PLANS RUSHED

Telegraph

Four Buildings to Go Up in Sumter Soon

10-22-38

(Telegraph's Georgia News Service)

Macon Ga.

AMERICUS, Oct. 22.—Plans were being rushed here today for use of $8,262 Works Progress Administration funds approved for use in Sumter county for erection of four one-room Negro schools by the president and WPA authorities in Washington.

Representative Stephen Pace said today that he received a letter from WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins' offices announcing that President Roosevelt has designated the Sumter county project for approval.

The sum to be allocated by the Works Progress Administration is supposed to pay expenses for all labor and one-third of the material in the structures. Two-thirds of the building material will be furnished by the Sumter County Board of Education.

Negroes to be taught in the new buildings are now attending school in churches.

CONTRACT IS LET ON NEGRO SCHOOL

Tentative Award Made for Hazel Street Construction by Board of Education

Telegraph
11-10-38

The building committee of the county board of education yesterday tentatively awarded a contract for construction of a new Hazel Street school for Negroes to the Stillwell Construction Company of Macon on a low bid of $27,390.

Macon Ga.

The contract was let subject to approval of Works Progress Administration officials in Atlanta, it was explained by J. D. Crump, chairman of the special committee.

The old frame building, recently demolished, will be replaced through aid of federal funds with a 12-room one-story modern brick structure, Mr. Crump said. Plans were drawn by Mrs. Ellamae Ellis League, Macon architect.

Work is tentatively set to begin Monday and the contract calls for completion of the job within 160 working days.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
November 3, 1938

Work Begins Soon On Negro School

Four-Room Addition Inaugurates $150,000 Building Program

Work will begin within the next two weeks on the building of four additional classrooms at the T. J. Elder high and industrial school for Negroes.

The addition to the school will cost an approximate $10,000 according to W. A. Bell, member of Sandersville district school board. This sum will be part of $150,000 to be furnished by WPA and City of Sandersville bonds to build a new district school for white children and the addition to the Negro school.

Under terms of the WPA grant, work on part of the dual project must begin by Nov. 11. Final plans for the Elder school annex will be in the hands of the board this week, and those of the white school are expected to be completed within a few days. W. J. J. Chase of Atlanta is to be architect for both schools.

Advertising for bids on the Elder school will be published in the next several days, and bids for the white school will be sought later.

The district trustees purchased 17½ acres of land from Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gilmore, several weeks ago, at $6,000, as a site for the new school. The lot, located beyond the end of North Harris street, extends from Route 15 leading to Sparta, to the Linton road. The lot offers opportunity for an unusually fine athletic field, Mr. Bell said Wednesday

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FUND IS ASSURED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Rotarians of Marietta To Sponsor Rebuilding of House Burned by Mob.

Constitution

10-22-38

Atlanta, Ga.

The Rotary Club of Marietta county seat of Cobb county, announced yesterday it would sponsor the rebuilding of a negro schoolhouse, burned at Smyrna Tuesday night during disorders after a negro confessed he killed a farmer and his daughter with an ax handle.

Mayor L. M. Blair said a $250,000 public works program laid out for the community included provisions for a $40,000 negro school house.

No indication was given last night that 30 men lodged in the Cobb county jail at Marietta for alleged participation in the outbreaks would appear before Judge J. H. Hawkins this morning.

Judge Hawkins holds a pleas court each Saturday, for offenders who wish to plead guilty. The men rounded up following the Smyrna demonstrations are in jail in default of bonds of $2,500 each. They probably will be tried at the term starting November 7.

Kentucky

Education - 1938

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Visits Kentucky School

FDR's Wife Praises Project

Weekly Review

10-7-38

Atlanta, Ga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—SNS

Many old timers remember the visits to their schools of Peter Jackson, Fred Douglas, Booker T. Washington and other celebrities when they have forgotten lessons in history and other subjects.

So the five hundred pupils of the Dunbar School, Ninth and Magazine Streets, will remember Tuesday, October 4, 1938, for on that day they were visited by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, wife of the President of the United States of America.

That is something to remember. Mrs. Roosevelt was here on another mission but she took time out to visit this Colored school and this WPA project.

The project is the Sewing School Center presided over by Mrs. Ida Curtis Singleton and her four asistants—Miss Leontine Smith, Miss Evelyn Dangerfield, Miss Phyllis Wallace and Mrs. Mary Carroll.

10-7-38

Mrs. Roosevelt spent some time admiring and lauding the work of the 183 women who make up the sewing project. After that Mrs. Ellen Taylor, principal of Dunbar, called her teachers and 500 pupils into the yard where they were greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt.

A youngster presented the First Lady with a bouquet of flowers and the youngsters sang "America" for her.

Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Barry Bingham of the Courier-Journal and Times. Mr. Goodman of State WPA and Mr. Pearson of the NYA.

Both Mrs. Singleton and Mrs. Taylor were enthusiastic in describing Mrs. Roosevelt, her cordial, gracious manner and her charming personality with its ease of approach. Mrs. Taylor expressed it eloquently when she said "Mrs. Roosevelt made us feel like Americans."

It is something when a First Lady visits any institution. It is REALLY SOMETHING when the FIRST LADY is MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and the institution is a Colored public school and a Colored WPA project.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
December 25, 1938

PINEVILLE BEGINS ON NEW SCHOOLS

Mayor J. M. Brooks of Pineville, Ky., flanked by members of the Pineville City Council and School Board, are shown breaking ground for the new $127,000 school projects there. A new high school and gymnasium will be built first at a cost of $77,000; next will come a new Negro school and gymnasium at $30,000. Equipment and other costs will bring the total to $127,000, with the Public Works Administration supplying 45 per cent of the total. Pictured back of Mayor Brooks, who is wielding the shovel, are Foley Partin, of the school board; W. L. Cornn, Abe Euster and H. A. Brooking, of the Council; George D. Tinley, board member; J. F. Pace, contractor; E. T. Hutchings, Louisville architect for the projects; Frank Ligon, construction superintendent; R. B. Baird, vice-chairman of board, and J. L. Lair, superintendent of schools.

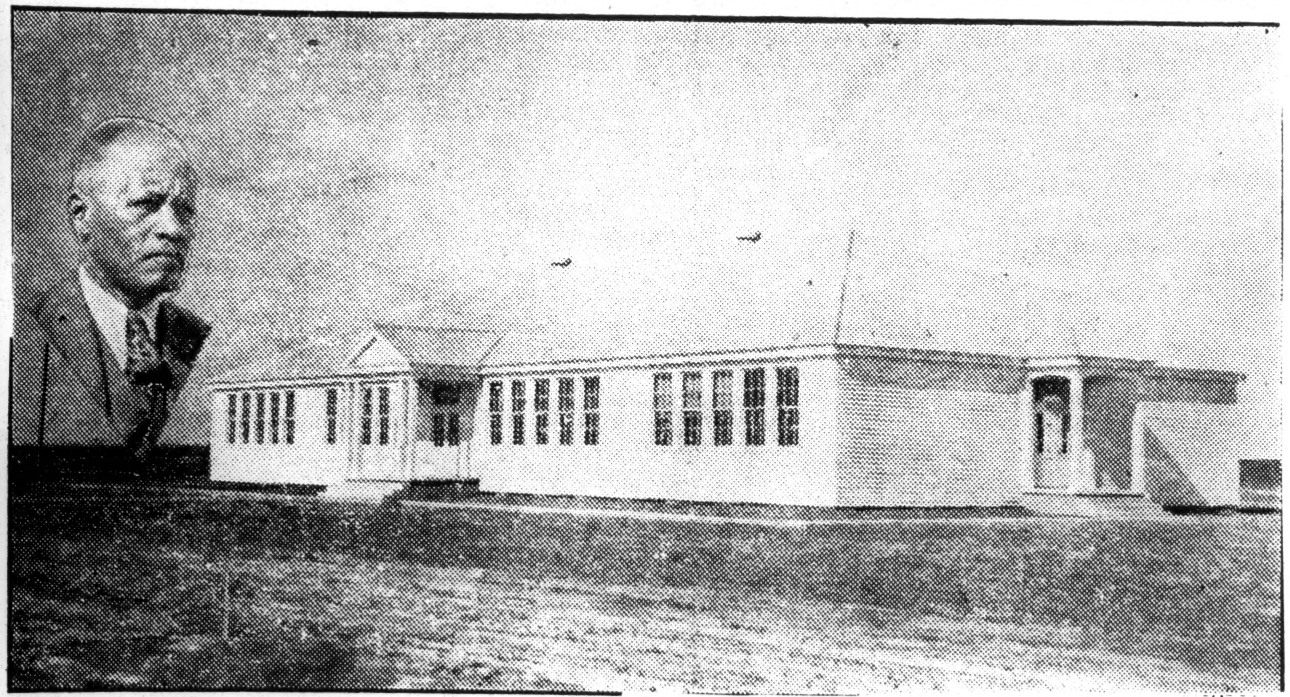
Education - 1938

Louisiana

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Bunkie. La. Record
February 18, 1938

NEW $10,000 SCHOOL BUILDING FOR NEGRO CHILDREN



Above is pictured the new $10,000.00 school building recently completed for the Negro children of Bunkie, taking the place of a much smaller building which has been in use for several years. The new school has eight class rooms and principals office. Each room is fitted out with lockers and other conveniences for pupils and teachers. A hall runs the entire length of the building, with entrances at ends and center. The Negroes of Bunkie are under many obligations to the Parish School Board for the new building, an appropriate dedication of which will be held at a later date.

The insert shows a picture of Prof. A. B. Rowe, through whose untiring efforts the school became a reality. Prof. Rowe has been in Bunkie for a number of years, and during his time here as principal of the Negro schools he has so conducted himself and his relations with the community that he has won the respect of all white citizens, as well as the school authorities. It has been his ambition to secure a building such as is pictured above, and it is his further ambition now to create here a trades school for Negro boys and girls, to better fit them for the battles of life when they go out to make a living.

The lot on which the school is erected was donated to the Negroes by Dr. W. D. Haas, and is an excellent piece of property. Prof. Rowe asked that we extend to Dr. Haas, through the columns of this paper, the thanks and gratitude of every colored citizen of Bunkie for his generosity in providing them so nice a site for their school building.

Under the supervision of Prof. Rowe native trees and shrubs are now being planted on the grounds, as well as flowers, roses and lawn grass. In a few months time, in cooperation with all the teachers of the school, the grounds will be beautified and the Negroes of Bunkie will have real cause to be proud of their recently acquired new school plant.

NEW FEDERAL EDUCATION BILL WILL GIVE LA. STUDENTS NEW SCHOOLS

Diversion of State Funds Being Probed by Race Leaders in Fight for Equitable Distribution.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11—(By Leon Lewis for ANP) —Accusation of Louisiana Parishes diverting funds appropriated by the state for Negro education and refusal of the Orleans Parish school board to use part of a half million dollars PWA grant for construction of a much-needed Negro high school drew added comment this week from those familiar with congressional measures affecting education.

The new federal education bill which proposed to give millions of dollars to the states to aid them with their schools was drafted so as to be fair to Negroes in states which have separate schools by law.

The bill states: "In states where separate schools are maintained for separate races, the joint plans shall provide for a just and equitable distribution of the federal grants for the benefit of schools maintained for separate races without reduction of the proportion of state and local funds spent for schools for the minority races."

If the state spends any portion of the grants contrary to the joint plan, an equal amount is to be withheld from the next apportionments by the federal government until replaced.

Just and equitable distributions are provided for in the following sections of the bill: general aid for elementary and secondary education; aid for teacher training schools; aid for school buildings; aid for adult education and aid for library services. It is specifically stated in the bill after each of the sections dealing with the above subjects that a just and equitable distribution to Negroes is required in the states having separate schools by law.

In its proposition for fair treatment of the Negro, the new bill, which is based upon the report of the Presidents' advisory commission on education, embodies all the points raised by the National Co-ordinating Committee in its consideration of the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill. The principle of equitable distribution in proportion to the school population of the states of the respective races is embodied in the new bill.

Plans are on foot to extend investigation into the diversion of funds accused of the Parishes. Notwithstanding the fact that the Orleans Parish Board used more than the state appropriation, local race leaders are emphatic in their condemnation of the board's policy of evading active consideration of its Negro citizenry.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been appropriated for new and modern white schools, while all that Negroes seem to be able to get is the salvaged materials from the replaced and condemned white structures.

This, they say, is a travesty upon American justice and slap at the common reasoning of an intelligent people. The Educational Alliance is expected to take drastic steps towards rectifying the situation, since "The Orleans Parish school board seems to continue to 'dish it out and expect us to like it.'"

They say further that the action of the board is in violation to the provisions of the legislation and is one reason why the federal government has seen fit to 'put a hand' in the processes of education.

The state department recently announced that parish budgets should be made up on the basis of sixteen dollars per educable. A close check on this will also be attempted in order that Negro children of New Orleans will not be further robbed of what is due them in education.

Courier 8-13-38
Pittsburgh

Education - 1938 Mississippi.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., Echo
August 26, 1938

New $17,000 Colored City School Building Fast Taking Shape.

Frame work for the new $17,000 frame school building for the Bay St. Louis Valena C. Jones School, for colored children, constructed jointly by WPA federal setup and the city of Bay St. Louis is in position and gives well the idea of the building as to size and its spaciousness when completed. The building is one story, all class rooms on low level to avoid added danger of emergency.

Vinson Smith, Gulf coast architect, prepared the plans and the work is under C. B. Wells, well known local engineer and builder who is well known for various big obs he supervised and constructed hereabouts.

Just when the building will be eady for occupancy is not stated. However, from present indication, and if we are to judge the future by the progress of the past it will not be very long. In any event, it s going to be a splendid building, and a credit to the city as well. All material from the former school building was salvaged and used in the new structure. The lumber is old but all of fine quality and well seasoned.

Greenville, Miss., Democrat-Times
August 31, 1938

NEGRO ENROLLMENT IN BOLIVAR TWICE THAT OF WHITES

Figures by County Superintendent of Education A. H. Ramsay show that Bolivar's negro school attendance is twice that of whites, this being due to Bolivar county cotton plantations which have many negroes on them.

For the 1937-38 session, white children attending Bolivar county schools numbered 5,580 against 12,000 negro children in school.

Naturally, more negro teachers would be required than whites, there being 234 negro teachers in Bolivar public schools against 156 whites paid by the county and 14 paid by the districts for a total of 170 white teachers.

Education - 1938

Mississippi.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

MISSISSIPPIANS ERECT SCHOOLHOUSE WITH NO COUNTY, STATE AID

Call 2-4-38 Kansas City, Kans.

TAYLOR, Miss.—(ANP)—Proud citizens of this community last week attended the formal opening of the new Taylor Elementary School, built at a cost of $5,000, and without aid from either County or State. It is pointed to as one of the best examples of self-help ever undertaken by a Mississippi community.

The school is located in the heart of Lafayette, County where a community of Negroes own approximately 3,000 acres of land, and has an enrollment of 200 children, a staff of five teachers.

An organization headed by the principal, Joseph C. Brown, was formed to improve the deplorable school facilities of the community, and after a period of ten months, the structure was completed. Funds were raised through donations by citizens of the district.

Education — 1938 Mississippi.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
September 7, 1938

Biloxi to Vote On School Issue

$99,848.10 Bond Issue Called for Sept. 29—School Projects Await Approval

City Clerk F. A. Tucei announced that Sept. 29 had been set for an election in Biloxi on the issuance of $99,848.10 bonds for erecting, repairing and equipping schools.

The proposed junior high school, Howard 1 and negro schools have been approved in the Atlanta PWA office and the projects are now in Washington. The city officials feel that they will be approved there within a day or two. Conferences have been held with Senator Pat Harrison and Congressman Wm. Colmer and they have assisted in securing the approval of the projects in Atlanta and will endeavor to expedite approval in Washington.

Education-1938

Common Schools, Improvement of.

North Carolina

Fayetteville N. C., Observer
March 11, 1938

EDUCATING THE NEGROES.

Evidence by way of statistics that the State of North Carolina is not slackening its pace in improving the educational facilities of its negro citizens is contained in the current issue of "State School Facts."

These statistics show since 1929 an increase in the number of standard high schools for negroes from 68 to 127; an increase in school libraries from 441 to 748; an increase in books in school libraries from 104,000 to 210,000; an increase in pupils transported by bus from 3,746 to 18,885; an increase in enrollment from 259,000 to 279,000; an increase in average daily attendance from 193,000 to 221,000; an increase in high school graduates from 1,687 to 3,157; an increase in high school enrollment from 14,924 to 29,400; an increase of elementary promotions from 61 per cent to 70 per cent; a general shift of the percentage enrollment away from the lower grades and toward the higher grades; an increase of the average term from 141 days to 160 days; a decrease in enrollment of schools of less than eight-month terms from 59 per cent to 4 per cent; and an increase in teachers with four years' college training from 720 to 2,379.

These are gains well made and the money expended in making them is money well spent toward the solution of what some people have called the "negro problem," but which is more of an educational problem than anything else, because the ignorant person, white or black, is a liability to modern society.

Greensboro, N. C., News
March 30, 1938

RURAL NEGRO SCHOOL FESTIVAL IS PLANNED

"America In Song Revue" to Be Presented At A. and T. College April 8.

This year, for the first time, negro students of the Guilford county rural schools will present a musical pageant corresponding to the annual musical festival staged by the rural white students for the past five years.

The negro students' program, "America in Song Revue," will be presented in the A. and T. college gymnasium Friday, April 8, at 2 p. m. Invitations have been extended to white persons to attend the event.

V. W. Webb, a member of the Sedalia school faculty, is in general charge of the program. Others having a large share in the responsibility are Beatrice H. Coles, Jeanes teacher, and Beatrice W. Jones, pianist. committee for properties is composed of George P. Franklin, chairman, W. I. Morris and J[illegible] Streater. Decorations will be arranged by a committee consisting of Sallie Jones, chairman, Helen Chapman and Lizzie Holt.

Individuals, groups and schools which will participate in the pageant are listed in the program as follows: East White Oak school, Goshen school, John W. Woody school, Gibsonville school, Summerfield school, North Washington school, Jackson school, Oak Ridge school, Oak Springs school, Brown Summit school, Beulah school, Poplar Grove school, Florence school, Sedalia school, Mt. Zion school, Bass' Chapel school, Sedalia mixed quartet, Naomi Murphy, Louise Saunders, Beatrice McGee, Dorette Fox.

Elizabethton, N. C., Journal
April 21, 1938

Wonderful Progress Made In The Negro Schools Of Bladen County During The Past Several Years

174

1937-'38 Closes One of The Most Successful Years In History; Better Teachers

4 NEW BUSES WERE ADDED TO SYSTEM DURING YEAR

Now Nine Buses Are Operating In County Negro Schools; Better and More Modern Buildings Have Been Added; All Small Schools Are Seeking Consolidation; County - Wide P.-T. A. Has Been Great Factor In Development; County Commencement Will Be Held On Friday, April 20.

(By EDITH DOUGLASS, Jeanes Supervisor.)

We are nearing the close of one of the most successful years in the history of the Negro schools of Bladen county. By securing teachers with more training, we have better and more interesting classroom instructions, more varied activities, and much more interest manifested in a county-wide program for school improvements. Both parents and teachers deserve the highest commendation for their loyalty and support.

All teachers, old and new, have worked zealously to improve classroom instructions, which in part has resulted in our having much better attendance than ever before. Nine buses, transporting daily around 519 pupils have greatly increased the attendance in the high schools at Elizabethtown, Clarkton and East Arcadia. A larger and more modern building having been erected at Clarkton, we were able to consolidate two of the one-teacher schools, transporting the children by bus to Clarkton.

The teaching loads in several of the one-teacher schools have been

Jeanes Supervisor

Mrs. Edith Douglas, Jeanes supervisor, who has done a great work in the Negro schools of Bladen county.

reduced by sending the seventh grade children to the training school to Clarkton and Bladenboro on the buses with the high school students. As soon as facilities for transportation can be arranged, all of the children in the Bladenboro district will be brought to the new, modern elementary school at Bladenboro. This consolidation will give Bladenboro at least seven elementary teachers, thereby, decreasing the overcrowded conditions in the one-teacher schools of the district and making possible better conditions for the training of future citizens.

All of the small schools of the county are working for consolidation. The Carver's Creek district has in its treasury, around $350, toward a building to house the three and two-teacher schools of that district. The Tar Heel district has raised over $100 this term for a consolidated school in their district.

The county-wide Parent-Teacher Association, through its executive committee, has formed a central treasury, the funds for which are to be raised by the schools at the rate of $10.00 per teacher. The money thus raised is to be used to help those schools that are trying to consolidate. All of the schools have not been able to raise their quota, due to the fact that some of them had to raise money to repay loans borrowed to help them pay for their buses. However, the schools have responded nicely and at present there is over $200 in the central treasury. When we consider that nine buses have been bought by the Negroes themselves in the last two and one-half years, their efforts are worthy of highest praise.

As this goes to press, financial reports from all schools have not been received, but the total amounts raised for various purposes around the schools that have been reported is $2326.15. The Jeanes teachers were asked to raise $50 each to help expand the Jeanes work. The people of Bladen county contributed $37.95 to this cause. The following are some of the other causes contributed to:

State P.-T. A. dues, $37.80; Red Cross, $14.00; Junior Red Cross, $14.12; interracial commission, $12.20; State Teachers Association dues, $59.00; local teachers dues, $33.50; (to defray expenses of music, declamation contest and county commencement) $170.62.

Total reported for 1937 and 1938, $2534.72.

We feel that this amount will be greatly augmented before the close of the schools as several schools

Education- 1938

Common Schools, Improvement of.

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Total reported for 1937 and 1938, $2534.72.

We feel that this amount will be greatly augmented before the close of the schools as several schools have plans underway for rallies, plays and other programs to raise money.

Our county commencement which will be held on Friday, April 22, will consist of plays, pageants and dramatizations which have been culminating activities of units of work done during the term. The music will be furnished by the winners in our county-wide music contest.

We wish to extend a most cordial invitation to our friends to witness this program which begins at 11:00 o'clock a. m.

We wish to thank our friends patrons and teachers for their splendid cooperation during the year. We feel especially grateful to those friends, who though their sponsorship, have made this section of the Bladen Journal possible.

Red Springs, N. C., Citizen News
June 16, 1938

WORK BEGINS ON NEW SCHOOL FOR NEGROES HERE; BUILDING NEAR MAXTON WILL BE MOVED

T-26

Work on a new school building for Negroes in Red Springs was begun last Wednesday, Dr. C. T. Johnson, newly elected member of the Robeson county board of education, told reporters this week.

The abandoned white school on the old Floral College site off highway 71 near Maxton is being razed, and the timbers and bricks will be hauled here. The work is a WPA project.

The school is to be located on the old General James land, on the western skirt of town.

Plans for the building will be the same used in the original structure near Maxton. There will be twelve classrooms and an auditorium. There will be an office for Professor Peterson, principal and a teacher.

The structure will be one story high.

The school near Maxton was abandoned during the Consolidation Era, when the state took over the county's education system. The student body and teachers were moved to Maxton.

The building then was almost new, Dr. Johnson said, and it is stil in good condition. "What new materials will be ted to put the revamped frame first class shape, will be bought," he added.

The building should be finished within a year, and ready for occupancy by September, 1939.

Dr. Johnson said no disposition of the present school house has been arranged.

Greenville N. C.—Reflector
July 16, 1938

Project Proposed For Negro School

T-28C

A delegation of colored citizens appeared before the Greenville Board of Aldermen last night to ask the support of the city in providing recreational facilities at Fifth street school.

The proposal first was explained by J. H. Rose, who then called on several of the colored men to speak in behalf of the project. Dr. J. A. Battle and J. B. Taft asked support of the city in the undetaking.

As explained by Mr. Rose, a $25,000 project could be secured if only $5,000 could be provided locally. He said he had been assured by a WPA official that if the $5,000 was raised a gymnasium-auditorium would be constructed. Mr. Rose said it had been suggested that the white citizens raise $1,000 by public subscription and the colored citizens raise $500. The remainder of $3,500 would be borrowed from the Literary fund. The board went on record as endorsing the project and recommending to the school board that the course outlined be followed.

Jacksonville, N. C., Record
September 15, 1938

Work Begun On Colored School

New Colored School Building, With Aid Of WPA, Wil l Cost $28,000

Work began yesterday on the construction of a $28,000 school building at Georgetown for colored children, a WPA project sponsored by the county.

Blueprints for the building include twelve classrooms, a library, an office, and an auditorium. The schoolhouse will be of brick veneer, of modern design, and will be large enough easily to take care of the 500 students now enrolled at Georgetown.

Georgetown includes both a grammar and a high school. Both will be transferred to the new biulding when it is completed.

Oklahoma

Education – 1938

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Williamson Ruling Gives Oklahoma Counties Right To Build Separate Schools

7-2-38

Much Discussed Issue Regarding Tax Levies for Negro Education Settled

Black Dispatch

Tulsans Bring Question to Attention of Attorney General

A ruling made by Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, last Wednesday, June 22, regarding the right of the county to make a tax levy for the erection of school buildings for separate schools, will doubtless be of untold value to the Negroes of the state.

The question arose recently, when the county attorney of Tulsa County requested an opinion from the attorney general's office as to whether a tax levy could legally be made in Tulsa County for the purpose of erecting a new high school building in the city of Tulsa for Negro children.

Oklahoma City Okla

Attorney general Williamson ruled that the levy could be made, and this ruling applies not only to Tulsa County, but to all counties of the state. The result will be that it will be possible for counties to build Negro schools over and above the two mill statutory levy.

County Commissioners and excise boards have hitherto looked askance at any budget for the separate schools which exceeded the two mill levy, but the ruling of the attorney general clarifies this question fully.

The Constitution of Okla., providing for separate schools, says the schools shall "be separate but equal." This imposes the thought that any levy maye be made which will bring the Negro school establishment up to the standard of the district school. No other interpretation could be put upon the constitution.

Sues to Block $500,000 White School Bonds

Afro-American

10-8-38

Baltimore Md

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — White schools in this city will be denied the benefits of a $500,000 bond issue until a public hearing is held to determine the legality of selling and issuing bonds for public school improvement for whites only, while using tax monies from white and colored-owned properties.

Last August, a petition for injunction was filed by C. A. Chandler, lawyer, for the NAACP, seeking to restrain an election to authorize the bond issue.

Before a trial could be conducted, the election was held. Mr. Chandler thereupon amended the petition to restrain the sale of the bonds.

Whites Use City Funds

The white school system in Muskogee is operated from municipal funds, while the colored schools receive support from county funds.

Chandler attacks the legality of the bond issue on the grounds that the State law is discriminatory in allowing bond money to be raised from tax monies that come from colored as well as white property owners, for the purpose of improving white schools only.

Court Bars Bond Issue For White Schools Only

Injunction Is Filed Asking Participation

Daily Worker

10-8-38

New York

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — White schools in this city will be denied the benefits of a $500,000 bond issue, recently voted by citizens of the State, until a public hearing is held here to determine the legality of selling the issuing bonds for public school improvement for whites only, while using tax monies coming from white and Negro-owned properties.

INJUNCTION FILED

The hearing resulted from an injunction filed in the circuit court here September 15 by Charles A. Chandler on behalf of Willie Eva Simmons, against the local board of education, the city, the mayor, the clerk of the board of education, the county clerk and the county attorney, seeking to restrain them from proceeding with the sale and issuance of bonds totaling $275,000 for the purpose of building and improving white schools in the city of Muskogee.

Last August an injunction was filed by Chandler, who is a member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, operating in this area, seeking to restrain an election to authorize the bond issue. Before a trial could be had the election was held. Mr. Chandler thereupon amended the injunction to restrain the sale of the bonds.

MUST RAISE $275,000

Under the authorization of the sale of bonds, the city of Muskogee must raise $275,000, the remainder making a total of $500,000, to be received from a WPA grant.

The white school system of Muskogee is operated from municipal funds, while the colored schools received support from county funds.

Chandler attacks the legality of the bond issue on the grounds that the State law is discriminatory in allowing bond money to be raised from tax monies that come from Negro as well as white property owners, for the purpose of improving white schools only.

Education — 1938

South Carolina

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
January 12, 1938

SCHOOL CONTRACT APPROVED BY PWA

Construction of New Negro School to Be Started in Near Future

Final approval has been given by federal government authorities to the award of the contract for the building of the $55,000 negro school building in Spartanburg to the Erwin-West Construction company of Statesville, N. C., lowest bidders, according to L. W. Jenkins, superintendent of city schols.

Government approval was necessary due to available PWA funds amounting to $27,500.

Two-Story Structure

The building will be a two-story structure of brick and tile. Besides classrooms, it will have a home economics room, library, business offices and other rooms needed to carry on an extensive education program, it was said.

Work on the building will be started in the near future, according to Mr. Jenkins. It will be erected on a vacant lot on South Liberty street, between Clement and Carrier streets. The building and grounds will cover an entire block it was stated.

The Spartanburg grand jury condemned the Dean street negro school as a fire hazard last spring. Since that time the negro children of the city have been forced to attend school in two shifts, using only the bottom floor of the old building. This has greatly hampered school work and authorities have been working for some time on methods of rectifying the situation.

The new school building will take care of negro education in Spartanburg for years, it was said.

First Step

The building of the negro school will be the first step in an education project, authorities have stated.

At the same time of the condemning of the negro school last year, the grand jury also condemned the third floor of Southside school. Since that time only one class has been meeting on that floor and the students have direct access to a fire escape. Three other classes are being sent to Pine street school by bus.

Members of the Spartanburg board of education will ask the state legislature, now in session, for the right to let Spartanburg citizens vote upon a bond issue for money to build a new structure. Present plans for the new building call for an expenditure of $125,000.

Plan Renovation

In case the new building is erected, the old one will be renovated and used as a junior high school, it was said. Plans are being made to build two additional junior high schools at strategic points in the city.

The building of the junior high schools would take care of the overflow of students in both grammar schools and the high school. Mr. Jenkins has said. Practically every school in the city is overcrowded, he stated.

The building program will not increase taxes or the present school debt, it was pointed out. Bonds amounting to $300,000 will mature in 1941. A sinking fund ample to take care of these bonds is available, it was stated.

If Spartanburg citizens vote for the issue of the serial bond issue for the new building program, none of them will mature until after 1941, according to school officials.

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
May 11, 1938

M'GREGOR FIRM IS LOW BIDDER ON EQUIPMENT

Athens Company Low on Supplies for New Negro School

McGregor company of Athens, Ga., was low bidder for equipment for the new negro school that is being constructed on South Liberty street here, school officials announced today.

The company bid was $5,211.27 for desks, steel lockers, chairs, desks for teachers and library equipment.

Work on the negro school, which will cost about $55,000, began during the winter and the building is expected to be finished during the early part of July.

The building is part of the $300,000 school revamping in the city. Spartanburg citizens recently voted for a $300,000 bond issue for new buildings and repair of old ones in the school system.

McGregor company bid $1,839.95 for 540 steel lockers, $3,254.74 for desks and $1,116.58 for a number of chairs, desks for teachers and library equipment and other equipment.

Lexington, S. C. [illegible] News
July 14, 1938

FEDERAL FUNDS GO TO IMPROVE NEGRO SCHOOL

Congressman Fulmer has addressed the following letter, which is self-explanatory, to the Board of Trustees of the Brookland-Cayce school district:

"I am delighted to have the privilege of advising you of the approval of WPA project for $1,603 for the construction of addition to and remodelling and improvement of the New Brookland Negro School in the town of New Brookland, Lexington county, and performing appurtenant and incidental work."

Columbia, S. C. Record
August 2, 1938

County School Faculties For Next Year Released

The average amount spent per pupil in Richland county is well above the average of the state, but the county average is far below the national average, a check-up of the annual report of Wade H. Cobb, county superintendent, revealed today.

In the county the average expenditure per pupil for the past school year was $47.84. The state average for 1937 was $31.28 while the national average was $67.48. The average spent per pupil for whites in Richland county was $70.64, a figure slightly above the national average for all pupils, but on the negro only $18.05 per pupil was spent in Richland county.

There were 21,629 pupils in the schools of the county, and of these 9,811 were negroes. The white schools of the county spent $1,110,900 during the past year while the expenditures of negro schools totalled $180,221 to make a total expenditure of $1,291,121 for the county. This figure compares with $854,556 for last year's expenditures. The total receipts for this year were $1,626,735 as compared with $901,531 for last year. The increase in receipts was due an increase in state aid and the sale of bonds, the county superintendent said.

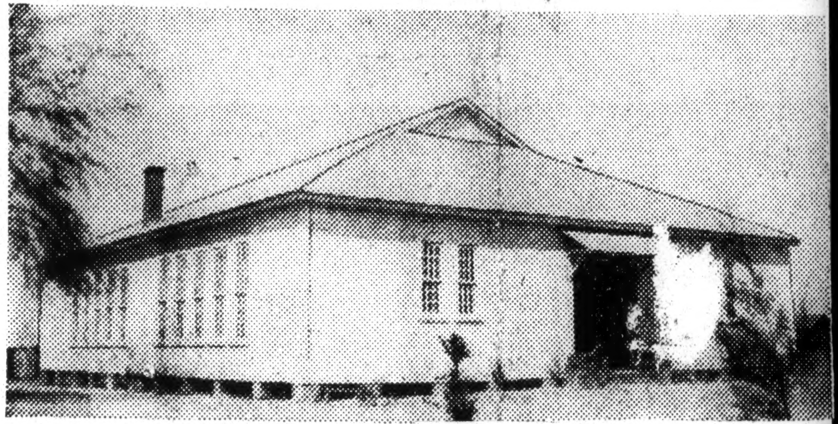
In the county during the year a total of $413,721 was spent for new buildings while only $6,659 was spent last year. Several buildings are still being improved.

The average salary of the men teachers in white elementary schools was $1,090 and in the high schools, $1,446. For male teachers in negro schools the average was $436 and $647 for elementary and high schols respectively. For women in white elementary schools the average was $1,086 and in high schools, $1,231. For women in negro schools the average salary was $447 in the elementary schools and $899 in the high schools. The average teaching load was 28 days for the past year and the school term averaged 170 days.

The daily attendance in the county averaged 84 per cent of the pupils enroled in the schools. The state average for last year was 77 per cent.

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 8, 1938

Swansea's Negro School Children Will Enter New Building in Fall; Courses Are Added to Curriculum



SWANSEA, Sept. 8—When negro children of Swansea and vicinity report to school in about three weeks, they will gather in a new building and will be faced by six teachers including home economics and manual training instructors.

In contrast to the three-room delapidated shack used for many years the new structure is comosed of four rooms and stage with two of the rooms constructed so as to form an auditorium when occasion demands.

With the completion of the new white-painted building six teachers have been elected to instruct the 256 pupils—an increase of more than 100. Previously the pupils were taught by three teachers for a four-month period. Since the new building is inadequate to house the pupils the old building will be used for some classes.

Included in the corps of teachers, all college graduates, are instructors of home economics, agriculture and manual training. Arthur Sanders, principal, is a graduate of Clafflin university at Orangeburg. In addition to his day duties, the principal teaches night school for adult negroes which runs several months each year. One of these pupils is 70 years of age.

Swansea's step forward for accommodations for negro pupils began with the board of trustees in their feeling of sympathy for negroes in their struggle for an education. The trustees studied the situation, interviewed WPA officials and secured every benefit possible, at the same time interesting the negroes to the extent that they contributed enough lumber for the building

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
September 22, 1938

Negro School Plant Started

Work On Gower Street Grammar Building Under Way; Start Another Soon

Construction of a new negro grammar school on Gower street was under way today with workmen excavating for foundations, while construction of a white grammar school in Overbrook-Eastover is expected to be started shortly.

PWA, which made a grant of 45 per cent of the total cost for construction of the two schools, has approved awarding of the contract to the Greer Lumber company, which submitted a low bid of $80,275 for erecting the two plants.

Each building will contain 12 rooms and an auditorium.

The Overbrook-Eastover school will occupy one of the most beautiful sites in the city school district on a knoll between Laurens road and East North street extension. It will serve a large residential section in that area.

Construction of the Gower street school will materially improve the city's educational facilities for negroes

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Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
October 27, 1938

City School Work Bids To Be Considered Today

Offers for Two Projects to Be Opened Here at Noon Today

Bids for the erection of the new Northside junior high school and Highland street negro school here will be publicly opened at 12 o'clock noon today at the superintendent' office at the high school here.

Work on the schools is expected to begin in the near future.

The new junior high school will cost approximately $125,000 and th renovation of the negro school will cost about $35,000.

PWA Funds

Sealed bids for contractors mus be in before the opening. Th board of trustees will make the selection for the awarding of the contract. The awarding will have to be approved by the federal government, as PWA funds have been received for part of the work.

The two new jobs are part o an extensive school building program here. Citizens last sprin voted to issue $300,000 school bond for the program. PWA grants hav been received to aid in the work making the program total around $500,000.

Work on one unit, a negro high school, already is complete, and th Southside school is being renovated and enlarged. The negro high school was finished this summer before the current school session.

A plot of ground for a new Southside school has been bought and plans are going forward for the building. West End school is to be rebuilt this spring. L. W. Jenkins, superintendent, said yesterday that work on this building is being delayed in order to keep the building intact until school is out for the summer.

Mr. Jenkins said that there is no place available to hold classes in the West End district and that the building must be used until the end of the year for classes.

To Be Fireproofed

Work on the building next spring will include fireproofing, addition of a kitchen, cafeteria and auditorium and the installation of unilateral lighting.

Floors of the building and other woodwork will be torn out and replaced by a fireproof composition From four to six new rooms will be added.

The new Northside junior high school will be located on the old Cleveland estate on Howard and Franklin streets.

The building will contain 16 classrooms, offices, gymnasium music and art rooms, home economics rooms and library. A manual training and workshop building will be located at the rear of the building and a cafeteria and locker rooms and showers will be located in the basement. An athletic field is to be located at the rear of the school.

2-Story Building

The building is to be two stories and will be 250 feet long and 60 wide. It will be constructed of white brick with limestone trimmings.

Six classrooms and a principal's office and clinic are to be added to the negro school. Stairways in the building are to be fireproofed.

When the two new junior high schools are completed a new setup will begin operation here.

Students from the first to the sixth grades will attend grammar schools. Children in the seventh and eighth grades will attend classes at the junior high schools and boys and girls in higher grades will go to the central high school here

Students from West End and Fremont schools will attend the Northside junior high school and those from Fine Street and Southside grammar schools will attend the Southside school

Tennessee

Education- 1938

Common Schools, Improvement of

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
October 8, 1938

Schools in Limestone Receive Allotment

Athens, Ala., Oct. 8—(Special)—Amos C. Clanton, county superintendent of education, has been advised that the PWA has allotted $33,750 for school projects in this county. Limestone County will furnish an additional $41,250, making $75,000 to be used in remodeling the high school building at Elkmont, constructing two rooms at the East Limestone Junior High School, building teachers homes at Tanner, Elkmont, Ardmore, and West Limestone High, and building six Negro schools in the county.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
November 28, 1938

Bess T. Shepherd School Dedicated in Sunday Rites

Modern, Attractive Building, Constructed With Federal Aid for $50,000, to Serve Tyner, Shepherd, Silverdale Formally Opened.

Modern, architecturally-attractive Bess T. Shepherd Elementary School, built by the county with Federal aid at a cost of $50,000, was dedicated Sunday in impressive ceremonies with S. Bartow Strang, Chattanooga attorney, making the principal address.

The school, named in honor of Mrs. Will Shepherd, serves Tyner, Shepherd, Silverdale and Harrison communities. The auditorium, which seats 464, was decorated for the dedication with ferns, palms and chrysanthemums.

The Rev. John A. Huff, pastor of the First Baptist Church, gave the invocation, being followed by a musical program by the Bonny Oaks Industrial School's colored choir, under the direction of Cortez Tipton.

County Judge Will Cummings, who was unable to attend, was represented by Squire Bruce L. Freeman, who spoke briefly. Supt. Arthur L. Rankin introduced the main speaker, Mr. Strang.

The school was presented to the community by Mrs. Anna B. Lacey, chairman of the county board of education, and Mrs. Shepherd accepted it in behalf of the community.

Short talks were also made by County Attorney T. Pope Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Blair, Apison, member of the county board of education. The benediction was announced by Mrs. W. E. Brock. Others on the platform were Mrs. J. T. Jones, Hixson, president of the Hamilton County Parent-Teacher Association, and Mrs. W. E. Walker, president of the Bess T. Shepherd Parent-Teacher Association.

The school has 10 classrooms, an auditorium and cafeteria.

Mrs. Shepherd pioneered the movement for the school and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the community for several years.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
September 27, 1938

School Board Seeks Action on PWA Project

◆

A School Board committee will ask Mayor Thomas L. Cummings and other members of the Board of Public Works today to spur activities on the $2,800,000 PWA school improvement project for which municipal bonds aggregating $1,592,000 have already been authorized.

Sam Jenkins, chairman of the City Council's school committee, told the Board of Education last night that somebody must take the initiative, "if we're going to get started on this school building program."

Selection of sites for new school buildings, appointment of architects, and formation of plans preliminary to actual construction of the buildings seems to have struck at least a temporary impasse, Jenkins pointed out.

Jenkins and members of the School Board decided last night that responsibility for pushing the program to immediate consummation must be placed where it belongs and the responsible officials must be urged to get the project underway.

Mrs. Delbert Mann, W. J. Stephens, and Louis Hibbits are members of the School Board who were to confer with Mayor Cummings and the Board of Public Works today.

The first step that must be taken is the selection of suitable sites for new buildings and the immediate acquisition of these sites by the City.

Under the terms of the application the Mayor and the Board of Public Works are sponsors of the project. Therefore it seems that the responsibility for getting things underway devolves directly on the shoulders of Mayor Cummings, Luther Luton, and Dr. J. W. Bauman.

Preliminary steps were taken by the board last night to start the new visiting teacher program recently authorized for city public schools. Miss Sara Walker Moore, Mrs. Josephine Kingaree, and Miss Kathryn Mills and Hugh Cecil, part-time worker, were named for white schools and Virginia Mae Arnett, for Negro schools.

The Federal Child Welfare Services will pay half the salary of a director for the new division. The director will be selected and appointed later. The visiting teacher program will seek to replace the antiquated system of truant officers. Sam Allen, attendance officer for the school board for many years, will remain with the new department.

The board has authorized five school holidays for the year: October 28, when the Middle Tennessee Teachers meet here; November 11, Armistice Day; November 24-25, Thanksgiving; December 19-20, Christmas holidays; and April 7, when the Tennessee Education Association meets here.

The board suggested that a portion of the one-mill tax levy be withheld for continued maintenance.

A pension retirement plan for teachers will be given further study by members of the board with a committee from the city teachers association.

Education — 1938

Virginia
6

Common Schools, Improvement of

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 13, 1938

White Pupils Decline by 623; 211 More Negroes Register; Decrease Expected to Continue

A total of 30,753 students, 412 less than last year, have been enrolled in Richmond public schools for the fall session, Superintendent J. H. Binford announced last night.

While the enrollment of white students has shown a decrease of 623, the number registered in Negro schools exceeds last year's figure by 211, Mr. Binford said. For the second consecutive year the enrollment in elementary and junior high schools has decreased and that of high schools increased.

Pointing out that the total registration has decreased each year for the past several years, Mr. Binford said this trend would continue until the city annexes suburban territory. He pointed out further that he believed high schools of the city have reached a peak in enrollment and soon would begin feeling the decrease caused by the declining birth rate and the tendency of Richmonders to move to the suburbs.

Referring to the fact that Richmond high schools, particularly John Marshall, are badly overcrowded, Mr. Binford said it is a "happy thought" that the high school population has reached a peak.

722 At Walker

With the new Maggie L. Walker School reporting a registration of 722 and Armstrong High School a registration of 1,287, the Negro high school enrollment is 142 larger than in 1937. John Marshall, with 3,136 students, records an increase of 63, and Thomas Jefferson, with 1,992 pupils, shows an increase of 81.

Compiling of enrollment figures for Henrico and Chesterfield Counties had not been completed last night. Superintendent C. K. Holsinger of Henrico said 5,276 white students enrolled Thursday when schools opened but that there had been additional registrations since then. Approximately 1,250 Negro students registered Thursday, Mr. Holsinger said.

Other Schools Listed

Registration in white elementary and junior high schools up to last night was as follows:

Bainbridge Junior High, 869; Binford Junior High, 1,193; J. A. C. Chandler Junior High, 929; East End Junior High, 898; A. H. Hill Junior High, 423; Grace Arents, 243; Nathaniel Bacon, 248; Bellevue, 391; John B. Cary, 558; Chimborazo, 289; Helen Dickinson, 662; William Fox, 751; Franklin, 463; Robert Fulton, 424; Ginter Park, 593; Patrick Henry, 493; Highland Park, 721; Stonewall Jackson, 385; R. E. Lee, 838; Madison, 679; Maury, 455; Oak Grove, 197; Powhatan, 303; John Smith, 30; Springfield, 695; J. E. B. Stuart, 493, George Thorpe 281, and Albert H. Hill, 586.

In Negro schools the enrollment was as follows: Baker, 845 Buchanan, 662; Colored Special 24; Webster Davis, 337; Dunbar 812; Elba, 613; George Mason, 1,378; Monroe, 403; Moore, 721 Navy Hill, 777; Providence Park 80; Randolph, 975; Sidney, 18(and Booker Washington, 719.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
September 10, 1938

White Schools Show Decline, Negro a Gain

Complete Registration To Date in City Is Put at 29,886

Total registration in Richmond' white public schools today showed decrease of 531 students over las year, Superintendent Binford announced today.

Negro schools, on the contrar showed an increase of 293 student This makes the decrease in all cit schools 238.

A total of 930 additional pupil were enrolled yesterday, bringin the complete registration to dat to 29,886.

Noticeable increases were announced in both white and Negro high schools. John Marshall had a total enrollment today of 3,081, as compared to only 3,016 last year on this date. Thomas Jefferson had 1,959 pupils listed, as compared to 1,850 last year.

The new Maggie L. Walker High School for Negroes had a total enrollment of 691, and Armstrong of 1,221. This total of 1,912 was 139 more students than enrolled last year at Armstrong, then the only Negro high school in the city.

Classes Start Monday.

Students in the city schools will be issued books and will start classes on Monday. Benedictine students will also begin their studies then.

Registration at the V. M. I. Extension Division at the Mechanics Institute will start on Monday as will freshman registration at the Richmond Division of the College of William and Mary. St. Christopher's School for Boys will open on Tuesday, the Collegiate School for Girls and McGuire's University School on Thursday. The University of Richmond will start its college year on Monday.

Roanoke, Va., World News
September 14, 1938

Negro School Growth Cited

State Educator Addresses Colored County Teachers Association

Citing the developments made i colored school facilities throughou the State, Archie Richardson, assistant State supervisor of negr education, told members of th Roanoke County Teachers Association, colored, this morning ther were 46 more colored schools buil or under construction in the Stat than there were in 1929.

Speaking before some 20 count colored teachers at the trainin school in Salem, the assistant Stat supervisor reviewed progress mad in negro education in the last few years, noting, however, that man needs remain to be met.

Mr. Richardson spoke in the absence of Dr. Fred M. Alexander State supervisor of negro education previously scheduled to address the annual meeting.

A general announcement on the opening of school Friday and an explanation of the new register to be used by teachers in the county system this year in making reports were given by Roland E. Cook superintendent of the schools. The superintendent also mentioned the two proposed county colored schools under the PWA building program one of which is to be located near Salem and the other in the eastern part of the county.

Reviews Courses

Other speakers were Mrs. Daisy Armstrong, elementary colored school supervisor, who discussed social service work among colored people of the county. A review of extension courses offered through the Virginia State college was given by Mrs. F. C. Topsey, Vinton teacher.

Election of officers and committee appointments were to be made at the general business session this afternoon.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
September 22, 1938

Negro School Gets $156,150

Allotted to Baker by PWA for Remodeling

The Public Works Administration has allotted $156,150 to Richmond for remodeling and building an addition to Baker (Negro) School, Superintendent Binford was notified today by telegram from the office of Representative Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., in Washington. The entire approved project will cost $347,000.

This is one of four school projects for which a Federal grant of $579,645 has been requested. The other three are an addition to John Marshall High School for vocational work, the remodeling of Helen Dickinson School, and a new unit at Maury School.

Immediately on receipt of the telegram, Superintendent Binford wrote Colonel Elmer W. Clarke, assistant PWA administrator in Washington, that great embarrassboard if the other three projects booard if the other three projects did not also go through.

Baker School, for which the allotment was granted, has about 800 pupils. The grant will permit the building of an addition to house pupils from Monroe School, which will be abandoned. This will give Baker School an attendance of around 1,200 students, Mr. Binford said.

Williamsburg, Va., Gazette
October 21, 1938

New Colored School To Cost $210,000

City and Restoration Will Combine to Erect New Training School for Colored Children.

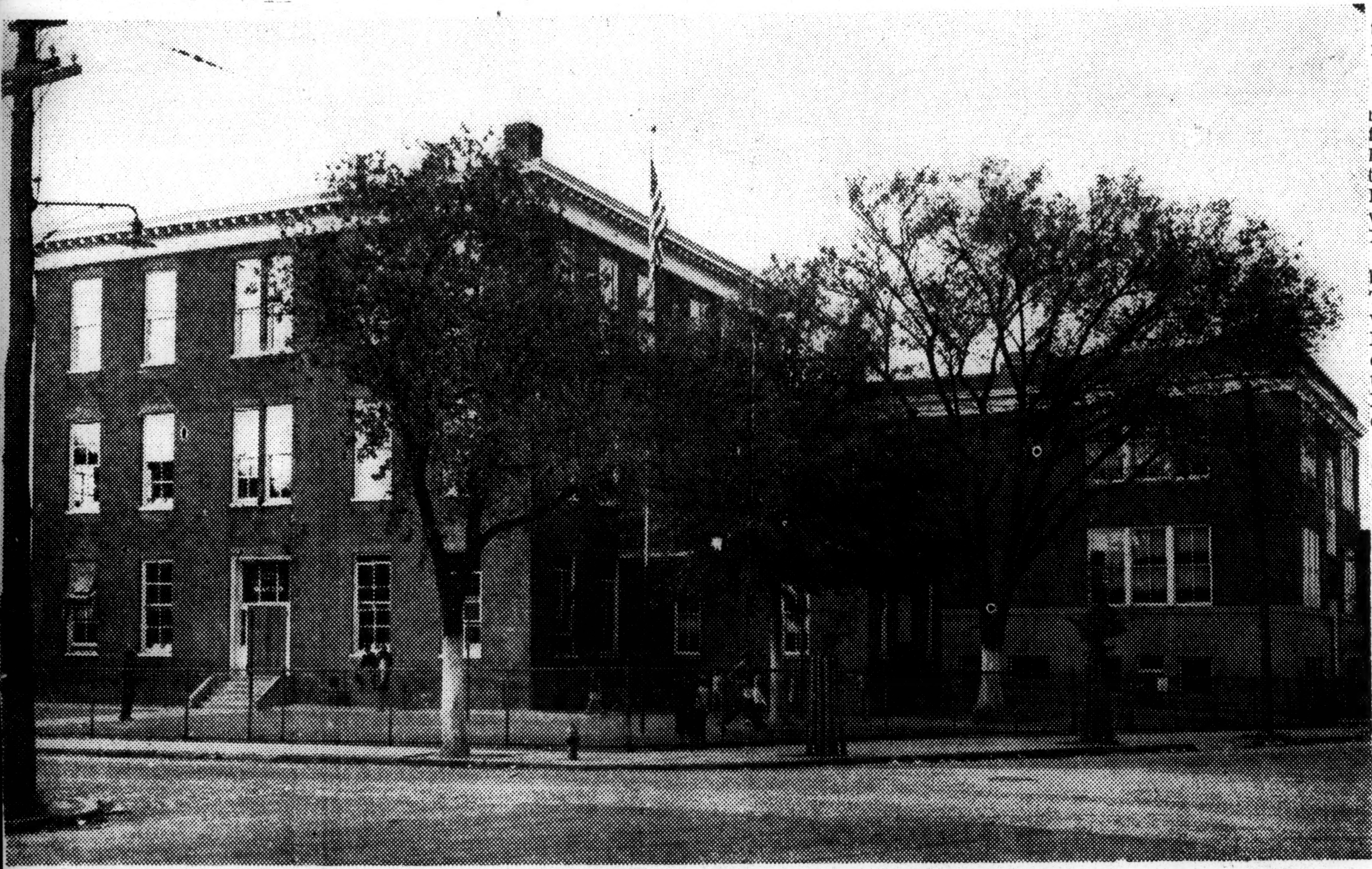
At a meeting of the City Council held last week the public school board was authorized to proceed with the necessary work of preparing for the new building for the Colored Training School to replace the present structure which has been condemned on Nicholson Street.

The new school as now planned will be built on a lot of some 10 acres on East York Street, costing around $210,000. The major portion of the money will come from WPA funds, $50,000 has been promised by private persons and the city will raise the balance. This is exclusive of furnishings.

The new school will be a consolidated one designed to serve a territory of five miles radius around Williamsburg and will embrace in its curriculum various trades as well as the regular school studies. It will be the first school of its kind in the state outside of Hampton Institute.

The Restoration are helping by the purchase of the present school and grounds for $10,000—and in addition are donating the new site.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 23, 1938



OUT WITH THE OLD—This is the first Negro elementary school in Richmond, Baker School at St. John's and Baker Streets, which will be replaced by a new brick structure to be built with PWA aid. Baker school is 67 years old, has seen five generations of Negro school children. The new school will cost $347.000. — Staff

PWA Grants City $156,150 For Negro Elementary School

The public Works Administration has approved one-fourth of Richmond's $1,288,000 school building program, with a grant of $156,150 for a new Negro elementary school to replace two old ones. PWA provides 45 per cent of the cost of the $347,000 school.

Superintendent Jesse H. Binford was notified yesterday that one of four projects the city has applied for to PWA was approved—the project to replace 67-year-old Baker School at St. John and Baker Streets with a new building. The elementary school will house Negro pupils of Baker and Monroe Schools. The Monroe building will be abandoned. The city will appropriate the remainder of the funds, or $190,850, for the new building.

Richmond applied to PWA for 45 per cent grants for this project and for an addition to crowded John Marshall High School to provide vocational work facilities, remodelling of Helen Dickinson School and a new unit for Maury School. The total program would cost $1,288.000, with a 45 per cent PWA grant of $579,645.

Binford Wires

Yesterday, when notice cam that only the Negro project had been approved so far, Mr. Binford wired PWA urging that the other projects also be approved, pointing out the "embarrassment" of getting only the Negro school.

It is embarassing, the superintendent said last night, in view of het fact that Negro students here now have the new Maggie L. Walker High School and "two nice additions to George Mason and Randolph Schools," both Negro, and that there is great need for vocational space, remodelling at Helen Dickinson in the East End and a new building at Maury School on the South Side.

City council, he pointed out, approved the East End and South Side projects because councilmen were interested in improving the school buildings in their sections.

"Very Hopeful"

However, Mr. Binford said, the lone approval of the Negro project does not indicate that the rest of the program is lost, and he is "very hopeful."

Dr. Roshier W. Miller, chairman of the school board, last night said he did not feel the entire program was jeopardized because only one project had been approved one at a time, and each project in the four-school program went to PWA separately he said.

There is a possibility that only the Negro school plans were approved by PWA, however, as Virginia's quota of PWA help is near its limit, and the other three buildings may have been crowded out.

Assistant Superintendent Forbes H. Norris last night also "hoped the other three will come through." Even if they aren't approved now, he suggested, they may be approved after October 1 "when there may be some money left over from quotas other States have not used."

Addition to Section

Mr. Norris said the new Baker School would be "a great addition to that section, as we have some very attractive plans for it."

Marcellus Wright, architect for the new school, said it will be a two-story brick building, fireproo and with a basement. It will be modern in design, of buff brick in two tones with buff-colored limestone trim. Its 30 classrooms will accomodate 1,200 children, its auditorium 600.

The school will be 340 feet long on Charity and St. Paul Streets It will be built at the other end of the block from the old school at Baker and St. John's, so the old building can be used during construction of the new one.

Cafeteria Included

The basement will include cafeteria, kitchen, serving rooms, playrooms and a heating plant.

The new, modernistic buff-brick building will replace the old red-brick building which was the first Negro elementary school in Richmond. It will be town down to make recreation space. The Baker annex will be kept for a while and used. It was built in 1914, is not fireproof.

Baker School was built in 1871 by Negro architects, Boyd and Turpin, and was staffed with white teachers for its first decade. For many years, the school was considered the best for Negroes in the city, and took in upper-class Negro children from all over the city.

In January of 1882 all Negro schools were given Negro teachers and James Hugo Johnston, later president of Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg, became principal of Baker School.

Four or five generations of Negro children have gone to schoo at Baker, and many leaders of Richmond's Negro community are graduates. Negro teachers there have been outstanding in the State and others have reached greater prominence, among them D. Webster Davis, the poet and lecturer.

Baker School has had calamities, too, includding two panics that the old-itmers recall vividly One occurred in 1898, when an upstairs ceiling collapsed, children stampeded and many were injured seriously in a frantic rush for doors. A similar collapsed considerable damage and injury some years later. Repairs have made Baker School safe, if antiquated, in recent years.

Education — 1938

Denominational Schools.

American Missionary Association. (A.M.A.)

BALLARD NORMAL SCHOOL PROGRESSES

MACON, Ga., Feb. 24 — Ballard Normal School, operated for the past 68 years by the American Missionary Association, is now moving forward with one of the most constructive programs in its history under its first colored executive, Prof. William S. Maize of New Jersey.

Education - 1938

Denominational Schools

A.M.E.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE NOW AND THEN

Christian Recorder

9-29-38

Philadelphia Pa.

When Bishop Fountain came to Georgia the church and school were bankrupts. No credit or reputation. The African Methodist youth in Georgia were without a school and had been turned out of the house built by their fathers, but through young Fountain's efforts the Trustees of the Atlanta University opened the doors that had been closed to the A.M.E. Church in Georgia at $1.00 per year rent and up-keep and the young President has done his job so well the Trustees of the Atlanta University have given to the Trustees of Morris Brown College fourteen and one-half acres of land and the buildings on the west side of Hunter Street until they can build and improve the property of the gift. The Trustees of Atlanta University have given the Trustees of Morris Brown College a limit of ten years to equip the property they have given them. Everything, the good and the bad, in this picture seemed to have worked for the glory of God and the spreading of Christian education among men. Morris Brown lost property clear of debt. Here is the reclosure, and today has $85,000.00 in property clear of debt. Here is the record of W. A. Fountain, Jr., who found a bankrupt institution without friends or money when he took charge.

Morris Brown College is now an accredited institution.

A member of the Association of Colleges, Universities and Secondary Schools.

A new home valued at $80,000.00

21 acres of land valued at $20,000.00.

5 acres of land valued at $5 000.00.

All clear of debts.

And all this property and the school in possession of the Trustees of Morris Brown College with no supervision or the selection of teachers by white authorities. The college will be controlled entirely by Trustees elected by the eight annual conferences in the State each year.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY'S GIFT TO MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

By Benjamin Jefferson Davis

Christian Recorder

9-29-38

Philadelphia Pa.

The Trustees of the Atlanta University have just announced a gift of 14½ acres of land to Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, located one mile from the County Courthouse and City Hall. One mile from Five Points the heart of the city. This plot of land is situated practically in the middle of the educational center of Atlanta. Atlanta is called the Athens of the South, because more educational institutions for Negroes are located in Atlanta than any other city or country in the world. And the new home of the educated center of Atlanta part and parcel of the great educational center.

The plot consists of 14½ acres of land bounded as follows: on the north Sunset Avenue; on the east by Magnolia Street; on the south by Vine Street and the west by West Hunter street, containing three buildings and grounds valued at $75,000.00. These properties are being turned over to the Trustees of Morris Brown College in fee simple as long as Morris Brown uses the premises for school purposes. The grant carries a reversion clause which provided that in the event Morris Brown College failed to use the land and property for educational purposes, the property would revert back to the Trustees of Atlanta University; who gave it to the Trustees of Morris Brown College in trust. This precludes the idea of the Trustees of Morris Brown College, or the A.M.E. Church of Georgia ever selling the property, or any part of it without the approval and consent of the Trustees of Atlanta University.

This new home for Morris Brown College, is a part of the old campus of the original Atlanta University before the institution passed from a College of Liberal Arts to a Graduate School, granting degrees. And it is a part of the hill upon which the old university was located and overlooked the city. No more acceptable location could have been found to rebuild Morris Brown College. It is an ideal location, practically in the heart of the city and is easily reached by street cars and bus lines.

OPENS COLLEGE IN SO. AFRICA

Guardian

10-15-38

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—(C)—Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., presiding over the Fifteenth Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, with headquarters at 28 Walmer Road, has announced the successful launching of the Preachers' Training College at Wilberforce Institute at Evaton, near Johannesburg.

The new work represents a fundamental change in the policy of the A. M. E. Church in South Africa. Formerly students were sent to America to be educated, with the aid of the church. Now it is planned to educate the youth in South Africa, but with the very best teachers the leading American universities afford. A year ago Bishop Wright brought to South Africa, Prof. Amos J. White, of Harvard, who became principal of Wilberforce Institute, and since that time the Institute has been accredited by the leading British educational authorities.

10-15-38

Last winter Bishop Wright came to America and induced Rev. J. Roosevelt Coan of Yale, to return to So. Africa with him, to head the new Preachers' Training College. After giving Rev. Coan a triumphal reception from Cape Town to Wilberforce, the training college was opened. The course is two years, and is designed to prepare not only the pastor but also his wife for the practical work of the ministry. On the teaching staff are Prof. White, Rev. Coan, and Rev. Levi Coppin Gow. Lecturers are Bishop Wright, Rev. J. Y. Tantsi, and Rev. F. H. Gow.

Boston Mass

Allen U. Receives $20,000 Pipe Organ

Black Dispatch

11-26-38

Oklahoma City Okla.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Allen University, A. M. E. College located here, is the recipient of a $20,000 pipe organ of Wurlitzer make given by a native of Georgia Warren Irving.

Mr. Irving is manager of the Carolina, Palmetto and Ritz theaters. He is a native of Washington, Ga., and was impressed with the musical talent of the school of music at Allen, which induced him to make the donation.

Dr. E. H. McGill is president of Allen, serving his second term. Last year with the assitance of the alumni, he built a new gym for Allen and now has plans under way for a new library building. The new pipe organ will be an asset to the college and the gift is praised much by alumni and friends.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
December 2, 1938

$50,000 Gift for Morris Brown

Morris Brown College has received a grant of $50,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

In announcing the gift, Bishop William A. Fountain, chairman of the college board of trustees, explained that the grant is contingent upon the school's matching the Rosenwald money dollar for dollar. He stated that the grant is the largest gift ever made to a school of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The money is designed to start a permanent endowment fund. The college in the past has derived maintenance funds principally from contributions of church members.

Savannah Ga. Press
November 30, 1938

A. M. E. ELDERS PLAN WORK FOR THE YEAR

MORRIS BROWN UNIVERSITY GETS $50,000 FOR ENDOWMENT

Thirty-eight of the thirty-nine presiding elders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia answered the roll call of Bishop W. A. Fountain at the 1938 session of the Presiding Elders' Council at St. Phillips A. M. E. Church this morning. The one absentee was out on account of illness, but was well represented by a committee of his church. The presiding elders come from all eight of the annual conferences of the A. M. E. Church in Georgia, the last of which conferences having closed at Sylvania Sunday night.

This annual session of presiding elders was instituted several years ago by Bishop Fountain for the purpose of devising most effective ways and means of accomplishing definite progress in all lines of church effort in every presiding elder district. In the session free discussion of all matters and problems affecting the operation of the constituent churches is had, and many of the problems are worked out satisfctorily so as to leave a minimum of difficulty and misunderstanding. The method had proved eminently effectual in improving church improvement, promoting membership and material increases and in solidifying the forces of the denomination into a smooth working body throughout the state.

Among the items reported at the session was that there had been 4,041 conversions in all churches during the conference year, with 6,097 accessions to the churches. There is a total of 90,647 members in A. M. E. churches in the state of Georgia as of this date, according to reports. It was also reported that the Rosenwald Foundation, which has heretofore aided Morris Brown University, Atlanta, ranking educational institution of the denomination, has made an additional grant of $50,000 to the endowment of the university. This announcement caused great rejoicing among the leaders whose duty it is to help carry on the work of education through Morris Brown University. This announcement was made by Bishop Fountain, who is also chairman of the board of trustees of the university. The institution has a theological department where ministers are trained for service in the Christian churches of the South.

Among the members of the presiding elders council are several men who have served the church as ministers for over half a century and at least two men who have been preaching for over sixty years and are still able to hold assignments. Dr. C. A. Wingfield, oldest presiding elder in point of service in the church, was announced as the leader of the presiding elders of the state in general pastoral reports, this including progress in all lines of church work. Of his eighteen ministers of the Atlanta district, fifteen reported 100 per cent. collections on assessments for all purposes. Dr. J. W. Maxwell of Brunswick was second in standing.

Committees, designed to systematize and regulate the work of the church throughout the state and to unify and co-ordinate all divisions for efficiency, were appointed, as follows: Committee on endowment fund for Morris Brown University; committee on annual conferences; committee on evangelism in Georgia; and a committee on the Central Park Institute property. These will report at the afternoon session today, when the council will adjourn.

DR. WALKER IGNORES 'HITLER' CHARGES MADE BY DR. OWENS

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29—Charges that affairs of Wilberforce University were being administered by a dictator's hand were smilingly discussed by Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of the institution, when interviewed here this week following publication in the current issue of the Pittsburgh Courier of certain derogatory references regarding his administrative policies.

Declining to take issue with statements in published article attributed to Dr. James A. Owens, trustee of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce, Dr. Walker took pride in inviting attention to the progress which the school has made both in his physical plant and in the strengthening of its educational staff since his incumbency as president.

AIMS FOR GREATER SCHOOL

Immediately launching into a discussion of his aims for a greater Wilberforce, Dr. Walker declared that this school is destined to become one of the greatest educational centers in the Midwest, and he is devoting every energy and talent he possesses in the direction of this great aim.

"The day will never come," he asserted, "when the African Methodist Episcopalian Church will forsake its duty as leader in the field of the moral and religious education of the Negro and its desire to give definite and sustained direction to the matter of the mental education of the Negro. As we face the future, more and more our church must and will champion the cause of education, and it is committed to the larger development of Wilberforce University."

COMMENDS N.A.A.C.P.

Commending the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for its successful efforts in the case against the University of Missouri, Dr. Walker stated that in his opinion the decision of the Supreme Court will perhaps quicken resistance on the part of some Southern States against the improvement in the Negroes' educational lot, but predicted the decision will likely cause the more liberal Southern States to open their graduate schools to Negro students.

Dr. Walker continued in his refusal to enlarge his comment on the Pittsburgh Courier article, but from inferences it appeared that it was his belief that personal greivances are back of the efforts directed at him, and these persons are so embittered over personal disappointments, it matters not to them if their antics prove hurtful to the progress of Wilberforce. However, the graduates and friends of Wilberforce are not misled by such selfish propaganda.

Courier
12-31-38
Pittsburgh
Pa

Courier
12-31-38

Baptists

Education-1938

Denominational Schools.

Baptists Leave National Training School In Doubtful Circumstances

Fail to Restore Brain Child Of Miss N. Burroughs

ST. LOUIS.—(ANP)—The Baptist convention held here last week adjourned without changing the status of the National Training school of Washington, D. C. This leaves the institution which was closed temporarily several years before the 1937-38 term without the support of the convention.

Retention of support for the National Training school was one of the few controversial questions expected to come before the convention and Miss Nannie Burroughs, the able president of the school and corresponding secretary of the Woman's Convention auxiliary to the National Baptist convention, made a stirring plea that the school continue to receive the support of the church. The matter was not acted upon, however, by either convention.

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the convention, held at Tuskegee last spring, it was ordered that all support be withdrawn from Miss Burrough's school. This action was taken, it was explained, because in spite of the fact that the National Baptist convention and the Women's auxiliary had been the principal factors in raising funds for the institution, it was not a Baptist institution. Title to it is held by a separate board, it was pointed out, dominated by Miss Burroughs.

The issue was an old one. For 10 or 15 years the convention had been urging Miss Burroughs to bring the school definitely within the province of the Women's Auxiliary convention to the National Baptist Convention, Inc. Frequently it appeared that she was to do so but her control was never relinquished. The convention has already established a Woman's Training school at the National Theological seminary, Nashville.

9-24-38

Atlanta Ga

National Baptist Convention Accused Of Double-Crossing Training School In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—The National Training School for Women and Girls in Washington, D. C., of which Miss Nannie H. Burroughs is the president, seems to have "got the double cross" at the recent annual meeting of the National Baptist Convention, September 7-11, in St. Louis, Missouri, it is reported here.

The long discussed "Relationship of The Training School to the National Baptist Convention", attracted large delegations from every section of the country, and it was apparent that they came prepared to pass upon the recent proposal of the Board of Directors of the National Baptist Convention to "withdraw all connections, allegiance and support, from the institution."

Notwithstanding this drastic and sensational proposal, the convention was never allowed to pass upon the resolution or even discuss the subject in open meeting.

Age

10-1-38

The School "got the double cross," it was said, when Mrs. S. W. Layten of Philadelphia, Penna., president of the Woman's Convention, brought the subject before the delegates, in her annual message, and then refused to allow them to consider the question on the floor of the convention.

New York, N.Y.

Later, Mrs. H. M. Gibbs of Montgomery, Ala., chairman of the Convention's standing "Committee for the Promotion of the Work of The Training School", attempted to present a resolution signed by Mrs. Sarah Fisher-Brown of Newman, Ga.; Mrs. M. H. Flowers of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Sarah F. Lewis of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Viola T. Hill of Orlando, Fla., and Mrs. Gibbs which in part read:

"It is not the desire of the Woman's Convention to sever its connection with the Training School at Washington . . . that we continue to claim our equity and the right in that great school and plant . . . . and in order to further the influence of the school and secure greater financial support, we approve the suggested plan, that the name of the school be changed and that the board be bi-racial."

The resolution also approved the request of the Board of Directors of the National Baptist Convention to co-operate with the "new Training School of Nashville." The presiding officer, however, Mrs. J. C. Mapp, of Chicago, vice president, would have none of this, and would not even allow the resolution to be read for the information of the convention. She ruled that it would have to go before a committee first.

Situation Greatly Muddled

The whole situation was greatly muddled when the committee attempted to make its report; and was further muddled when Mrs. S. W. Layten, president, of Philadelphia, advised the committee that they could not make a report to the convention.

It was reported that she gave as her reason for "shutting out" the committee, that she had been instructed by Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, that no discussion of the Training School question was to be allowed on the flood of the Woman's Convention, even though the Board of Directors had recommended that the women withdraw their support from the institution.

This caused further confusion, and Mrs. Layten, to support her ruling sent the committee to Dr. Williams who it was reported told the committee "that the matter was not suitable for discussion on the floor of the Woman's Conventon; that the entire settlement of the whole matter lay in the hands of the National Baptist Convention; that the Woman's Convention had nothing whatever to do with it.'"

The committee immediately returned to the Woman's Convention, and again endeavored to secure a hearing for a statement, but was prevented by Mrs. Layten from ever gaining recognition to make even a statement in discharge of its duty.

Thus it appeared evident to many that the Training School subject was being given "the run around" when it was also reported that a committee of men had just waited on Dr. Williams who told them that "it was not a matter which the National Baptist Convention could deal with; that it had been turned over entirely to the Woman's Convention and was being straightened out there."

Contrary to some newspaper reports that the school will not open on October, Miss Burroughs, on being interviewed today, stated:

"Not only will the National Training School open in October, but the trustees will meet at an early date to plan a nation-wide drive. They are going to reach the entire country in an intensive campaign for funds."

"The questionable way in which the whole Training School matter was treated at the St. Louis meeting made friends for the school because I put the facts in the case, in printed form, in the hands of the delegates and all interested persons."

"Our work on Lincoln Heights will live and grow to bless Negro women and girls."

At St. Louis, Miss Burroughs in speaking of the $200,000 institution situated on a commanding hill in Washington, with its eight buildings, and picturesque grounds, said:

"Definitely, we have something on Lincoln Heights—something worth owning and glorifying. It has been put there through sweat and blood, toils and tears.

"It's the life work of women by and for women. It's too sacred to be desecrated by confusion and too valuable to be thrown away by differences of opinion over policy. Men and women organizations and churches have given gifts, prayers, faith, work and hope to make the Trainnig School live and grow.

"I want Negro women to have absolute control of this property—that is what was originally intended—that is what it has been—and that is how it should always remain."

CHARGING "DOUBLE CROSS," WOMEI PLAN OPENING TRAINING SCHOOI HEADED BY NANNIE H. BURROUGH

Followers of Noted Woman Educator Says She Wa Unfairly Dealt With at St. Louis Convention

Tennessean Protests

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Globe

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10-21-38

Nashville, Tenn.

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Globe 38

10-21-38

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Nashville Tenn

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Education-1938

Denominational Schools.

Baptists.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
January 16, 1938

Georgia Baptists to Seek Central City College Aid

Convention Held in Macon Last Week Adopts Resolution to Raise $25,000 Fund for Establishment of Educational Institution—Rev. Pinkston Presided

The adjourned session of the General Missionary Baptist convention of Georgia was held last Tuesday at the First Baptist church, Macon, Dr. F. N. Marshaburn, pastor.

The convention opened at 10:00 a. m., Dr. L. A. Pinkston, president and the distinguished minister of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Augusta, presiding.

The keynote address of the convention was delivered by President Pinkston. It was not only inspiring and constructive, but was praised by all who heard it as being the best and greatest ever delivered in the history of the convention. Dr. Pinkston stressed the need of all of the colored Baptists being united for the good of Central City College asked for the convention's endorsement of the unification of the two conventions, but the unification upon principles and not foolish sentiments. He also had the convention to go on record for the beautiful racial relationship that existed in Georgia and expressed a hope that nothing would ever happen that would lessen it.

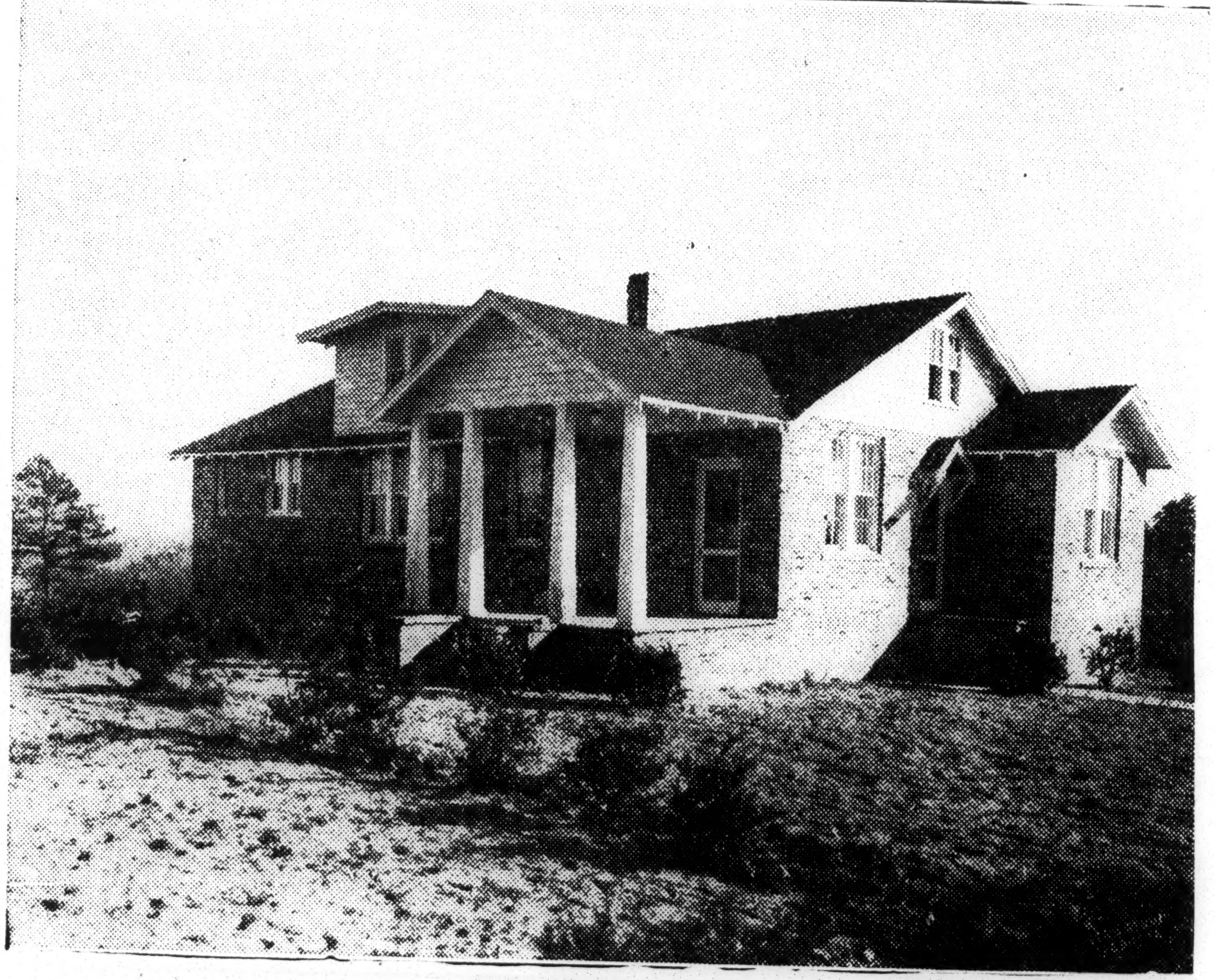
The convention adopted a $25,000 drive, beginning the first of February and ending the last of October for the College and home and foreign work. The president for the convention was made the campaign leader with the assistance of the officers as campaign workers. The churches of the convention are urged to subscribe from $5 ot $10.

The other highlights of the convention were addresses delivered by Dr. Spright Dewell, president of Mercer University, Macon; Dr. James M. Nabrit, ex-president of the convention and the president of the National Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Y. Noble Bell, field secretary of the Southern Baptist convention; Colonel Arthur Lewis, secretary of the advisory board of the Central City College, corporation, Macon; and Dr. W. H. Bell president of the college.

Sarah F. Fluker, president of the Woman's auxiliary to the convention made a splendid report of the work done by the woman. H. S. Dixon of Bainbridge, president of the Laymen's League made a fine report also for the laymen. The convention adjourned to hold its annual session in November at the First Baptist church in Macon, because Macon is centrally located for all the delegates.

Augusta was well represented. Among those present were: Rev. G. W. Harrison, Rev. J. W. Whitehead, Rev. R. W. Walker, Rev. A. W. Vincent, Rev. R. B. Mabry, Rev. N. J. Watkins Rev. T. W. Smith, Rev. J. T. Murphy, Rev. E. D. Jennings, Rev. C. T. Screen, Rev. R. C. Calhoun, Rev. I. J. Yancey, Rev. I. H. Hall, Rev. R. W. Gant, Mr. W. S. Hornsby, W. S. Harris, R. A. Dent, Rev. W. R. Mack, Phillis Lanier, and Louise Cannady.

Porter to Deliver Deeds to Buildings To Officials of Central City College



HERE IS ONE OF THE NEW buildings at Central City College here. It is the Comer cottage, a memorial to the late John D. Comer. Funds for its construction were provided by Mrs. Maude Comer, his widow. It is used by girl students of the Negro Baptist institution as a home economics practice house.

Macon, Ga.
Telegraph
5-16-38

James H. Porter, Macon philanthropist and capitalist, Friday will deliver to Negro officials deeds to Central City College.

He acquired title to the property, on which the Baptist institution has operated for 40 years, when efforts of Negro Baptists failed to save it last November. At the same time he promised that when they perfected organization of a new state Baptist agency whose method of operation and business management would win confidence of Baptists throughout Georgia, he would return the deeds to them.

On April 26 leaders issued a call for Negro Baptists to organize and a committee was appointed to invite every Negro Baptist church in the state to join the new convention. Various other organizations of that denomination also were asked to pledge their co-operation.

Meanwhile, trustees held the title to the property under instructions from Mr. Porter to deliver it when the Baptist organization was formed. Recently the deed was given to the new convention, which is incorporated under the name of the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention. The deed conveys simple title to the property and contains a reverter clause which provides that the property shall be turned over to the state for use as a Negro school or in improving state schools already existing should the Negro Baptists ever abandon it for school purposes. It was explained that the provision insured the property against being mortgaged, pledged as security or lost for debt and that with such assurance the school will be operated permanently and that foundations and individuals will more readily aid its development.

Except for that clause there is no limitation on the Negro Baptists' right to control and use the property as they choose.

The recorded deeds will be delivered formally to the officials of the new convention at a ceremony planned for the annual interdenominational Sunday school picnic on the college grounds at 1 p.m. Friday. At the same time patron's certificates will be presented to a number of individuals and business concerns which have aided in recent developments at the school.

The most pressing needs of the institution at present, it was explained, are a theological department and a mechanic's building where young Negroes can be trained as chauffeurs and automobile mechanics.

In recent years the white Baptists of Georgia have taken an added interest in Central City College. For two years Mercer University, also a Baptist institution, has conducted a summer school at the college to help meet needs of Negro school teachers. This year it will begin June 13.

Mercer also extends to the Negro school the facilities of its annual church efficiency school, which will begin this year on June 6.

National Baptist Convention Refuses To Consider Training School Support

Convention Refuses Plea Of Miss Burroughs To Aid School

Tribune
9-23-38
Phila. Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. [illegible] (ANP)— The Baptist convention held here last week adjourned without changing the status of the National Training school of Washington, D. C. This leaves the institution, which was closed temporarily several years before the 1937-38 term, without the support of the convention.

Retention of support for the National Training school was one of the few controversial questions expected to come before the convention and Miss Nannie Burroughs, president of the school and corresponding secretary of the Woman's Convention, auxiliary to the National Baptist convention, made a stirring plea that the school continue to receive the support of the church. The matter was not acted upon, however, by either convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)— Contrary to some newspaper reports that the school will not open in October, Miss Burroughs, on being interviewed today, stated:

"Not only will the National Training School open in October, but the trustees will meet at an early date to plan a nation-wide drive. They are going to reach the entire country in an intensive campaign for funds.

"The questionable way in which the whole Training School matter was treated at the St. Louis meeting made friends for the school because I put the facts in the case, in printed form in the hands of the delegates and all interested persons.

"Our work on Lincoln Heights will live and grow to bless Negro women and girls."

Stirring Plea Fails

At St. Louis, Miss Burroughs in speaking of the $200,000 institution situated on a commanding hill in Washington, with its eight buildings, and picturesque grounds, said:

"Definitely, we have something on Lincoln Heights — something worth owning and glorifying. It has been put there through sweat and blood toils and tears.

National Training School Left Statu Quo By Baptists

Black Dispatch

Fails to Restore Support to Miss Burrough's Institution

10-1-38

ST. LOUIS.—(ANP)—The Baptist convention held here last week adjourned without changing the status of the National Training school of Washington, D. C. This leaves the institution which was closed temporarily several years before the 1937-38 term without the support of the convention.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the convention, held at Tuskegee last spring, it was ordered that all support be withdrawn from Miss Burroughs' school. This action was taken, it was explained, because in spite of the fact that the National Baptist convention and the Women's auxiliary had been the principal factors in raising funds for the institution, it was not a Baptist institution. Title to it is held by a separate board, it was pointed out, dominated by Miss Burroughs.

The issue was an old one. For 10 to 15 years the convention had been urging Miss Burroughs to bring the school definitely within the province of the Woman's Auxilary convention to the National Baptist Convention, Inc. Frequently it appeared that she was to do so but her control was never relinquished. The convention has already established a Woman's Training school at the National Theological seminary, Nashville, Tenn.

Education-1938

Denominational Schools.

Baptists,

Higher Plane for the Negro

There could be no doubt of the deep appreciation of officers, students and visitors Friday when the Rev. R. C. Couch of Moultri president of the Georgia Baptist Missionar and Education Convention, received the titl deeds to Central City College when more tha 5 thousand Georgia Baptist Negroes gathere on the campus of the institution to celebrat the event.

Telegraph

The deeds to the property were presented b James H. Porter, largest of the 100 contributors who had made it possible to deliver th institution "from bondage," and to these contributors Dr. W. G. Lee presented certificate of appreciation, while Arthur G. Lewis, wh has been untiring in his work for the college introduced the speakers.

5-22-38

Special attention was called to the newly completed John D. Comer cottage, the gift of Mrs. John D. Comer.

Macon, Ga.

The white people of Macon have always taken a keen interest in Central City College, whose work in the interest of the general uplift of the colored section of our people has been worthy of the highest recognition and support. Its activities have been greatly handicapped by its burdens of debt. Through the typical generosity of Mr. Porter and other contributors that incubus has now been lifted and a wider field of usefulness opens before the college.

The cordial co-operation manifested here is characteristic of the spirit of the times here in Georgia where the white people are making every effort to bring the Negro to a higher and more useful plane.

College Is Presented To Negro Baptist

MACON, Ga., May 20.—(AP)—James H. Porter gave Georgia's negro Baptists a debt-free college today at the annual Sunday school picnic here.

Constitution

More than 5,000 negroes saw Mr. Porter, largest benefactor of the college, present the Rev. R. C. Couch, Moultrie, president of the Georgia Baptist Missionary Education Convention, a deed to Central City College. On handing the deed to the Baptist leader, Mr. Porter said:

5-21-38

"It's yours now. This man has the deed. I hope you will handle it right."

Atlanta, Ga.

The negro minister praised Mr. Porter and all the "white folks" who were responsible for lifting the large debt on the school.

Higher Plane for the Negro

There could be no doubt of the deep appreciation of officers, students and visitors Friday when the Rev. R. C. Couch of Moultrie, president of the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Education Convention, received the title deeds to Central City College when more than 5 thousand Georgia Baptist Negroes gathered on the campus of the institution to celebrate the event.

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Burroughs School Hit By Decision

Tribune

7-14-38

Convention Without Fair Representation In Conduct Of School

Philadelphia, Pa.

STORM PENDING

Miss Burroughs National Figure In Church, Club Circles

The National Baptist Convention, Inc., of which Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago, Ill., is president has severed any connection with the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C., of which Miss Nannie H. Burroughs is founder and principal, and has requested "its auxiliaries, boards, agents and constituents to make no further contributions" to the school.

This action was taken last month at Tuskegee Institute, when the executive board of the Convention, clothed with plenary powers to act in the matter, met and considered the relationship between the school and the Convention.

Convention Had No Control

The board's decision was based on the allegation that the Convention had no "fair and just representation in the control, set-up, policy, operation and maintenance of the school" and that changes requested to bring about a better relationship, when made, "have tended to make existing conditions worse."

National Baptist circles are sure to be stirred by the decision, for Miss Burroughs is one of the leading Baptist women in America, a national figure in the women's club movement, and a ranking officer in the Women's Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

Auxiliary President Loyal

Mrs. S. Willie Layten, 23rd and Catharine streets, who is the president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, told the TRIBUNE that she had no comment to make. "I am loyal to whatever decision is reached by the Convention", she said.

While the decision of the executive board is binding on all agencies controlled by the National Baptist Convention, it was pointed out by a local Baptist, who does not want to be named, that it does not mean that Baptists may not support Miss Burroughs' school.

Action Not Binding

"The action of the board is not binding on State Conventions or local churches", he said. "Any Baptist State Convention or Association or church that wants to support the school may continue to do so. If a State Convention decides to go along with the national body, the churches comprising that Convention may still as individual churches support the school."

The money formerly contributed by the Convention and its board and other agencies to Miss Burroughs' institution will be diverted to a training school owned, operated and conducted by the Convention at Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Burroughs was not in Washington, and could not be reached for statement as we went to press.

CHICAGO BAPTIST INSTITUTE DRAWS
800 STUDENTS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS.

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Chicago. Aug. 25.--According to the report of its director just released from the Institute headquarters at 3458 South State Street, the Chicago Baptist Institute has enrolled over 800 ministers and Church workers in its regular classroom work during the last six months.

In a letter to its constituency the purpose of the Institute is stated as follows: "The Institute seeks to provide an intelligent aggressive and sincere leadership for both in pulpit and pew of the present-day church. All who serve in a Baptist Church whether Sunday School teacher, Deacon, or Pastor must be able to render first class service. The training and development of such leaders is the task the Chicago Baptist Institute accepts as its own."

An unusually strong faculty has been gathered by Dr. H.M. Smith, director of the Institute. It includes Dean Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago; W. Ellis Stewart, Secretary Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co,; James Andrews, Mrs. Buchanan, Dean C.W. Bilkey, University of Chicago; Matthew Burgess, Robert Cashman, Chicago Hebrew Semirary, Mrs. Laura Bradshaw, Mrs. N.F. Burton, Mrs. Lillian Payne, Mrs. Trice-Clark, Prof. G.J Holman of the University of Chicago.

Courier
August 27, 1938
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Baptist Institute Instructs Over 800 Ministers, Laymen

9-2-38

CHICAGO, — (ANP)— Director H. M. Smith according to the report just released from Institute headquarters here, the Chicago Baptist Institute has enrolled over 800 ministers and church workers in its regular class-room work during the last six months.

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Education - 1938

Denominational Schools.

Catholic

Mother and Children Attend Catholic U.

Afro-American 10-1-38

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

A mother and her two children are pursuing courses at Catholic University this year.

The mother, Mrs. Artemio P Rodriguez, and her daughter Miss Gloria G. Rodriguez, are students in the graduate school while the [illegible]-year-old son, Raimundo, is an undergraduate.

Mrs. Rodriguez is the former Miss Julia E. Jackson, once a teacher in the District public schools. She has been living in Puerto Rico for a number of years.

Teaching in Island

She was graduated from the University of Puerto Rico, and has been teaching English in the high school in Bayamon for some time.

This year, when sabbatical leave was granted teachers in Puerto Rico for the first time, Mrs. Rodriguez was chosen among the first twenty teachers given permission to study. There are more than 5,000 teachers employed on the island. With Mrs. Rodriguez came her young son, Raimundo, who finished high school in Puerto Rico in June of this year. He was accepted at Catholic University as a student soon after his arrival.

To Seek Master's

Miss Gloria Rodriguez will complete the requirements for her master of arts degree in romance languages this year. While in the United States, this family is residing with the mother of Mrs. Rodriguez, Mrs. Annie Jackson, 901 T Street, Northwest.

Catholic College Head Tells of Fight To Admit Negroes

Black Dispatch

10-1-38

Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK.—(C)—A terrific battle within the Catholic group was fought and won on behalf of admitting a colored girl to Manhattanville college of the Sacred Heart, according to the published report in the college bulletin.

Mother Denmann, president of the college, says:

"We had anticipated a certain amount of passing criticism and opposition from outside due to natural prejudices and a lack of information on the question, but could never have imagined what unfortunately happened when the New York Alumnae heard of it. There has been a doubt in my mind as to whether I should speak to you of that anonymous circular which was so unworthily and unintelligently sent throughout the country to Alumnae, presidents of all Alumnae associations of the Sacred Heart and other friends of the society. Anonymous letters are usually ignored as beneath contempt. But this communication claimed to be from 'a group of loyal and devoted Sacred Heart women,' and to the extent that this phrase applies it was anonymous only within a limited circle and therefore all the more unfair to the entire body of those educated in any of our houses.

"We have received to date in addition to the circular two anonymous letters from members of the group who sent the handbill, one telegram and one letter from presidents of Alumnae Associations inquiring as to the truth of the statement, one letter of protest from a southern city signed by six alumnae of Manhattanville and by two from other houses o the Sacred Heart, ten signed letters of protest from individua Manhattanville Alumnae from different parts of the country, two letters from parents of students. All of these letters presented difficulties and expressed prejudices but were motivated by love o Manhattanville and were intelligently expressed. Their writers were justified in telling us frankly what they feel. Though we know they are mistaken yet we can understand their reactions. This is the total result of the circularization and request for 'letters of protest signed and unsigned.'"

At the school itself, however, the president says of the all-white student body: "By a secret ballot taken several days after their long and honest discussion of the whole question, they voted 79.6 per cent in favor of the decision we had made."

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
November 7, 1938

Colored Catholic School Purchases Property For School

Increased enrollment at Our Mother of Sorrows School, colored, on Reynoir Street, Biloxi, at the beginning of this school year has necessitated additional facilities. In order to take care of this increased enrollment Father J. F. Mulkeen, S.S.J., who succeeded Father Mulroney as pastor of Our Mother of Sorrows Church, purchased the property at the corner of Division Street and Magnolia Street, next to the convent. The residence on the ground was converted into a high school department which is now housing the forty-five students in the high school. Four rooms in the building were converted into two large class rooms. There is also a library and science room.

Through the efforts of Miss Barbara E. Bauer of the Veterans' Facility, who procured donations of more than 500 text and library books from members of the medical and nursing staff and from the St. Cloud Missionary Society (Catholic) and the Catholic Missionary Society of Albany, Minn., the school library was made possible.

A school band is now being organized. Through the aid of WPA, H. P. Virgil of Gulfport visits the school two days each week to instruct the students in instrumental music. It is hoped to secure sufficient instruments to make the school band a reality.

Basketball holds the center of athletic interest at the school. A fine basketball court has just been completed on the new property and outside practice was scheduled to begin today. The girls' team of 1937-38 was a particularly good one, twice defeating the national colored girl champions of Philadelphia, Pa.—once in Biloxi and again in New Orleans. The 1938-39 season opened Friday. The O. M. S. teams met Moss Point High boys and Pascagoula High girls in the first colored conference games of the season, bringing home two victories.

Education - 1938

Denominational Schools.

Congregational.
6 6

Dr. H. C. McDowell Gets Two Positions

Mission Secretary And Gammon Prof.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
7-2-38

Special to Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Henry C. McDowell, principal of the Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, N. C., has been elected secretary of the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa and professor of Christian Missions at Gammon Theological Seminary here, it was disclosed last week.

The election followed recent meetings of the boards of trustees of the two bodies.

Dr. McDowell is a former missionary under the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church, to Angola, West Africa. He is a graduate of Talladega College and has done advance work at Hartford Seminary Foundation.

Another announcement of unusual interest was the accrediting of Gammon by the American Association of Theological Schools.

Episcopal

Education - 1938

Denominational Schools.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 14, 1938

By Reason Of Strength

It has been 70 years since that time when a Northern man came to a Raleigh still close to the bitterness of war and defeat. He came to establish a school for the so recently freed Negroes who were still chained by ignorance. That man, the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, built in wisdom and strength and with the aid of good and wise North Carolina members of the Episcopal Church. Now St. Augustine's College stands in the appreciation of all thoughtful people in the community as one of the agencies which has served the city most in the three score years and ten since its establishment.

Ministering in the trinitarian terms of church and school and hospital, St. Augustine's and its adjunct St. Agnes' have helped the Negroes of Raleigh up from slavery, up from ignorance, up from the physical defects, diseases and deficiencies which too often have been a part of the too prevalent ignorance and the hardly interrupted poverty in the lives of the colored people. But the school and hospital did not only serve the Negroes of Raleigh and the State; they served and are serving us all.

Time was perhaps when even those who came with only good in their hearts from the North to the South to minister to the Negroes were regarded in somewise as carpetbaggers still. We have learned differently with the years. Indeed, we have realized that we needed more such carpetbaggers and still need more. More and more welcome are all who come in warm-heartedness to light darkness and ease pain wherever they come from. Not origin but purpose is important. More and more, too, thoughtful white men and black men realize that anything that lifts either of them from ignorance, poverty or disease, lifts them both.

Such agencies of service as St. Augustine's are too rare in the South. Certainly 70 years of such service as it has rendered is a long period as we count time in America and as the Negro and white man in the South count time back to the milestone of slavery's end. St. Augustine's has grown through so many years by reason of strength and also by reason of goodness and by reason of sacrifice. It is old as men count. But it is young in the power to do good. Those who know its past will hope that it has been just a beginning and that its future may as much enrich a changing South in which wise, kind race relations should be the basis for a happier and more secure life for us all.

Education - 1938

Denominational Schools.

Presbyterian.

MARY POTTER-REDSTONE-ALBION ACADEMY

Oxford, North Carolina

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED
WELL EQUIPPED

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A SAFE PLACE FOR YOUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS

CHRISTIAN TEACHERS
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MOTHERLY MATRONS

For further information, address
Rev. H. S. Davis, Principal
Oxford, North Carolina

Africo-American Presbyterian 5-19-38 Charlotte, N.C.

DR. KELLY MILLER'S GENEROUS APPRAISAL

The announcement last May that Johnson C. Smith University had been granted a status independent of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, followed by announcement, two weeks ago, that the Africo-American Presbyterian will cease publication after September 30th, so impressed Dr. Kelly Miller, that he devotes this week's release to the newspapers of the country to a review and appraisal of the service of the paper and the University. Dr. Miller's position in the provinces of authorship and education qualify him as an expert in these fields. Therefore what he says is of more than ordinary significance.

Dr. Miller is extremely generous in his evaluation of the work of the paper and of the University. It is compensation for years of toil and sacrifices for so eminent an authority to say our labors have been worthwhile and that we have achieved something. We are deeply grateful to God and to the friends who have helped us. Without His and their help we could not have done anything enduring. The work of "propagating the Presbyterian faith among the colored people" will still go on. As we relinquish a part of the task, other hands will bear the torch.

In respect to the University Dr. Miller is mistaken in assuming that the institution has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church. It is still under Presbyterian auspices and is pledged to abide in the "faith of our fathers."

The University has not been set adrift from the Presbyterian Church. It has simply been allowed to transfer from the Presbyterian Board of National Missions to the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, and thus assume its logical place among the sisterhood of the 53 standard Presbyterian colleges. To make the University's position clear to its friends, perhaps we can not do better than to quote from the report of this transition sent out from the offices of the Board of National Missions after its annual meeting in May. The report says:

"Johnson C. Smith University will assume as of October 1st the status of a University independent of the Board of National Missions, and reporting directly to the General Assembly through the Board of Christian Education. . . . This action is in accord with past actions of the Board granting to colleges established and supported by the Board a status independent of the Board when they have attained a certain standard of education, equipment and recognition."

Africo-American Presbyterian 6-2-38 Charlotte, N.C.

Education - 1938

Discussions.

Wilmington. N. C. Morning Sta
January 27, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

T & C

The senator from Louisiana, (MR. ELLENDER) has requested information from North Carolina regarding Negro education since the Civil war, to be used as filibuster "thunder" against the Anti-Lynching bill.

Even MR. ELLENDER may be surprised to learn that no northern state does more for public education of the Negro than North Carolina.

Law requires that the Negro be given equal, but seperate facilities, and North Carolina has carried this into the higher fields of education.

In the public schools, the same facilities are available and the same rules applied.

In the upper brackets North Carolina maintains for its white citizens the University of North Carolina, and for the Negroes, North Carolina College, the only state owned institution in the south offering a liberal education for the Negro.

In the technical field, North Carolina gives to its engineer-minded whites, the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and to its Negroes, the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College.

For those who intend to teach, the state supports six normal colleges, three for each race, located in various parts of the commonwealth, but with a general idea of convenience for students.

In addition, there is a normal college for Indians.

A state that provides free schools, free transportation and free textbooks for its Negro students, besides providing them with institutions of higher learning cannot be accused by the most ardent south-hater, with discrimination

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Federal Aid For Education

With absolute correctness the advisory committee on education which President Roosevelt appointed in 1936, reports that "glaring inequalities characterize educational opportunities and expenditures for schools throughout the nation." With commendable justice the committee recommends an "equitable distribution" of the federal funds of nearly a billion dollars between white and Negro schools in states which educate the races separately.

Call

We almost wish the committee had said "equal" instead of "equitable." Some states now spend several dollars per capita for whites to every one for Negroes. Ask them, and they will call that "equitable." Of course it is not, and the resulting low standards in those states prove it.

3-4-38

On the other hand "equitable" distribution in conscientious hands might enable the federal authorities to make up the difference so that all schools within the states having separate schools would have equal efficiency. Private philanthropy, such as the Jeannes and Rosenwald contributions to Negro education, is already at work on that problem. When the federal government takes a hand, the moral effect of its desire for equal education for everybody alike will hasten the day when the public will feel responsibility for the unpreparedness of any citizen.

Kansas City Mo

We are going through an era in which the dominant thought is that the commonwealth should be interested in the individual. Business men who used to think only of profits, now accept responsibility for their men. If this social consciousness is proper in industry, how much more so does it become the government.

Equal education is a prerequisite to citizens' equality. So long as some are less trained than others there can be no real democracy. Even when training is provided, it is not absorbed equally. There is no helping that. But if it is not there to be absorbed, stratification of the people is created deliberately, which threatens the democratic ideal. The classes and the masses have difficulty maintaining contact at best. Their cooperating is made impossible if the one goes higher and the other sinks lower as they are bound to do if education is not given all equally.

It is a mistake for the American people to view the meager education permitted Negroes in comparison with whites in those states which have separate school systems as only the "race" problem. It is, but its effect cannot be kept racial. An unprepared man produces less. Unless there is a revolution in our thought, so that the unprofitable are put to death like the ancient Spartans used to kill the sickly, these incompetents by sheer weight of numbers will act as a brake upon progress too great for the competent to overcome. This will be no "race" problem then. Neither is it now. Men cannot help being black or white, whichever their Creator made them. But they can gaze upon an eclipse or a problem in government and understand it equally. And they must, or both will be the loser.

Is Race Factor in Education? Sage Says "No"

By WILLIAM I. GIBSON
(AFRO Managing Editor)

Afro American

Baltimore Md

1-29-38

RALEIGH, N.C.—Recalling that there are scientists who have insisted that the colored man is inferior, Dr. E. George Payne, white, assistant dean of the New York University school of education, said on Thursday night that he had found that the difference in the educability of different racial groups is found in the differences of group culture or opportunity.

This challenging remark was but one of many made by Dr. Payne when he spoke in Taylor Hall as St. Augustine's College concluded its seventieth anniversary celebration.

Censures Illiberals

Kentucky-born Dean Payne, towering six-footer, put all of his more than 200 pounds into a piercing rebuke to those persons who urge that the colored man be trained only for "the practical occupations that normally have been opened to him."

"A nation cannot exist with any minority group in it which does not have every opportunity that every other group has," the speaker continued. "I grew up in the South and saw the injustices that were and are still being heaped upon the colored race.

Favors Higher Training

"We must continue to provide the higher professional education for colored people, for unless we do, they will never be called upon to fill professional positions.

"How can we ever expect the colored man to be called to high professional positions if there are none already trained when opportunities arise?"

Dr. Payne is also editor of the Journal of Educational Sociology and author of "An Estimate of Our Negro Schools, " published by the American Church Institute.

"In 1928," he said, "I made a study of colored school children in the North which disproved any such theory. There was no basic racial difference, rather I could tell by the amount of retardation how long the individuals had been in the North.

"We must continue to be optimistic about eradicating injustices practiced against the colored race and be ready to meet these situations.

"We have gone ahead materially in college education but remained relatively static in religious education," he commended the colored church colleges which "carry out a highly religiously purpose, a zeal to undo the disadvantages involved in 250 years of slavery."

Religion vs. Science

"I am interested in a Christian religious life that will save America from crass materialism," he declared. "As for the early colored schools, it was a religious impetus which led to their founding. St Augustine's was one of the first and most outstanding of these institutions.

"It began at the beginning of education for colored people, and has grown and adapted itself to meet the highest ideals of both religion and education."

President Edgar H. Goold presided and introduced Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University; the Rev. J. Alvin Russell, principal of St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, Va., and Dr. N. C. Newbold, white, director of the Division of Negro Education of North Carolina, all of whom brought greetings. Music was furnished by the choral club of the college.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
January 14, 1938

Hostesses Are Named For Event At Local School

Former Greenville Librarian To Speak At Meeting Of Unusual Interest Monday Afternoon.

MRS. J. H. BRITT, Mrs Wyatt Aiken, Mrs. Charles Burts, Miss Emma Rose Mrs. Florence Marsh, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. P. N Becton, Mrs. J. H. Clyburn, Miss Sallie Leigh, Mrs. C. B Loomas, Mrs. Stephen Nettles Mrs. Belton O'Neall, and Mrs J. R. Simmons will act as hostesses on Monday afternoon at the woman's college parlors when the American Association of University Women meets to hear an address by Miss Charlotte Templeton former Greenville librarian who is now connected with Atlanta University.

Miss Templeton who has many friends in this city will be heard with the greatest interest and pleasure as she speaks on "Types of Higher Education for Negroes in the South."

Miss Templeton, who was here from 1922 to 1931, is recognized as a leader in the library field and has held high posts in library associations in the Southeast as well as in the west. She now is librarian at the Atlanta university, which is a consolidation of five negro colleges It has one of the finest libraries in the South.

Miss Templeton was educated at the University of Nebraska. She later served as secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission. and held important library positions in both Nebraska and Wisconsin. She is a former president of the Georgia State Library Commission and of the Southeastern Library Association. She is also a member of the Policy Committee of that organization.

A number of friends of the A.A.U. W. who are particularly interested in library work have been invited to hear Miss Templeton.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 17, 1938

TO THE NEGRO TEACHERS.

The Negro school teachers, flowing into Columbia from every county in this state, are welcome. In the little schools over which they preside and in the big schools over which they preside, they are doing fine work for their race—and for South Carolina.

No state can have a wholesome standard of living unless education is available to all of its people. Prosperity in South Carolina will be limited and unsatisfying unless Negroes also prosper; progressive advancement toward a better way of life will be impeded unless Negroes also advance. But neither prosperity nor progressive advancement are possible in the presence of ignorance.

South Carolina needs more men and more women who know how to live, and how to earn livelihoods, and that need is not restricted to either race. Many of South Carolina's problems have resulted from poor work done by untrained persons; many of those problems will tend to disappear when more persons are trained to do good work. A standard of good workmanship in all walks of life is necessary before a good standard of living can be achieved.

THE SOUTH TODAY

Federal Education Funds for the South

By HOWARD W. ODOM

(Copyright, 1937, by Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

Editor's Note. Howard W. Odum, director at the famous Institute for Research in Social Sciences of the University of North Carolina, is one of the South's foremost sociologists. Mr. Odum is well known throughout the nation as the author of countless newspaper and magazine articles, and his book, The Southern Regions, is considered the authoritative work of the Southern social scene.

Telegraph
5-1-38
Macon Ga.

New interest has lately been shown in the proposal for a federal equalization fund in education, to be used to aid those states that are unable to finance an adequate educational program. Various developments have served to re-emphasize the importance of the proposal; among these have been the increasing influence of regionalism in American life, the new interest in conserving and developing our human and natural resources, recognition of the manifest inequalities between rural and urban educational facilities, the expanding program of the New Deal to supplement state and regional efforts, and the experience of states and counties with equalization plans.

If we examine the proposal in its relation to the South, two main questions are offered: First, from the viewpoint of the Southerner, "Why should we ask for federal assistance and accept federal control?" Second, from the viewpoint of other regions, "Why should we support the South's educational efforts?"

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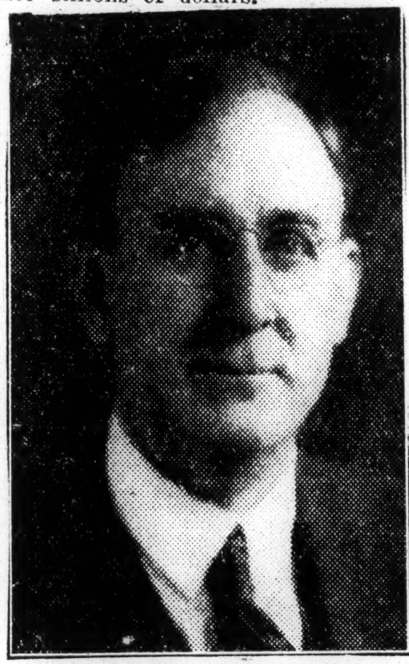
Before we attempt to answer these questions, it should be emphasized, of course, that federal equalization is a national policy which would apply to all regions and by no means to the South alone, although the South would apparently be the largest beneficiary. Further, the principle is not a new one, since the practice of federal equalization is well established in agriculture, road building, public health, social security, federal relief, Public Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, and many other activities.

But in education the problem is more acute and the issues come to focus more vividly, partly because of the relatively low rating of the South in education, partly because of the extraordinary large ratio of educable children to its total population, partly because of the South's lack of wealth.

Let us look at the matter from the national viewpoint first. The South, being a creditor region, sends most of its money elsewhere, and the surplus wealth of the nation is in nowise available within the home border of the Southern states. The South is poor partly for this reason. But the South does contribute millions of dollars to the rest of the nation, not only in its trade, but also in its internal revenue payments to the federal government, one single state, for instance, paying more than 20 times what it gets back. But more than this, the South furnishes to the nation millions of workers and replacement people for the cities and for industry, commerce and the professions. The South must educate these people, so that the total cost of education for these people reaches into billions of dollars.



HOWARD W. ODUM

We have pointed out in another article the fact that the South has contributed since 1900 nearly four million people to the other regions of the nation, and that these people have not only carried with them their education and some of their heritage, but they have worked for the rest of the nation during the time of their highest productivity. Thus, the cost is not only in their equipment, but in which they take away from the South and what they might contribute to the development of the region had they remained. The nation, therefore, from any point of view, owes something to the region.

From still another viewpoint, the problem is pre-eminently a national one. It is generally agreed among all population experts that the South will continue to be the seed bed of the nation's population and will provide the surplus people for many years to come. To a certain extent, therefore, the character of the people of the nation will depend upon the character of the people of the South. In the present economy it is not possible for the South to provide educational facilities equal to those of the rest of the nation, and, therefore, to give equal opportunity to all its children. This problem, therefore, is not only one of democracy and equal opportunity as a national philosophy, but the lack of such an equal opportunity penalizes the whole nation through the media of these interstate migrations.

The extent to which this situation is important to the South, as well as to the North, may be seen from an examination of some of the facts. There are states in the South which have approximately twice as many children as certain other states and perhaps a third or fourth as much per capita wealth, thus setting up a relationship between the individual student and the per capita wealth four to six times less favorable than that of the best states. Actually, the average for all the Southern states reveals that the number of children under five years of age, with native white mothers per 1,000 native white women 20-44 years of age is more than double the number in the state of California. California's 341 children per 1,000 native white women stands in stark contrast to North Carolina's 827, Connecticut's 391, Rhode Island's 363, New York's 362, and Massachusett's 359 are more than doubled by Alabama's 786, South Carolina's 777, Mississippi's 740, and Arkansas' 798.

These figures checked against the public monies available indicate that it would take a little more than one hundred per cent of all public monies for some of the Southern states to bring their educational standards up to the average of the nation. Such an expenditure for education would, of course, leave no funds for roads, health, welfare and the other great services.

The Negro's Status

There is another peculiarly important aspect of the problem as it relates to the South. The South has properly felt that in so far as taxable property is concerned the Negro contributes very little and that his educational opportunities must therefore be somewhat curtailed. But the South has said that it would like to educate the Negro if it had the money. An equalization fund properly administered by the states would give the South this opportunity, for money from the federal government could be used to balance this inequality caused by the Negro's status in the lower economic brackets. If the South would, therefore, initiate a plan whereby each state would undertake to administer these funds on the frank stipulation that that part of the monies which came from the federal government would be administered in inverse ratio to the present Negro-white allocation, the region would at one step do two things: It would insure the bringing of money to the South without federal control, and would do what it has long wanted to do, namely, give the Negroes a better education. The result would be a new era for the South in the equipment of its people, the building of schools, the training of teachers, and the education of its youth.

Southerners have pointed out again and again the fact that the South can become through the development of its natural and human resources, one of the wealthiest regions of the nation and can thereby contribute richly to the nation's culture. However, it is not now making any such contribution because of a waste of its resources and a lack of skill and education for translating its resources into wealth. Certainly the South can achieve a great future only by educating its people into a consciousness of the meaning of natural resources and of standards of work and living, by broadening the economic basis and widening the range of occupational opportunity, and then by training its youth to take advantage of these opportunities.

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Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
January 14, 1938

Hostesses Are Named For Event At Local School

Former Greenville Librarian To Speak At Meeting Of Unusual Interest Monday Afternoon.

MRS. J. H. BRITT, Mrs Wyatt Aiken, Mrs. Charles Burts, Miss Emma Rose Mrs. Florence Marsh, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. P. N. Becton, Mrs. J. H. Clyburn, Miss Sallie Leigh, Mrs. C. B Loomas, Mrs. Stephen Nettles Mrs. Belton O'Neall, and Mrs J. R. Simmons will act as hostesses on Monday afternoon at the woman's college parlors when the American Association of University Women meets to hear an address by Miss Charlotte Templeton, former Greenville librarian who is now connected with Atlanta University.

Miss Templeton who has many friends in this city will be heard with the greatest interest and pleasure as she speaks on "Types of Higher Education for Negroes in the South."

Miss Templeton, who was here from 1922 to 1931, is recognized as a leader in the library field and has held high posts in library associations in the Southeast as well as in the west. She now is librarian at the Atlanta university, which is a consolidation of five negro colleges It has one of the finest libraries in the South.

Miss Templeton was educated at the University of Nebraska. She later served as secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission, and held important library positions in both Nebraska and Wisconsin. She is a former president of the Georgia State Library Commission and of the Southeastern Library Association. She is also a member of the Policy Committee of that organization.

A number of friends of the A.A.U. W. who are particularly interested in library work have been invited to hear Miss Templeton.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 17, 1938

TO THE NEGRO TEACHERS.

The Negro school teachers, flowing into Columbia from every county in this state, are welcome. In the little schools over which they preside and in the big schools over which they preside, they are doing fine work for their race—and for South Carolina.

No state can have a wholesome standard of living unless education is available to all of its people. Prosperity in South Carolina will be limited and unsatisfying unless Negroes also prosper; progressive advancement toward a better way of life will be impeded unless Negroes also advance. But neither prosperity nor progressive advancement are possible in the presence of ignorance.

South Carolina needs more men and more women who know how to live, and how to earn livelihoods, and that need is not restricted to either race. Many of South Carolina's problems have resulted from poor work done by untrained persons; many of those problems will tend to disappear when more persons are trained to do good work. A standard of good workmanship in all walks of life is necessary before a good standard of living can be achieved.

THE SOUTH TODAY

Federal Education Funds for the South

By HOWARD W. ODOM

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Editor's Note. Howard W. Odum, director at the famous Institute for Research in Social Sciences of the University of North Carolina, is one of the South's foremost sociologists. Mr. Odum is well known throughout the nation as the author of countless newspaper and magazine articles, and his book, The Southern Regions, is considered the authoritative work of the Southern social scene.

Telegraph
5-1-38
Macon, Ga.

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Education - 1938
Discussions

Commission Discusses Educational Problems At Fort Valley School

Wiley College To Get More Money From Texas Conference; Atlanta Starts Hope Lecture Series In Honor of Late Head

Journal and Guide
11-5-38
Norfolk Va.

The meeting of a commission to study problems confronting institutions of higher education of Negroes, appointed by the Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools, was one of the most important events along the academic front this week.

Other important news items in the college releases included a budget checkup at Wiley College in Texas to determine the financial circumstances at the Texas school and concert announcements for Atlanta University schools.

The commission met at Fort Valley last week for two days to sift and analyze those problems and to make recommendations to the association at its next meeting to be held in December. Dean [illegible] E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University, served as chairman and registrar; A. L. Turner of Tuskegee Institute was secretary. Others present were: Registrar [illegible] L. Kidd of Florida A. and M. College; Dean H. Liston of Knoxville College; Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University; Director W. W. Stewart of Southern University; Registrar J. P. Whittaker of Atlanta University; Vice President W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, and Dean Aaron Brown of Fort Valley.

A reception was given the visitors by the teachers of Fort Valley in the home economics building under the supervision of Miss Essie B. Hendricks. Among the honored guests were Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Gaither, the wives of two of the professors of Florida A. and M. College.

Three short talks were made at the chapel assembly by Dean McKinney, Dean Taylor and Vice President Williams, according to arrangements made by Dean Brown of Fort Valley. The visitors expressed themselves as pleased and surprised at the wonderful development of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School under the late Principal H. A. Hunt. Acting Principal G. A. Towns invited the comission to meet again at Fort Valley.

Final check on the contribution of the Texas M. E. Conference to the financial budget of Wiley College for 1937-38 conference year showed a total of $4,000. The conference again went on record as underwriting a budget of $5,000 for the present conference year for Wiley, $2,500 to be raised Lincoln's Day, and $2.500 at the District conference. The conference, which was the 73rd session, was held by Bishop R. E. Jones at Clarksville where he presided over his first conference 18 years ago.

HOPE LECTURE SERIES

The first of a series of lectures, to be known as the John Hope Lectures, in honor of Atlanta University's fifth president, will be given at the university on November 18, with the facous physicist and Noble Prize winner, Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago as the speaker. The John Hope Lectures will be offered at Atlanta University annually by distinguished individuals, President Rufus E Clement has announced.

One of the musical events of the year at Spelman College will be the appearance of the celebrated Bohumir Kryl and his famous Symphony Orchestra in Sisters Chapel on Saturday evening, November 12. The same orchestra appeared at North Carolina College in Durham, October 30.

Grace Days, pianist, an artist pupil of Kemper Harreld, delighted a large audience in Howe Memorial Hall recently at the opening concert of the season at Spelman College. A member of the senior class at Spelman, Miss Days displayed great technical ability and unusual interpretation in her renditions. She was [illegible] Spelman Quartet and the Morehouse Glee Club.

Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, the Bahamas Islands, the Virgin Islands, and Italy, are represented in the large enrollment at Spelman College this year, according to statistics released by the registrar's office.

"The Howard University Studies in the Social Sciences," a volume of 189 pages, has recently been published by the Division of the Social Sciences of the graduate school. The new publication contains investigations by students in two fields of study. One is entitled 'Africa and the Rise of Capitalism," by Wilson E. Williams; and the other, "Negro Disfranchisement in Virginia," by Robert E. Martin. These studies will be continued as annual publications.

BORDENTOWN ALUMNI DAY

Alumni Day at the Manual Training School in Bordentown witnessed the registration of 78 graduates who returned to the campus to celebrate this day annually set aside for the Alumni Association. The football game between Bordentown and the Andalusia A. C., was won by Bordentown 26-7. The game was followed by a business meeting of the association, a banquet, arranged and served by students under the direction of Mrs. Daisy Jones, domestic science teacher, a school assembly and a dance.

"The Negro Brings Music," a musical pageant depicting the struggle and achievements of the Negro race, written and directed by Madame Nell Hunter, famous concert singer, was presented Monday night, October 24, at North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham. The pageant was produced and presented by the federal music project of the WPA for the benefit of a Durham nursery home.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
October 27, 1938

School Parity Amendment to Be Discussed

District Education Meet to Give Consideration to Important Topic.

The school revenue, or parity amendment, is one of the principal matters for discussion which will come before the sixth district of the Florida Educational Association comprising Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau and St. John Counties, at an all-day conference in the Duval County Armory tomorrow. Mrs. C. F. Parvin, State director of the Continuing Educational Council's campaign for adoption of the revenue amendment, will speak on "The Parity Amendment."

"Parity amendment" is the popular name of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to place the public schools on a par with other recognized State expenses for which it is mandatory for the Legislature to provide each fiscal year.

Heretofore, it is remarked, the schools have been financed through what is known as "earmarked" funds or sources of revenue of uncertain amount set aside for the schools. Often these have not been sufficient to meet the State's portion of expenses for the schools. Under the proposed amendment, it would be mandatory upon the Legislature to set aside a sufficient amount from the State treasury each year to meet all the State's share of expenses for schools.

The pubic school system of Florida dates back to 1869 when the Legisature created the office of State superintendent of public instruction and appropriated funds for a public school system. By the act of 1869, the counties were required to put up a large proportion of the school expenses in order to get State aid.

School Value Given.

By June 30, 1936, the public school system of Florida included 2523 buildings with property valued at $75,484,656, numbered a teaching personnel of 12,409 and 385,763 pupils.

Although the average annual salary of white teachers is only $1,029 and that of negro teachers $492, the State has ~~not~~ been able to match the county appropriations with State aid out of the "earmarked" funds, and the schools have suffered.

In the year 1931-32, the State paid only about 70 cents on the dollar of its appropriations for schools. Still less of the amounts appropriated were paid during the next three years, and the payments made were long delayed.

Following the Legislature of 1933, the State teachers' salary fund fell short almost $2,500,000. Worry and uncertainty handicapped school terms in practically every county, it is explained. Some idea of the hardships experienced by the teachers from 1932 to 1936 is disclosed in a survey conducted by the FEA with assistance of the research division of the University of Florida. Thousands of teachers received less than living wages. Some lost their homes and many had to surrender insurance policies, automobiles and other necessities, while others went without needed medical care.

Attempt at Remedy.

Then in 1935 the Legislature tried to remedy this condition by passing an appropriation providing $800 per instruction unit and a o-called parity clause designed to put school appropriations on equality with other State appropriations by guaranteeing payment out of the State treasury at any time the "earmarked" funds proved insufficient.

In November, 1935, the Supreme Court declared this clause unconstitutional because the State Constitution does not make statutory appropriations to the county school funds a part of the State expenses for each fiscal year.

The court pointed out that although the Constitution gives the Legislature an enabling power to make appropriations of State aid to the county school fund, it does not make it mandatory for the Legislature to set up revenues to meet such appropriations or guarantee their payment out of the general revenue fund.

On the other hand, the Constitution does impose a mandatory duty on the Legislature, it is pointed out to raise and appropriate sufficient moneys to defray in full the current expenses of the State which it authorizes State officials to incur.

The proposed amendment would make the school fund a necessary State expense, mandatory upon the Legislature to meet, by re-writing Section 2, Article IX. The people of Florida will vote on this proposed amendment November 8.

The present per capita cost of public education in Florida is $40.72 for whites and $14.78 for negroes. The $40.72 is less than half the per capita cost for the country at large.

Colleges Out of Date Says Magazine Writer

Monitor
11-11-38
Seattle Wash.

NEW YORK — Negro colleges are behind the times and the whole scheme of Negro education needs to be revised along cooperative and collective lines in contrast to the individualistic pattern of the past and present.

This is the contention of Randolph Edmonds, head of the department of drama at Dillard university, writing in the November Crisis magazine.

Educational Leaders Meet At Fort Valley

Daily World

11-3-38

Atlanta Ga

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — (SNS)— The commission for the study of problems confronting institutions for the higher education of Negroes, appointed by the Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools, met at Fort Valley last week for two days to sift and analyze those problems and to make recommendations to the Association at its next meeting to be held in December.

Dean J. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University, served as chairman and registrar; A. L. Turner of Tuskegee Institute was secretary.

Others present were Registrar A L Kidd of Forida A. and M. College, Dean H. Liston of Knoxville College, Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University, Director W. W. Stewart of Southern University, Registrar John P. Whittaker of Atlanta University, Vice President W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, and Dean Aaron Brown of Fort Valley.

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Among the honored guests were Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Gaither, the wives of two of the professors of Florida A. and M. College.

Three short and very effective talks were made at the chapel assembly by Dean McKinney, Dean Taylor and Vice President Williams according to arrangements made by Dean Brown of Fort Valley.

The visitors expressed themselves as pleased and surprised at the wonderful development of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School under the late beloved principal, H. A. Hunt, of whom they spoke with warm appreciation.

The conference was in all points profitable and enjoyable and the acting principal, G. A. Towns, invited them to come again.

Writer Says Colleges Are Behind The Times

Whole Scheme Needs Revision, Claims Edmonds

Daily World

11-8-38

Atlanta Ga

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Declaring that the world is changing rapidly into a pattern of group living, and bewailing the fact that Negro colleges are still training our youth for individualistic efforts, Professor Edmonds states:

"The solemn obligation of educators is to analyze the changing social order, adopt new methods and subject matter as needed, and guide students in the maze of living in a complex world.

"We must recognize the need for a new type of training to correct the glaring defects of the current system. Above all we must cease arranging the dry bones of a decadent individualism and prepare students for a group world or mass production, trade unions, collective bargaining, and political and economic centralization. That is the supreme challenge of our times."

The November Crisis also contains an article by Norman Macleod analyzing both the poetry and political argument of the famous poet-novelist, Langston Hughes.

Mrs. Eslanda Goode to Speak On Education Of Paul Robeson, Jr.

Age

11-12-38

New York N.Y.

Mrs. Eslanda Cardozo Goode, who is speaking at the Young Women's Christian Association at 175 West 137th street on Wednesday evening, November 9, on "The Education of My Grandson" (Paul Robeson jr.) comes of pioneer stock in the field of education.

Her father, Francis L. Cardozo, born of a slave mother in South Carolina, received a thousand-dollar scholarship in Latin and Greek in Edinburgh University, Scotland. Later, after the Civil War he founded the first Negro school, Avery Institute, in Charleston; he later became treasurer of the State of South Carolina, the same state in which his mother had been born a slave.

Mrs. Goode, together with her grandchild, the son of Paul Robeson, famous singer, has lived in seven different countries with young Paul during the period of his education The last country to harbor this valiant pair and the country of which Mrs. Goode has such interesting things to say, was Soviet Russia Here they spent eighteen months, Paul junior at his schooling, and his grandmother also learning many things which have been of use and benefit to her.

Now at the age of 70, her own pioneering spirit more vital and forceful than ever, she wishes to dedicate the remainder of her life to Negro youth. In the education of her grandson she sees a symbol of what could be done for the Negro children of today, and she asks only that others should join with her to bring a better, fuler life to Negro childhood

Columbia S. C. State
November 6, 1938

Negro School Leaders Meet In Columbia

President, deans and registrars of Negro colleges in South Carolina held their annual meeting at Benedict college yesterday when representatives from 11 colleges discussed problems of curricula construction and administration.

President Miller F. Whittaker, South Carolina State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, presided over the session. The committee on scholarship and admissions reported that some change in the number of accredited high schools in the state had been made, there being 27 accredited public high schools and four private high schools and 11 junior colleges. Three public high schools were recommended by the committee for accrediting. The report was submitted by Dean Henry Pearson, chairman.

Faculty exchange policies were discussed. Dean A. G. Smith, Benedict college, Columbia, suggested exchange of teachers among the colleges. He gave several reasons why such a plan would improve the teaching. Dean O'Daniels, Allen university, also spoke and approved the plan.

A discussion on improving scholarship was led by Dean E. H. Fitchett, Claflin college, Orangeburg. He emphasized that the personel must be inspiring and not simply give out subject matter. The student must be impressed by the personal, he said Dean K. W. Green, State college, Orangeburg, said that students should have more faculty direction in order to improve scholarship.

Points developed by the discussion leaders of these two topics invoked much talk and suggestions from the floor. Among those speaking were: President E. H. McGill, Allen university; President J. J. Starks, Benedict college; President J. D. Bryan, Seneca Junior college; H. H. Butler, Friendship college; R. L. Finley, Oconee County Training school; Green C. Maxwell, Morris college; Dean H. Pearson, Claflin college

Officers elected for 1938-29: President, Dean K. W. Greene, South Carolina State A. and M. college; vice president, E. H. McGill, Allen university; secretary, A. G. Smith, Benedict college; treasurer, J. J. Starks, Benedict college; reporter, J. D. McGee, Benedict college.

The body accepted the invitation of President Whittaker to meet at South Carolina State college for the spring meeting in 1939.

IMPROVED TEACHING METHODS !

Union

11-10-38

Cincinnati Ohio

Washington, D. C.—As a direct result of the working conferences held during the summer for Negro teachers employed on education projects of the Works Progress Administration, some 181,000 [illegible] will receive benefits of im[illegible]d teaching methods in 13,000 [illegible] classes and over one hundred [illegible] nursery school units throughout [illegible] country during the fall and winter months.

working conferences during the summer.

This announcement came from the office of James A. Atkins, WPA specialist in education among Negroes, as he summarized the progress of the emergency education program among colored citizens.

About half of the entire staff of 4,000 Negro teachers employed in thirty-six states on education projects of the WPA attended fifteen

Education - 1938
Discussions.

NEW FEDERAL EDUCATION BILL FAIR TO NEGROES

Press Service N.A.A.C.P. 3-25-38 New York, N.Y.

Washington, Mar. 25.- The new federal education bill which will give millions of dollars to the states to aid them with their schools has been drafted so as to be fair to Negroes in the states which have separate schools by law. The new bill, which takes the place of the old Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill (S. 419) was discussed here at a conference March 23 composed of approximately 100 representatives of various organizations throughout the United States, including the N.A.A.C.P. and other white and colored groups. The bill states:

> "In states where separate schools are maintained for separate races, the joint plans shall provide for a just and equitable distribution of the federal grants for the benefit of schools maintained for separate races without reduction of the proportion of state and local funds spent for schools for the minority races."

If the state spends any portion of the grants contrary to the joint plan, an equal amount is to be withheld from the next apportionments by the federal government until replaced.

Just and equitable distributions are provided for in the following sections of the bill: general aid for elementary and secondary education; aid for teacher training schools; aid for school buildings; aid for adult education; and aid for library services. It is specifically stated in the bill after each of the sections dealing with the above subjects that a just and equitable distribution to Negroes is required in the states having separate schools by law.

In its proposition for fair treatment of the Negro, the new bill, which is based upon the report of the President's advisory commission on education, embodies all the points raised by the National Co-ordinating Committee last year in its consideration of the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill. The principle of equitable distribution in proportion to the school population of the states of the respective races is embodied in the new bill.

The initial appropriation authorizes 40 million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940 and this sum is to be increased to 140 million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. For school construction the bill provides 20 million dollars for the first year and 30 million dollars each succeeding year through June 30, 1945.

For rural library service the bill provides two million dollars for the first year, increasing to six million dollars the third year and specifically states that equitable distribution of library service must be made for the benefit of minority races in the states which provide separate library service for separate races.

The conference on March 23, which was attended by Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., added to the bill a definition of just and equitable distribution by providing that the proportion to funds expended on Negro education in the states shall not be less than the percentage of the funds which the Negro population bear to the state population.

Education - 1938
Discussions.

NEW FEDERAL EDUCATION BILL FAIR TO NEGROES

Press Service N.A.A.C.P. 3-25-38 New York, N.Y.

Washington, Mar. 25.- The new federal education bill which will give millions of dollars to the states to aid them with their schools has been drafted so as to be fair to Negroes in the states which have separate schools by law. The new bill, which takes the place of the old Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill (S. 419) was discussed here at a conference March 23 composed of approximately 100 representatives of various organizations throughout the United States, including the N.A.A.C.P. and other white and colored groups. The bill states:

> "In states where separate schools are maintained for separate races, the joint plans shall provide for a just and equitable distribution of the federal grants for the benefit of schools maintained for separate races without reduction of the proportion of state and local funds spent for schools for the minority races."

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THE SOUTH TODAY

Southern Forum Movement

By H. C. NIXON

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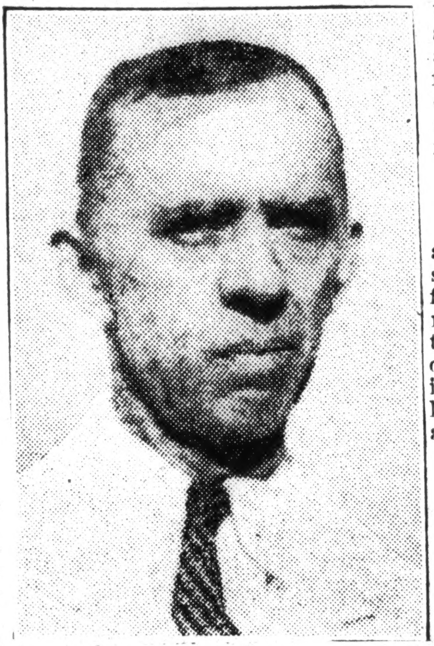

H. C. NIXON

Editor's Note: H. C. Nixon, who has contributed before to this column, is head of the department of history and political science at Tulane University, New Orleans; a member of the regional committee for the South of the social science research council, a member of the executive council of the American Political Science Association, and chairman of the Southern policy committee. Dr. Nixon was with the Wilson peace commission at Paris in 1919, and has written numerous books and contributed to national and regional magazines. At present, he is working with the national forum project in Louisiana and Mississippi.

"Is there to be another world war?"

"Are the dictators on the way in or on the way out?"

"Can America be neutral?"

"How much can America produce and consume?"

"Has the government been spending too much?"

"Why does the farmer have to pay so much for farm implements?"

"Are we not losing our foreign markets for cotton?"

"How should the South increase its industries?"

"How does democracy compare with Hitler's enforced economy in social efficiency?"

Telegraph

Jan 24-38

Macon

Ga.

These questions and many others have been presented and discussed, pro and con, in different forum meetings in the United States during recent months. If such discussion is a test of democracy, then we still have democracy in this country. If such discussion is essential to the maintenance of democracy, then we are in part trying to save democracy by using it. And we must use it or lose it. A coiner of epigrams has observed that if we do not divert some of our attention from our private affairs to our public affairs we may wake up to the final fact that we have no private affairs.

Value of Public Discussion

Not only democracy but genuine education as a continuing process is developed through discussions of public matters. Through actual experience, I am learning that many American citizens are hungry for information and discussion in the field of public issues and problems. They are willing to exchange views, and not a few are tolerant of contrary views.

The lecture method of school and college instruction has yielded in many ways to methods which permit and require more activity or participation by the students. Similarly the formal lyceum lecture method is yielding constructively to the forum method, which permits activity rather than mere passivity to members of the audience. We are swinging back to, or forward to, something like the traditional town hall meetings of earlier days.

The forum method has a distinct place in adult education and in youth education. It has no stronger chamipon than Dr. John D. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education and former superintendent of schools at Des Moines, Iowa, where he developed the forum idea most effectively in methodology and in community influence. He brought the forum interest with him into the national office. Just a few weeks ago he gave a striking exposition and example of the forum movement before school superintendents assembled at Atlantic City. With democracy as a basic assumption and education as a basic purpose, he has given a new and vigorous impetus to this movement, which may be as old as the hills but is more needed than ever.

* * *

Many Activities

There are many forum activities today, some of them independent and some of them devoted to somewhat limited purposes, such as the cause of peace or international good will. The federal forums, being generally hooked up with public school systems and always open to the public without admission charge, are designed to be as broad as education and a distinct part of public education.

Federal farm projects are being conducted in some 12 states during the first part of this year. These projects are made possible through the sponsorship of Commissioner Studebaker and the United States Office of Education, with the co-operation of local school boards and superintendents. Each project embraces from five to 10 school communities and represents a real venture in the field of adult-education. One of the present projects is in Oklahoma, while others are in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Each unit embraces a group of villages, towns or relatively small cities, though special or supplementary attention is given to a few metropolitan centers. Last year forums under similar auspices were conducted in a different group of states, thus establishing a sort of rotation.

* * *

Problems Discussed

A typical forum meeting lasts about an hour and a half, and the size of the audience ranges from a few persons to a few hundred. The number who speak out with questions and comment ranges from four or five to two dozen. The total time is divided about equally between the leader's presentation speech and the audience discussion period. Some of the livest discussion often takes place among small audiences. There is a developing spirit of fair play, a minimum tendency to monopolize the time or to frown on the other fellow's view. A real stimulation of thinking and reading about serious matters seems evident. Little groups are often seen talking and "chewing the rag" on points of the meeting after adjournment. One member, a Mississippi woman, remarked to me that she went home from a forum one evening and remained awake until two in the morning thinking about the problems raised at the meeting.

Not a few high school pupils have been attending adult forums and participating, finding connections between this activity and their social studies in school. Special school meetings are sometimes held by forum leaders at off-schedule periods and develop into live discussions. Luncheon clubs are reevaling a keen interest in public affairs, and a forum leader can speak seriously to them without finding it necessary to lug in jokes and stories. Many farm women are studying and discussing the problems of the day. Country or county newspapers have given good publicity and coverage to the forum work in their communities.

* * *

Continuing Education

Adult education means more than endeavoring to educate the uneducated, to teach aged or middle-aged illiterates to read and write. It is not necessarily the sort of thing described by the old Negro who said he had learned enough to look at road signs and tell how far it was but not where he was going. Adult education today means increasing and continuing education. It means applying education. In a sense it means happy and wholesome folk schools. It means acquiring facts and reasoning together. It seems to mean the perpetuation of democratic institutions, which can not be sustained without general education.

The thinking and discussion of citizens in a democratic republic influence the thinking and discussion in legislative halls. The level of our legislative discussion, by and large, can not be far above or below the level of the articulate opinion of citizens. There is a wisecrack to the effect that Samson was the man "who killed 15,000 Philistines with the jawbone of a congressman." If that reflects upon the gentlemen of congress, it also reflects upon the voters of the republic. Congress or government is not a thing apart but is part of us.

It is correct to say that Southerners have shown a keen interest in the forum projects, making a good showing both in attendance and in participation. The South has always been politically minded and somewhat given to a discussion of public affairs. This region has many problems, including agricultural problems, which can be solved only by national action that takes into consideration world trends. It is time for these problems to be studied fully and frankly. While so much is being said about the importance of preparedness, the value and necessity of intellectual preparedness must not be forgotten.

WE COULD COPY

In the controversy now going on at the University of Chicago there is a useful administrative technique and ethics which it will be well for Race college heads to assimilate.

The faculty at the Midway institution is at odds with President Hutchins over his educational and administrative program. Some of the professors threaten to resign since they are unable to subscribe to the educational philosophy of their president.

Defender

6-18-38

Chicago Ill.

Dr. Hutchins has met with that type of opposition before. Shortly after he had announced the inauguration of his famous New Plan he was forced to defend his position, not only before the academic world, but also before the members of his own faculty. In spite of irrefutable arguments which he marshalled to support his ground, he was fought bitterly by members of the teaching staff who were unwilling to sever themselves from the old, traditional concepts of pedagogical processes.

Even the students were enlisted on the side of the faculty. In spite of bitter criticisms that amounted almost to personal animosities, President Hutchins never once forced resignation of any of the professors who had fought him openly and bitterly. Instead, he has allowed them free opportunity for the expression of their academic convictions, a procedure which a man of lesser intellect and administrative foresight might not have employed.

It seems, particularly in Race institutions, a current practice to remove all those who have honest disagreement with the administrative head. See - Ed. Discussion - (Folder - 1937)

In the present controversy President Hutchins has invited a group of professors at the University of Chicago to investigate his academic and administrative policies. In this, again he proves himself to be far more liberal and considerate than most college presidents.

It would be a splendid thing if the administrative heads of our major Race universities were to follow such a procedure as exemplified by Dr. Hutchins at the University of Chicago. It would, doubtless, remove the unnecessary perennial strife which has retarded the educational progress of our institutions.

But, when men unprepared for administrative functions, are placed at the heads of large institutions there is little that can be expected of them in the way of ethics and propriety of their office. It requires a broad mind and broad training to allow those under you to disagree with you without losing respect and consideration for them. Men who can rise above personal criticisms and prevent their vision of the future from being blurred are not to be found in the stream from which our college presidents are drawn.

EDUCATION- 1938
DISCUSSION

EDUCATION WEEK OBSERVED HERE BY CITY SCHOOLS

Globe

Programs Put Emphasis On Moral, Physical And Mental Improvement; Lecturers Heard

11-11-38

Nashville, Tenn.

A general observance of American Education Week, as outlined by Superintendent W. A. Bass, was carried out in the various colored schools of Nashville this week, according to statements given The Globe by various principals. In several schools outside speakers were invited to deliver addresses to the students however, the observance consisted principally of activities by the students and talks to them by their teachers.

Only a few of the Parent-Teacher organizations observed the week, according to reports from the schools.

A summary of what took place in the different schools is as follows:

Pearl High—J. A. Galloway, principal. Week's observance began on November 4th. Superintendent Bass addressed Parent-Teachers' Association on the previous Thursday. His subject was "Our Schools". Rev. J. C. Caldwell addressed the students on Thursday, November 20th, on the subject, "Accepting New Civic Responsibilities." Students read papers and furnished music for the occasion. Miss R. W. Sumlin was the teacher in charge of the program.

Washington Junior High—B. R. Murrell, principal. An elaborate exhibition of school work by students was on display during the week. Talks to students were made by different teachers. The topic for Thursday was "Vocations for the Future", which was discussed in connection with a splendid program. The school listened to the radio broadcast by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the U. S. Department of Education, Thursday.

..**Pearl Junior High—Isaiah Suggs, principal.** Talks on education were made by teachers and an address was delivered to the school Wednesday by the Rev. W. S. Ellington.

Cameron Junior High—S. J. Johnson, principal. Each of the educational topics was discussed by teachers on the day assigned. Special addresses were delivered Thursday by Prof. J. C. Ballard of A. and I. State College and Miss Estella H. Scott of Fisk University Social Center.

Napier School—E. L. Taylor, principal. Besides addresses to the students by the teachers, special addresses were delivered on the topic, "Strong Bodies" by Mrs. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. George Moore.

THE WORLD This Week

Courier 38
11-
Pittsburgh Pa.

The old argument of academic-versus-vocational training is with us again. Harvard's Prof. Francis T. Spaulding says a recent test in New York State showed the average curriculum of academic high schools to be so remote from its pupils' needs that there will not be a healthy situation until a revision has been made. That should startle parents.

—o—

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL GRADUATES, he says, got MORE JOBS and got them more quickly. And while the jobs were lower in the industrial scale than those academic school graduates secured, they were BETTER PAID jobs.

Employers of 60 per cent of the academic high school graduates said the youngsters had a good chance for advancement. But employers of 80 per cent of the vocational high school graduates predicted advancement for their young employees. THAT should stimulate more thought.

—o—

Vocational high school graduates, Prof. Spaulding declared, had learned how to work on the job, knew from their schooling what job conditions mean and knew how to **adjust themselves** to others on the job. Moreover, he adds, the vocational schools make it part of their program to **get jobs** for their graduates whereas academic schools seem almost exclusively concerned with academic achievement and not with what happens to the pupils when they graduate. Parents and students please note.

—o—

UNDENIABLY there is too large a proportion of so-called white collar people: men and women who know Romance languages, a bit of English literature, a smattering of American and European history, a pinch of geometry, a dash of tris and that, and with a great urge to sit behind a desk and avoid any muscular work harder than tapping a typewriter or operating an adding machine. The labor market is drugged with such folk and so, consequently, are the relief rolls.

—o—

Wise young men and women will strive early to become proficient in one or two trades and thus make a living in this increasingly competitive world. Those who know how to do something well, who are attentive, industrious and resourceful, will get ahead, even if they never heard of Caesar's Gallic Commentaries or the genius of Leonardo Da Vinci. Those who are eager to acquire such knowledge can go to college or the libraries at night instead of pool rooms and dance halls. Lincoln did.

—o—

PROFICIENCY AND SELF-RELIANCE are much too scarce these days. There are too many people without a trade. Too many people can do nothing well, and yet feel that the world owes them a living. They blame society for their lack of ambition and resourcefulness. Too few people seem to have the stamina of the generation that came out of slavery. They want everything to be ready made for them. That's a bad sign.

—o—

Young men should buy Opportunity magazine for November and read about Rufus P. Turner. This young colored man made a job for himself. He had something other people wanted. He wasn't born with it. He didn't get it in college. He acquired it through study and experiment. Now he sits in an office on the 25th floor of a skyscraper at Fifth avenue and 42nd street in New York City. There are other young Negroes like him who are laughing at the Depression.

New Light On Jim Crow School System; N.A.A.C.P. Shows Millions Are Cheated

Northwest
11-11-38
Seattle, Wash.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—In the United Statese approximately 9,000,000 Negroes in 18 states and the District of Columbia are denied the opportunity of sharing equally with whites in the distribution of federal, state, county and municipal funds for education, according to a pamphlet issued this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The twenty-four page pamphlet, entitled, "Racial Inequalities in Education," summarizes the Association's work during the past four years in the field of education, which was made possible by grants from the American Fund for Public Service.

The pamphlet, which costs ten cents for a single copy, and seven cents in lots of twenty-five or more, is receiving circulation in white and colored universities and colleges throughout the country.

Seek Curriculum To Fit Virginia Students

10-27-38

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 12—Addressing the faculty of Virginia State College last Wednesday Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State supervisor of Negro education discussed the elementary schools and declared that 65 percent of all Negro children schools are in grades 1-4, while only 48 percent of white children are in those grades.

Concentration of two-thirds of colored children in lower grades, he said, was largely due to the inability of teachers to visualize human standards of development.

He criticized teachers who failed first grade pupils, declaring the practice criminal. He said teachers should help pupils make social adjustments and guide them in correcting their backwardness. Dr. Alexander also invited the faculty to form a laboratory group to outline a new concept of education which would be more in touch with life in the various communities of the state. He said it would be wise to get a cross section of schooling in various grades, thus determine what type of education is most needed in Virginia.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
November 16, 1938

Director Of Reading Clinic At Peabody Will Speak Here

Dr. U. W. Leavell Due To Address Session At State College

State Teachers college officials announced yesterday Dr. Ullin Whitney Leavell, director of the reading clinic of Peabody college, Nashville, will address the opening session of the college's reading clinic Friday morning.

Dr. Leavell was educated at the University of Mississippi and at Peabody. His experience in educational fields includes that of principal of the Boys Academy at Wuchow, China; dean of the department of education, North China Baptist college, Hwanghsien, Shantung, China; and professor of education and director of the reading clinic of George Peabody college.

In addition to educational work, Dr. Leavell served during the World War as second lieutenant of the machine gun corps, Camp Hancock, Georgia.

Dr. Leavell has traveled extensively both in the East and in Europe and Asia. During the period of residence in China in the years 1921-1927 he visited Japan on a number of occasions. Other countries included in his travels are France, England, Italy, Palestine and Egypt.

As a writer Dr. Leavell has contributed to a number of educational journals including the Peabody Journal of Education, The Review and Expositor, and the Journal of Negro Education.

He is the author of a dissertation on Philanthropy in Negro Education. He is a member of a number of national fraternities and honor societies including Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Gamma Mu, and Sigma Chi. His fields of special interest are elementary education, religious education, and dual education in the South.

DR. LEAVELL

The subject of Dr. Leavell's discussion on Friday morning will be "The Clinical Approach to Reading."

Negro Child Gets Pre-School Study

Bennett College Also Promotes Parent Education in North Carolina Community

The opening this Fall of the Nursery School-Parent Education Center at Bennett College in Greensboro, one of two liberal arts colleges exclusively for the education of Negro women in the United States, marked the beginning of scientific training for the Negro pre-school child in North Carolina. The establishment of the center was made possible through a grant of the General Education Board of New York City. The ultimate aim of the project is the development of Negro family life in the local community.

12-18-38

"Home," said Dr. Flemmie P. Kettrell, director of the school, "is the place where life patterns are made and is the environment in which the development of the child is largely determined. Statistics show that the greatest amount of crime and delinquency are associated with homes that are poorly managed."

Environments Are Studied

J. T. Morton Jr., Professor of Psychology, recently made an exhaustive study of Negro families in Greensboro and Dr. W. Edward Farrison, head of the Department of English, used as the basis of his doctor's dissertation at Ohio State University a study of the speech practices of the Negroes in Guilford County.

With these specific data, with general information and with carefully selected physical equipment at their disposal, the director and her two trained assistants set up the Nursery-Parent Center with accommodations for twelve children. The behavior of parents and children from the community is observed, for the most part without the children's knowledge, with the hope of effecting satisfactory changes in the child's environment and adjustment in personality to meet these changes.

Proper Habits Encouraged

Daily records are kept of each child's home and school activities, and these in turn are periodically entered upon his chart. The children spend two hours each morning at play in the sunshine. At noon they have wholesome lunches, and are put to bed. After their noon nap they play again in the open for one hour. Each child is considered individually and receives the care that his case history requires. Proper habit formation is a major concern of the director.

Dr. Kittrell's plan includes three distinct units of the Nursery School-Parent Education Center. Besides the Nursery School, it is proposed to establish a Parent Institute, where the parents of the community and throughout the State may come to the college during the Summer months for guidance and carry back to their respective communities sufficient information not only to elevate their own living standards, but also to promote similar projects when they return home.

Finally, there is proposed a Consumers' Center, where parents may learn to budget their resources so as to get the greatest amount of returns from the money they spend for home making.

EDUCATION- 1938
DISCUSSION

Need Equality All Down Line Official Says

Journal and Guide

Joint Professional School Suggested By Dr. J. M. Gandy

12-24-38

Norfolk Va

State and national educators and government officials of both races in the South sought this week to work out tenable solutions to the problem of educational equality posed by the Supreme Court last week in its history making decision in the Gaines vs. the University of Missouri case. These leaders proposed a wide variety of expedients, including the admission of Negro graduate students to the state universities of the South.

In Virginia, one of the most significant statements made came from the office of the Board of Education. A member of the state board said the ruling could well be applied to Virginia education "right down the line." This broad application of the rule, it was explained would affect elementary and secondary schools, the salaries of Negro teachers, and physical properties in proportion to the number of Negroes of school age.

This statement suggested that equality of education below the college level was as desirable as was equality in post-graduate opportunity.

Virginia's Dr. John M. Gandy of the State College at Petersburg, suggested that several Southern states might join in a cooperative effort and construct and maintain a Negro professional school.

Dr. Gandy explained that his suggestion depended upon whether or not the establishment of such a unit is legally permissible. He pointed out that such a unit might be adequate for the needs of Negroes seeking post-graduate education.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

The creation of a separate medical school for Negroes as a unit of the Medical College of Virginia and enlargement of the present Virginia State College to include more post-graduate work and studies in law and engineering, was suggested by one state department official.

Through some graduate work in English, history, education and science is offered at the State College as a result of the effort of the Department of Education to develop a graduate school in Petersburg, it was explained that there were no facilities for pressional training in the state and professional students must be sent out of the state.

Officials have plained that the Negroes greatest opportunity in Virginia's economic scheme apparently lies in the professional field particularly in medicine and law.

Governor James H. Price and Attorney General A. P. Staples have declined to comment on the Supreme Court decision but are expected to release statements after they have had more opportunity to study the case.

STATEMENTS

Although the Supreme Court disregarded the scholarship arrangement of Missouri as not adequate under the "equal facilities" provision of the law, one college president proposed a scholarship plan as a solution to the problem. In a statement made to the white daily press, Dr. J. B. Watson, president of Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, said that he believed the problem could best be solved by scholarships in institutions that admit Negroes to membership.

John Hugh Reynolds, president of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., suggested that Negroes be admitted to white colleges. He predicted a little trouble to begin with but said he felt that the situation would work itself out.

President M. F. Whitaker of South Carolina State College said he did not consider the cost of separate schools for whites and Negroes prohibitive in states like South Carolina where the Negro population is large.

INTEREST OF JUSTICE

The high court decision was hailed as "in the interest of justice and the only one which could be called consistent with our democratic ideals" by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, (Negro college).

Prof. Paul Ramsey, a Yale divinity student and instructor in sociology at Millsaps (Methodist) College, Jackson, Miss., said the court's decision "throws the problem right back on the South."

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University for Negroes expressed gratification at the Supreme Court ruling and asserted "all fair-minded people will agree that the State should not discriminate against any citizen in the matter of extent or type of education offered him at public expense . . . To neglect any group in the population only paves the way for the eventual establishment of a government which will be distinctly un-American."

Editor Fears Results of Educational Equality

Journal and Guide

12-17-38

Norfolk Va

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—A sample of the reaction among some white Virginians to the Supreme Court decision that the University of Missouri must admit Lloyd L. Gaines to its Law School was found in a statement made public by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH, and in an editorial which appeared in the TIMES-DISPATCH Tuesday.

Mr. Dabney declared that to admit Negroes to institutions of higher learning which heretofore have been exclusively for whites would be harmful to racial relations in Virginia. He listed that alternative with one other, left open to Virginia by the high court decision.

DEVELOP STATE COLLEGE

The other alternative, pointed out the Virginia editor, would be to develop graduate and professional instruction at Virginia State College in Petersburg at a "cost of a great deal of money."

The Virginia Assembly, in 1936, had authorized Virginia schools denying admission to Negro applicants for graduate study to aid the applicant in getting such education by paying "such sum. . . as may be necessary to supplement the amount which it would cost a person to attend said state college, university, or institution."

DENIAL OF RIGHTS

A plan similar to this was held by the Supreme Court to be a denial of the legal rights of Gaines.

This decision recalled to the minds of Virginians the case of Miss Alice Jackson, daughter of a widely known Richmond pharmacist and a graduate of Virginia Union University, who applied to the University of Virginia in 1935 for the right to study in the University's post-graduate school. She wished to take an advanced modern language course.

Miss Jackson's application was denied but shortly afterwards, the state made provision for the out-of-state scholarships.

The TIMES-DISPATCH editorial mentioned this case and its disposition.

"WE HOPE NOT"

The editorial writer wondered if Negroes would immediately apply for graduate and professional instruction at the University of Virginia and declared: "We hope not."

Continuing, the editorial said: "It would be especially unfortunate if anything should occur in Virginia to mar the unusually pleasant relations between the races here . . . We are convinced . . . that if a Negro today should force his way into the University as a consequence of the Supreme's Court's ruling in the Missouri case, racial antagonisms would be markedly increased."

The editorial repeated its contention, first expressed in the Alice Jackson case that "the question is not what the Negro has a legal right to do but what it is wise for him to attempt."

The TIMES-DISPATCH concluded by saying that although it would cost a great deal of money, overwhelming sympathy will favor providing graduate and professional instruction at Virginia State College in Petersburg.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, of Richmond, president of the Virginia Conference of the N.A.A.C.P., said last night he did not believe the association would take any action on the matter at present, since the group is occupied with other questions. He added, however, that the association plans to fight further for equal opportunities for Negro students at some time in the future.

Education—1938

Discussion.

THE SOUTH TODAY

Higher Education in the South

By JOHN B. CLARK

(Copyright, 1937, by Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

Editor's Note: John B. Clark is dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and professor of history at Mercer University, Macon, Ga. Dr. Clark is the author of several books and numerous magazine articles on historical, economic and political subjects.

A Southerner who reads Vance's The South's Place in the Nation is necessarily perturbed. He is disturbed when considering the South from any angle, whether economic, financial, educational or otherwise.

The reader probably has two thoughts. First, have not the South's weakness and backwardness been overstated, and is there not a plausible refutation of many of these assertions and connotations? Second, granting that the South is still in the "dark ages," squandering its opportunities and lagging far behind other sections of the country, is there not some consolation in the thought that not only have other sections of the United States made tremendous progress, but that the South has also advanced absolutely and perhaps comparatively?

Telegraph

6-26-38

Rapid Strides in Education

This article is concerned primarily with higher education in the South. We must deal with facts rather than theories or wishes. Facts speak loudest and sometimes hurt most. The South has the reputation of being conservative, if not reactionary; yet there are positive evidences that the South is making rapid strides in educational matters. It may not be the leader, it certainly has not reached the top; but absolutely and, I think, relatively, the South is advancing in opportunities and facilities for higher education.

Macon, Ga.

Secondary schools are the feeders for colleges and universities. College development is conditioned by the secondary school. In 1900 there were in the United States as a whole fewer than 700,000 secondary school students. Approximately one-fonurth of these were in private high schools and preparatory schools connected with colleges and universities. By 1934 the total high school enrollment had increased tenfold, reaching the stupendous number 6,087,749, only about 6 per cent of whom were not included in the public high schools. The South with more than a million high school students is contributing substantially to the cause of secondary education.

* * *

Progress Revealed

According to the Blue Book of South Progress of 1931, 15 Southern states, with practically one-fourth of the national population, possessed approximately one-third of the geographical area of the United States, slightly more than one-fifth of the productive funds, one-half the number of farms, one-third of the farm acreage, one-third of commercial truck crops for marketing and canning, one-sixth of the value of manufactured produce, one-eighth of banking deposits and one-fifth of the life insurance. The South spends on public elementary and secondary schools slightly more than one-fifth of the total for the nation as a whole. In 1900, the total number of students registered in colleges, universities and professional schools was 237,592, which in 1934 had become 1,055,360. In 1928, 239,302 students, that is about one-fourth of the national total, were registered in Southern colleges and universities. The value of buildings, grounds and dormitories of Southern colleges and universities in 1934 was $440,116,000, a little more than one-fourth of the national total, and Southern colleges and universities employed approximately 21,000 faculty members with a ratio of two men to one woman. This was about one-fifth of the national total.

In 1890 and 1900, notwithstanding the existence of a large number of so-called colleges, the percentage of illiteracy was tremendously high in the South and higher education was at a low ebb. Each state had on the average about two private normal schools offering two years of work, largely on the secondary level. There were over 200 colleges and universities, practically half of which were so-called colleges for women. Most of the 200-odd institutions were under denominational control.

* * *

Fewer Colleges in the South

Today the South probably has fewer colleges and universities than a third of a century ago, but those which do exist are unquestionably of a higher standard. Scarcely a two-year normal school is now to be found. To be sure, there are two-year junior colleges aplenty, but most of the two-year normal schools have either gone out of existence or have become four-year teachers' colleges. At present there are approximately 150 senior colleges and universities on the accredited list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary School, to say nothing of those institutions in the border states, as, for example, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, etc., which hold membership in other regional associations. These senior colleges alone enroll perhaps one-fifth of a million students, a number little short of the total national registration in all institutions of higher learning in 1900.

* * *

High Rating Universities

Comparisons may be invidious, but in the consideration of endowed colleges and universities in the South, and in fact in the entire country, no one could afford to overlook the high rating and even the excellence of such institutions as Duke, Johns Hopkins, Rice, Tulane and Vanderbilt. Each of these has millions on endowment, relatively adequate and luxurious buildings and grounds, large registrations, first-class curricula. At no time in previous history could the South boast of institutions comparable to these. These five institutions alone doubtless hold a large total endowment than was possessed by all private and denominational colleges in the South 40 years ago. And, if we think of privately endowed women's colleges of high rank, it would certainly be necessary to mention Goucher, Randolph-Macon, Sophie Newcomb and Agnes Scott.

Each Southern state has a public-supported university and usualy a state agricultural and mechanical college, to say nothing of the many other first-class public-supported colleges and universities. It may surprise some to know that the University of Texas has almost unlimited financial resources and 10,000 students, and the State University of Louisiana with its 8,000 students is reported to have more money than it knows what to do with. Alabama and Tennessee each has 5,000 students; while several others, as Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia and Kentucky enroll between 3,000 and 4,000 each year and have financial resources, buildings and academic standing in proportion to numbers enrolled. For the session 1936-37, the expenditures of Louisiana State University were more than three and three-fourths millions. Maryland and Tennessee Universities spent more than a million each and Texas University seems always to have fabulous "oil blessings" at its disposal.

New York University, Columbia, California, Minnesota and others boast of their annual crop of from 20,000 to 40,000 students and Harvard modestly admits its $140,000,000 endowment with from 8,000 to 11,000 students and more than 2,000 faculty members. The South has no institutions which can as yet touch some of these, but within the last decade or two, tremendous strides have been made by Southern educational institutions, and the immediate future probably holds in store even more rapid advancement. As yet, scarcely more than a half-dozen Southern institutions pretend to offer the Ph. D. degree, but the number is growing, and during the next quarter century, educational conditions in the South should offer sufficient inducement to Southern students to impose a check against the customary exodus to institutions in other geographic areas.

* * *

College Libraries

Southern colleges and universities still do not possess the largest libraries, but it must be admitted that Texas and Duke have more than a half million volumes each and the University of North Carolina has more than a third of a million and several other colleges and universities a quarter of a million volumes, and when it is observed that some of these instutions are spending more than $100,000 a year for library services and adding as many as 35,000 volumes annually, the future is not dark.

Let it be said also that there is more than a ray of hope for higher education in the tremendously increased effort on the part of Southern leaders and educational institutions. They are smarting under charges of inferiority, even though the midst of a great up-surging, intellectual renaissance, the future should be better than the past. There are today more fact-finding committees, regional study groups, forums and more genuine effort being put forth to learn and solve Southern problems than ever before. Improvement in education is the surest guarantee for the solution of existing problems. College men in the South have even begun to write books, and it is no longer necessary to say that most of our histories were written east of the Hudson. Intangible and difficult as it is to photograph this intellectual emergence, I am firmly convinced that it has become a reality and that the next few years will more than vindicate the optimism of the foregoing paragraphs.

Instead of submitting to the thesis that nothing good can come out of the South, who knows but that the South, even in the matter of higher education, may yet prove to be America's hope? The South is basically Anglo-Saxon, and Lanier expressed no little truth when he said, "Thar is more in the man than thar is in the land." We know that the South has the land and the potential natural resources, and if it possesses also the basic human factors, it would be more than prodigal not to render maximal accountability for such natural and human resources. Ten years hence "The South's Place in the Nation," should need radical revision.

Birmingham, Ala. News

July 16, 1938

NORTH BLAMED IN EDUCATION CRISIS

Dr. R. L. Johns Says Section Responsible For Alabama Negro School Plight

Asserting that the North created the Negro educational problem in the South, Dr. R. L. Johns, chief statistician for the State Department of Education, declared the North, by means of federal appropriations, could assist the South in solving it, in an address before the Alabama Policy Committee Saturday.

Admitting that Negro educational opportunities in some sections of the state are not equal to the white opportunities, he pointed out that in other rural sections, the white children have little or no advantage over the Negro children in educational matters.

A dismal picture of education was pointed when Dr. Johns declared that in many rural communities of the state the Negro children had no actual school building but were attending classes in unheated churches, lodge rooms and store buildings. He said he knew of places in the state where Negro children were attending classes in buildings in which the only opening was a single door and the only method of heating, a smudge pot with an opening in the roof to carry away the smoke.

Dr. Johns' address was one of several before the Alabama Policy Committee as the group concluded its two-day session here Saturday.

An open forum was held following his address in which Dr. J. E. Bryan asked many questions about possible increases in school funds to insure a nine months' term for Jefferson County schools in the future.

Dr. Johns, perfectly at home in discussing school finance arrangements in many states, pointed out that if Jefferson County increases its tax assessment rate that it will gain school funds from that source but will lose state funds under the minimum term law so that actually any gain will be comparatively small.

In other words, under the state minimum seven months term law, Jefferson County receives from the state general fund money to augment that available from local tax sources so that a seven-month term is assured. If the county increases the amount they obtain from local taxation the state will not continue their present allocation but will decrease it so that total fund available will be approximately the same as before assessments were increased.

Congressman Luther Patrick was he next speaker and he was scheduled to discuss school funds in terms f federal aid.

Columbia S. C. State
August 23, 1938

Negroes and State Colleges

The News and Courier, Charleston

In Southern and border states Negro students have been applying for admission into state supported colleges the last five or six years. In North Carolina a Negro sought to enter the school of pharmacy of the state university, setting up that he was a citizen of the state and that it provided no other school of pharmacy. North Carolina evaded the issue by supplying funds for the youth to study in a school outside the state. Missouri, The News and Courier is informed, has been supporting Negroes in colleges beyond the state. In Maryland the courts sustained the right of a Negro to enter the law department of the state university, and he was admitted to it.

These cases were started before the federal government began to make grants and loans to state colleges, and its financial interest in them—obviously complicates the question. Test cases might be made in federal courts—which courts may yet be packed—by Negro students of one state asking admission to the colleges of another.

At this time a Negro is applying for admission to the law department of the University of South Carolina. It will not be long before Negro girls will present the issue in Winthrop. A campaign to break down race separation in the South is in progress in behalf of Negroes; it is of course directed by Northern Negro societies and for the most part financed by them.

What is to be done? How shall the issue be met? The News and Courier's guess is that the federal grants to the Southern state colleges have had the approval of Northern Negroes who are willing to "bide their time."

Assuming that the white people of South Carolina cannot be hired by money to tolerate mixed colleges, it occurs to The News and Courier that the way of safety would lie in grants by the Roosevelt administration of money for law, medical, pharmacy, all schools that the white colleges have, in the state school for Negroes in Orangeburg. Soon or late the state will be compelled to provide the Negroes with a university (it may be postponed a few years) or open the doors of the university in Columbia, the medical college in Charleston, Clemson, Winthrop and The Citadel, to colored students.

Our people will insist on separate white colleges and will have them at any cost. If the millions of dollars that have been allotted by Washington to colleges in the state had been given for the establishment of a state Negro school the white people would have been better served than by the building of dormitories and libraries for white institutions.

Separate colleges have got to be provided. Otherwise the white people will turn to private and church colleges, and The News and Courier admonishes the white people that they would better cherish these private colleges, giving them for endowment every dollar that they can spare, for the day may come soon when they will be the only refuge of white students in South Carolina.

A candidate for senator is saying that the Negro question was settled in South Carolina in 1876. That is a measure of the ignorance prevailing in South Carolina. The question is now more serious to the white people than it was in 1876. Then the white people were united. Now they are divided. Every national political party is aggressively fighting the battles of the Negroes. The new Negro campaign is masked, insidious, resolute, adroit and ably conducted

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DUSTIN'
—off the—
NEWS

— By —

LUCIUS C. HARPER

AS YEARS GO BY WE LOSE SOME NOBLE PIONEERS

DR. J. N. ERVIN, president of Jarvis Christian college, Hawkins, Texas, died last week from a stroke of paralysis. His death marked the passing of a pioneer in education. He started Jarvis through his friendship with a wealthy white woman, Mrs. Jarvis, whom he had convinced that an educated black boy or girl could be more serviceable to the community and the country at large than an untutored one.

Defender
9-3-38
Chicago

He started work in one building and stretched it to a campus now comprising sixteen, housing and dispensing knowledge at present to some 375 students It could be said of him that "he fell going up the hill."

Dr. Ervin represents a type of pioneer in the Race that is rapidly fading from the present-day picture He was a personal friend of Dr Booker T. Washington, who once said Dr. Ervin was doing as good a job in the backwoods of Texas as he was doing at Tuskegee. Dr. Ervin was one of the first boosters and ardent supporters of the Negro National Business league, and served on the first planning committee with Dr. Washington.

He is to be classed with such veterans in the field of education as Prof. Elder of Saundersville, Ga., who built a school out of his own pocket funds, paid his teachers by the same method and later donated the institution to the city. . . . Prof. Henderson of Cuthbert, Ga., father of Fletcher and Horace of "swing fame," who for over 60 years has guided the education of the youth in his city; Bishop Lane of Jackson, Tenn., who built a college on the farmland where he once served as a slave . . . Prof Hunter of Noxubee, Miss., who started his school in the kitchen of his home; of equal prominence is Dr. Holtzclaw of the same state. Then we come to two noble women, Miss Lucy C. Laney, Augusta, Ga., and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona, Fla.

It was not a matter of high salary with these people. They were devoted to service, and worked without hope of pecuniary reward. They overcame greed, jealousy and pettiness and the campuses over which they presided tell today the glorious and noteworthy services they performed in behalf of their race.

It's no small task to rise in authority among black folk in educational and religious circles. Here you encounter conspiracies, plots and schemes in the most diplomatic fashion. Books have overtaught many, and many crooks in the church have utilized the Bible as an armored shield behind which to do dirty work.

The South has not yet been fully convinced that educating the black man is the proper thing to do. Public school education was bitterly fought after Reconstruction Days, and even today many large southern cities are without high schools to train the youth of our race.

After Dr. Washington had gained national recognition for his work at Tuskegee, Judge Abernathy of Birmingham, Ala., tried to discredit him and injure his influence in the South by declaring in a public speech in 1918 that "Booker Washington has done more harm in Alabama than tuberculosis by educating the Negro." The Chicago Defender commented on this remark under the caption of "Judge Abernathy Joins the Jackass Club." It was used to the judge's discomfort in his home town and he invoked his judicial power to get even. He ordered the arrest of the local Defender agent, Mr. McConico, and charged him with authorship of the article. McConico and his family had to flee Birmingham by night and come to Chicago.

It was nothing unusual in the early days of educators to face white mobs on their campuses. Even ignorant southern policeman assigned to patrol the beat near them were antagonistic to their program and caused any amount of trouble by intimidating students. Saloons were often placed adjacent to the grounds as a mute reminder that Negro morals were not to be considered. In Augusta such a noble character as Miss Laney was arrested for not permitting a young white doctor to strip her girl students to the waistline for medical examination during the minor epidemic.

When she appeared before beak-nosed Judge Picquett in Recorder's court, Attorney Henry Fleming, an aristocrat of the South, referred to her as "Miss" Lucy Laney.

"Mr. Fleming," shouted Picquett, "you insult this court and the white women of the South by referring to this black woman here as Miss. No Negro woman below the Mason-Dixon line is permitted to be addressed in such a manner. You are a white man and should know better. Refrain from such references while pleading this case." Miss Laney was fined.

After the trial Attorney Fleming explained to Bishop Williams, Rev. C. T. Walker and my father, who attended the hearing, in this fashion:

"We have to tolerate such men as Picquett as you do. He is the product of a corrupt political system, and misses no occasion to embarrass respectable Negroes and white people who are friendly to them. He, and men like him, create a race problem—not you people. I want to apologize to you for his conduct."

Black folk in Augusta were incensed over the remark, but were powerless to reprimand Picquett, being voteless. But it was left for a Turkish bath attendant, "Boots" Simmons to do the job single-handed.

Judge Picquett loved his liquors, and wandered one night in the bath-house to get sobered up via the hot water route, and while he was in a stupor, "Boots" took him well in hand and almost beat him to death with a wet towel.

When Picquett sobered and noticed his whelped body, he sent the entire detective force to arrest Simmons, but "Boots" was then nearing Savannah on the southern railroad.

The next day Picquett fined and sentenced every black man appearing before him, guilty or not guilty

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Greensboro, N. C., News
November 8, 1938

EDUCATOR SAYS NEGRO MUST FACE POBLEM

Dr. Davis Speaks Prior to Groundbreaking Ceremony At A. and T.

"In the face of a new reactionary imperialism which is tending to make former bulwarks of democracy fascist, the negro must find new techniques," was the assertion made by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, yesterday, in a special chapel program at A. and T. college. Immediately following this service ground was broken for the erection of the new building for mechanical industries.

Dr. Davis listed some of the adverse conditions of the present social order which show a definite tendency toward fascism. The Munich agreement tended to put poor people back in bonds, he said.

The West Virginia educator discussed possible methods that the negro might use in combatting such a danger. The fundamental technique, he said, is for the negro and all minority groups to overcome the inferiority complexes caused by race and economic circumstance. It is easy to see, he concluded, that a large portion of negro workers should be skilled since unemployment decreases directly with the number of skilled laborers available.

The ground breaking ceremony at 11 o'clock was presided over by President F. D. Bluford, Nauvata Harris, a student in the technical department at the college, dug the first full shovel of dirt. Others taking part in the ceremony were two representatives of the J. I. Barnes construction company, P. J. Dishner, representing the federal government, W. C. Holleyman, Jr., architect, W. H. Sullivan, Sr., heating contractor, Dean Marteena, of the department of mechanical industries, William Dawson, president of the college technical society, and Marshall Campbell, senior and representative of the agricultural association.

EDUCATION- 1938
DISCUSSION

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

A Potential Source Of Work For Educated Men And Women

Now that a plan is in the making for the development of closer unity between the United States and the countries to the south of us, trained young Negroes, both men and women, should be quick both to see and to seize the opportunities that are sure to develop in the diplomatic, consular and general business services necessary to carry out the proposed projects in all fields.

It will take a tremendous amount of money and a generous number of people to express fully the President's plan of developing America for Americans.

THINK FOR YOURSELVES

In this development, however, our young people need not expect to find that anybody has done any thinking for or about them. This writer is calling the attention of intelligent, ambitious young colored men and women to this opportunity in order that they may, first of all, think for themselves. That is all the practical, profitable thinking that is going to be done for you, and this is probably as it should be.

The chances are against anybody's going out of their way to open opportunities for you in South America, altho, if enough cool, clear heads could be found among the ruling class to open up special opportunities for you, they would do this country a significant service because You young Negro people are, potentially, the best men and women for the jobs badly needed to be done.

WHAT TO DO

But you youngsters don't actually NEED anyone to pioneer for you in this field. If you have a high school education you can do it. If you are a college graduate, you should be ashamed to actually require any help or piloting to get on. Here is what you need most to do: (1) Study the Spanish language since that is the dominating tongue in the countries to the South of us; (2) Study the customs of the countries; (3) study the geography of the countries. It will also be well for land lubbers, like most of us are, to study the peculiarities of trade among the nations to the south of us.

DON'T WAIT ON THE SCHOOLS

It would be well if the schools took up this idea, but enterprising youngsters should not wait on so slow a process. Moreover, granting that you have an adequate idea of linguistic fundamentals, the Spanish you can learn from practical sources may serve you better.

There are numbers of ways to learn a language but, given the intelligence of many young Negroes, in our larger centers one can always find someone with a practical command of the best known modern languages.

In a city like Atlanta one can find someone to help learn Spanish about as easily as he could to learn Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Having regaled himself with a working acquaintance of the language, he can then turn to the libraries for a study of Spanish customs as they predominate in South America. These should be studied IN SPANISH, in order to forward one's knowledge of the language and customs at the same time.

The student will have picked up much of the commercial processes in his study by this time, but it will be necessary to push his knowledge, especially from the point of view of the relationships that obtain between our southern neighbors and ourselves.

YOUR SERVICES INTERNATIONALLY VALUABLE

Such procedure would not only have its economic and cultural value for the individual undertaking this scheme, but it would be of inestimable value to the whole hemisphere, since it will be impossible to gain the ends sought by our President unless we dwarf into insignificance some of the petty prejudices that are accustomed to follow American influence wherever it elects to express itself among darker peoples of the world. But the dangerous world situation making it necessary to protect all America, including Canada and the countries to the south, ought to include you so completely that you too, young Negro men and women, ought to be able to take your places in the scheme utterly devoid of any depreciation on account of color or race.

Weekly World 11-20-38 Atlanta, Ga.

Weekly World 11-20-38 Atlanta, Ga.

OUR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Much importance is attached to the work of our private institutions of learning. Those institutions that stood for centuries as pillars in education, and whose leaders were the pioneers who, by sacrifice, blazed the highways for the establishment of respectable programs of education that have had much to do with progress—social and economic—in America and especially in the United States.

Professor J. Andrew Simmons of Booker Washington High school Columbia, was guest speaker at Allen university last Wednesday In speaking of achievement and education Professor Simmons emphasized the place and the contribution made to American education has been made by the private schools. "To my way of thinking," said the speaker, "one of the finest contributions made to American education has been made by the private schools".

The "Leader" agrees with Professor Simmons and wishes to add a few words. In the column of private schools we place the denominational colleges. In this case we interpret the word private to modify all schools not included in the system of public education, and in America that which we refer to and that which Americans may boast of is of recent establishment—as so to speak.

What would we do without the private schools? What kind of civilization would we have if all education and everything else were of a secular nature The private school is here for a long time yet. It is among our greatest heritages and its work, in developing leaders of men who gloriously man our affairs and pilot the literary ships, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

The passing of the funds from the General Education Board will be at set back to the private schools for awhile. Some of the weaker schools in the system of private schools will either go out of business or be merged into a college system. Philanthropy is only an auxiliary any way regard less of its help in making schools more efficient. The private schools must now begin to look for more certain sources of revenue. The people must be fully "sold" to the needs and demands of these schools.

Leaders in the private schools will have to rebuild their curricula and reconstruct their programs to meet the new trends in education as the private schools move along in competition with the other schools that live and grow fat from the flow of money which comes to them from the State and Federal funds through WPA and tax money.

Again, back to the point emphasized so beautifully by Professor Simmons—"The private schools have made one of the finest contributions to American education."

THE TEACHERS' ECONOMICS

In the Negro schools of South Carolina are employed about 4,000 teachers—stating it in round numbers. Reference is made here to our teaching population to call attention to the fact that teachers in Negro schools in South Carolina do not subscribe to and pay for Negro newspapers.

The records in the office of The Palmetto Leader disclose the fact that we have only a few hundred subscribers who pay their subscriptions to The Palmetto Leader. In South Carolina, The Palmetto Leader is the best advertising medium for schools and churches to keep their activities before the reading public. The Palmetto Leader gives more than 50 per cent of its space weekly to publication of school and church news—and gladly so do we give this space.

If 2,000 of the 4,000 teachers would put in their annual budgets an annual subscription for The

Palmetto Leader 11-19-38 Columbia, S.C.

Col. S.C.

Palmetto Leader that would make a substantial increase in our circulation and in doing so would increase the volume of revenue from the ad department of the paper.

We go a step further to say that it is the Negro newspaper that preaches a doctrine of improved salary schedules and more remuneration for teachers from the tax funds. In return the teachers might reciprocate not only by sending in a subscription but, in addition, get a few of their substantial patrons to send in a paid up subscription. The Palmetto Leader has a big subscription list among Negro ministers. The ministers, occasionally, send in some subscriptions from their churches. The ministers furnish a nice volume of business that helps to keep the job presses running in The Hampton Publishing Company's press room.

Do teachers have budgets? Have our teachers thought about building up enterprises thru thoughtful cooperation? Do teachers study economics?

"PROF." SAYS COLLEGES ARE OUT OF DATE

Chicago Bee

11-20-38

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Negro colleges are behind the times and the whole scheme of Negro education needs to be revised along cooperative and collective lines in contrast to the individualistic pattern of the past and present.

This is the contention of Randolph Edmonds, head of the department of drama at Dillard university, writing in the November Crisis magazine.

Declaring that the world is changing rapidly into a pattern of group living, and bewailing the fact that Negro colleges are still training our youth for individualistic efforts, Professor Edmonds states:

"The solemn obligation of educators is to analyze the changing social order, adopt new methods and subject matter as needed, and guide students in the maze of living in a complex world.

"We must recognize the need for a new type of training to correct the glaring defects of the current system. Above all we must cease arranging the dry bones of a decadent individualism and prepare students for a group world of mass production, trade unions, collective bargaining, and political and economic centralization. That is the supreme challenge of our times."

The November Crisis also contains an article by Norman Macleod analyzing both the poetry and political argument of the famous poet-novelist, Langston Hughes.

U. S. Aid Urged To Give Dixie Equal School Opportunities

Advertiser

11-21-38

Montgomery Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 20—(AP)—Equal educational opportunity for southern children through Federal aid for schools was advanced today by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, as one of the answers to the South's economic problems.

Speaking before the opening session of the southern conference for human welfare, Dr. Graham said failure to "provide Federal aid now for elementary and secondary schools is a failure of the American system to follow through for the most basic of our institutions."

Dr. Graham's address was the highlight of today's meetings of the conference, called as "the south's answer" to the government survey's report that this section was the nation's foremost economic problem.

More than 1,000 delegates registered for the four-day meeting, which will break up tomorrow into sectional discussions of the more technical phases of economics.

The nation's first lady, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, will speak Tuesday night and Alabama's Hugo L. Black, associate justice of the Supreme Court will speak Wednesday night.

Dr. Graham said southeastern farm people with 4,250,000 children received only 2 per cent of the national income in 1930, while northeastern non-farm people with twice as many children received [illegible] times as much income.

"A higher tax rate is required to provide the $30 per child in three states than is required to provide the $120 per child in the three states of highest school income," he said.

The North Carolina educator advocated appropriation of $199,000,000 of Federal funds for education, with $140,000,000 going to the estimated 26,300,000 children in public schools, and the remainder divided between adult education, teacher education, rural libraries and other purposes.

"Since all sections, all resources, and all the people combine to produce the wealth concentrated in the great centers," he said, "and since all the people as consumers help pay the taxes on this wealth it is just that a little bit of the income from this wealth should go back to all the states.

"With democracy in retreat in many parts of the world may America give a lift to the democratic hopes of the forgotten millions in all parts of the world with a new declaration for equitable and democratic Federal aid to public education . . . and more equal opportunity for all children in all the states."

Dr. Graham also stressed the high birth rate of the Southeastern states to prove that money spent in education in this section would eventually give other sections better educated populations.

Newton, N. C., News-Enterprise
November 29, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATION

To meet conditions described as "extremely distressing and unhappy," a $698,333 a year program for negro schools during the next biennium has been proposed to Governor Hoey by a commission authorized by the 1937 General Assembly to study North Carolina's educational facilities for negroes.

"The high percentage of crime and delinquence, it appears, are directly traceable to the very poor inferior schools," the commission asserted in a 55-page report.

Since the days of the late Chas. B. Aycock, North Carolina has made much progress along educational lines in the white schools of the state. By consolidation, through an extended term, and better pay for its teachers the state's white school system has improved from the second lowest in the nation to a rank of approximately 50 per cent when compared with other states. But with the colored schools it is a different situation. There still exists throughout the state numerous one and two teacher schools for the colored race with inadequate building facilities, lack of proper transportation, low paid teachers and lack of vocational education, which combined make for poor educational opportunities for the colored race.

Those who are familiar with conditions existing in the colored schools of the state realize that the state has done very little toward the better education of its negro children. And while we would in no way advocate any retardation for our white school system, we are of the opinion that the recommendation as made by the educational committee to the Governor is one that is worthy of support, and should be carried out as a matter of training for better citizenship.

EDUCATION- 1938
DISCUSSION

New Republic
Nov 30 38

Jim Crow Education

Hardly a better worn political axiom exists than this: Democracy depends, for its successful working, upon the education of the electorate. Nevertheless most of us, while deeply stirred by the failures of democratic governments in Europe, overlook a primary source of weakness in the United States. Nine million Negro citizens, for the most part residents of nineteen Southern and border states, are being deprived of the sort of education which will make them competent voters. In these states and in the District of Columbia, where four-fifths of all the Negroes in America reside, Negroes are required by law to attend separate schools. The adults there have remained uneducated and they must send their children to the same inadequate, Jim Crow schools. Whether funds are appropriated by federal, state or county treasuries the result is the same. The Negro schools must get along with poor equipment, shorter terms and more badly paid teachers. The effect of unequal educational opportunity is to lower the whole standard of the Negro family's life. Its earning power is reduced and the frequency of disease, immorality and juvenile delinquency increased. The protests made to the local boards of education are disregarded. Since 80 percent of the Negroes are disfranchised at the polls by intimidation or impossible qualifications, they cannot vote an improvement in their plight. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is one of the few groups that are making the fight. It has won several test cases where Negroes have been refused admission to Southern state colleges or professional schools. It is preparing campaigns against all the other obstacles to decent Negro education. If it is to make a successful fight, the NAACP must have all the support we can give.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
Novemebr 10, 1938

Negro Education Report Is Made By Dean Cocking

Georgia State College at Savannah should take the lead in efforts to meet the needs of training in trades open to the negro, Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia, has recommended to the State Board of Regents.

The dean of the Peabody School of Education presented a voluminous report on higher education of negroes in Georgia.

The regents adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for the report and designated a committee to outline a course of action.

The report dealt particularly with the college at Savannah, a four-year institution; Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, two-year institution at Albany, and the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, likewise a two-year school.

Dr. Cocking recommended that Georgia continue to maintain three public colleges for negroes.

He said Georgia state's program for training in the trades should be encouraged, broadened and strengthened. It should continue to prepare both elementary and secondary teachers, he said, and develop additional short courses to meet the needs of the adult population in the surrounding area which it serves.

"It should continue a practical agricultural program with particular and definite application to the peculiar agricultural needs in its neighborhood," the Cocking report said. "The development of a program as thus outlined would involve training running from short courses of few weeks duration to a complete college education of four years in length."

Asserting there was no reflection upon present personnel of any of the three schools, Dr. Cocking suggested that "the quality of the administrative and teaching personnel of the negro colleges be improved as rapidly as possible."

Georgia State College led in 1938 enrollment with 447 students, Georgia Normal and Agricultural was second with 141 and State Teachers and Agricultural was third with 71.

Educator Tells of Problems of Negro Education

Bee
Chicago
Dec
11-20-38

NASHVILLE, Nov. 17—(ANP) The James Hardy Dillard Lectures on Education in the South were opened with Dr. S. C. Garrison of George Peabody college, giving the first of the five lectures in the series. He spoke Nov. 16 on "Philosophies of Education" in the Central Lobby of Education Building on the Fisk campus. The lecture series is designed to promote interest in educational problems in the southern region, with particular attention to the education of Negroes.

Other lecturers in the series will be Fred McCuistion of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, who will speak on Dec. 14 on "Financing Schools in the South"; Leo Favrot of the General Education Board will speak on Jan. 18 on the development of state supervision in the South; on Feb. 15 Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, department of Social Science, will discuss the social background of Negro children; and Dr. S. L. Smith, Provost of Peabody college, will conclude the series on Mar. 15 by a lecture describing the great adventure in race relations in which under his supervision more than 5,000 schools were built by the Rosenwald Fund touching more than a million Negro children.

The series is named in honor of James Hardy Dillard, venerable leader in education in the South for half a century. In 1928 he received the Harmon Award for promoting good relations between the races and for activity increasing educational facilities for Negroes in the South, and two years ago he was the recipient of the Roosevelt Medal for distinguished services to humanity.

Bee
11-20-38
Chicago

Newport News, Va. Press
November 9, 1938

Palmer Sees Negro Yardstic Of American Democracy; Hear In Education Week Radio Tal

Calls Attention to Rapid Progress Made By Members of Race; Cites Advantages in City's Schools

Declaring that, "The Negro is the Yardstick of American democracy and s America's great minority group," L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington high school, last night delivered one in a series of addresses over radio station WGH during the obseranceve here of National Education week.

"He constitutes one-tenth of the nation's population, 81 per cent of the 12,000,000 Negroes of America are in the south," Palmer said.

"One-third of the population of the south is Negro. This nation can never achieve its greatest destiny with one-tenth of its people under-privileged. The south cannot take its rightful place in national affairs with a third of its people destitute.

"In spite of handicaps, education for Negroes is making tremendous strides. No people in the world ever made such rapid progress from primitive life to modern culture as have American Negroes. Today Negroes in the United States own $2,600,000,000 of property, are 85 per cent literate and have a trained professional leadership including many artists, writers, and musicians of over 135,000 individuals.

"In the city of Newport News, 3,145 of the 6,885 pupils enrolled in our schools are Negro children. Enlightened public sentiment in our city has made it possible for a liberal school board and statesmanlike superintendent to provide modern buildings and facilities for each of these children.

"The Huntington High school for Negro youth, as a physical plant and as an educational institution takes its place in the forefront of schools of its kind in the south.

"The Negro children in our schools are instructed by teachers, every one of whom is a graduate of an accredited normal school or college. Gone are the days of fire-trap buildings and double session schools, and it is the avowed intention of city and school authorities that these shall never return.

"The excellent school facilities provided by our city government and school board reflect themselves in the low crime rate among our youth, the fine race relations in our city, and the contentment of our people.

"Our improved school advantages are paying big dividends in developing our boys and girls into useful men and women, law-abiding and respectable citizens.

"Thus is the Newport News school system today paving the way for that time when its Negro population will reach full citizenship status. This is our hope for the Negro everywhere in tomorrow's America—it is our hope for democracy."

Winston Salem, N. C., Sentinel
November 27, 1938

Editor Praises Negro Education Here

T 2-8 C

Roscoe Dunjee, editor and publisher of The Black Dispatch, of Oklahoma City, who was guest for two days last week at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. U. Forte, 933 Stadium Drive, told The Journal and Sentinel in an interview, "I think you have an unusual city, there are several things here that are not to be found elsewhere in the country."

He then cited "the Negroes' praiseworthy connection with The Journal and Sentinel in a remarkably open fashion, the operation of the largest, if not the only Negro transportation company in the world, the operation of the modernly equipped Morgan-Hoffman Cleaning Works, a Negro concern.

He praised "your beautiful high school, with its practical courses."

Dunjee stepped aside to observe the country for a moment, saying, "you know the education of the Negro in this country is on stilts. It teaches us to hate the ditch but doesn't offer much of a suggestion how to avoid the ditch."

Fitting Students for Life

He remarked his happiness in realizing that vocational training classes are offered at the local high school fitting boys and girls for practical life, in being trade craftsmen.

In Dunjee's opinion and as a member of the National Negro Business League, he thinks it is important that the temporary branch of the league started here, will as quickly as possible become permanently organized as a direct unit of the national organization. "It will be indeed unfortunate if you fail to organize here," he said, pointing out several advantages not recently thought of here.

Races Must Co-operate

Encouraging the Negroes to work with those, who will work in harmony with them, Dunjee said, "the salvation of the Negro in the South lies in the fact that he must get along with the white man."

For 10 years Dunjee was secretary of the Interracial Commission of Oklahoma; he is a member of the executive committee of the Association for the Study of Negro History; national director of the N.A.A.C.P., and a member of its national board. Last Sunday before coming to this state, Dunjee was the speaker on the broadcast program "Wings Over Jordan." Entering the state last week-end he had a business conference with officials of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham. He appeared in lectures later at North Carolina College for Negroes there and at A. and T. College, Greensboro. Dunjee left Wednesday night for Birmingham, Ala., and Oklahoma.

Educate The Negro

Education
12-3-38
Montgomery Ala.

Request by a special commission appointed by Governor Hoey that the State of North Carolina spend seven hundred thousand dollars a year more in the education of North Carolina Negroes is a sound business proposition, and a proposition designed to increase the income of the average North Carolinian.

An ignorant person, be he white or black, is a drawback to every community.

In this specialized age he cannot pull his own weight, he cannot put into the game of life what he takes out of it, he cannot pay his own way.

Therefore somebody else is always having to dig down and cough up the cash to keep the ignorant man fed just enough to keep him from stealing.

Any assault on ignorance for this reason is not only altruistic but excellent business.

The more educated the Negro, the greater his Negro's earning ability, the more probable are the chances that he is a man who pushes the community forward instead of holding it back.

The mode erucated the Negro, the greater his productivity in city or on farm, the greater his productivity the greater his earning power, the greater his earning power the greater his spending power—and spending power is what makes the cash register clink, what meets the pay rolls, what boosts the value of real estate.

From time to time some foolish white-man will attempt to impede the progress of Negro education on the ground that educated Negroes will "push the white men down."

That is true only in the sense that educated people everywhere and of every color tend to get ahead faster than uneducated people. Ample educational facilities are open in this State to every white person and the white man who thinks he is in danger of being "pushed down" by an educated Negro is confessing himself both a dumb-bunny and a lazy one, who is already "pushed down" about as low as he will ever get.

Truth is that education raises standards of living, of production, and of social life.

Truth is that the educated man lives better, produces more, keeps the laws better, and spends more than an uneducated man.

Sad truth also is that education for the Negroes in North Carolina has not yet progressed as far as it should; that an unfortunate percentage of the Negroes are still uneducated, unproductive and criminally inclined by virtue of their very ignorance; and that the competition and the necessity of having to help support this unfortunate percentage of Negroes, is pulling down—rather than pushing down—the average Southern white man.

Far better to help the Negro stand on his own feet than to be eternally slowed down by the necessity of dragging him along because he is an uneducational cripple.—Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

Winston Salem, N. C. Journal
November 29, 1938

For Negro Education

The commission appointed by the 1937 legislature to study North Carolina's educational facilities for Negroes has recommended a program calling for the expenditure of $698,333 annually for Negro schools during the next biennium.

The committee finds that in many instances Negro children are handicapped by inferior school facilities and that the high percentage of crime and delinquency among colored youth is directly traceable to poor schools and poor living conditions.

The committee finds that illness and all kinds of physical ailments among rural Negroes have grown out of ignorance concerning the common laws of health, and that in communities where better schools have been provided, both delinquency and illness have retreated.

Considered aside from all other features of the report, these findings constitute a powerful argument in favor of a much broader educational program for Negroes in North Carolina. The members of the Negro race naturally are entitled to adequate educational advantages. This is a right of which they should not be deprived. And from the sociological side, as evidenced by the report, it is very costly business to neglect the provision of such facilities as will enable the Negro youth to train and adapt himself for life as a good citizen in the community.

Of course, the amount of money that can be spent by the State for Negro education within the next biennium is limited by the demands of the whole budget and the total State tax revenues in sight, unless perchance the General Assembly should invoke new forms of taxes, and this latter possibility is somewhat doubtful. The committee proposes that the State make use of federal funds in improving Negro schools, and if this plan is resorted to, more funds for the suggested program would be available.

Whether or not the State obtains federal funds, however, an effort should be made to apportion a sufficient amount to the division of colored schools to wipe out the most glaring weaknesses in the system as early as possible, with a view toward increasing the appropriations from time to time, as needs require.

The greatest enemy to the well-being of American society today is ignorance. It breeds most of the other evils which prey upon us, and the money spent in wiping out these evils at their very source is money well spent indeed.

Education—1938

Discussion.

Adult Education System Necessary Says Speaker

U. S. Commissioner Speaks at 3-Day Hampton Meeting

Journal and Guide

10-29-38

Norfolk Va.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The Honorable John W. Studebaker United States Commissioner of Education, made the closing address at the three-day conference on adult education at Hampton Institute last week. He spoke on "The Federal Government and Mass Education." This session was held in Phenix School Auditorium under the chairmanship of Dr Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist of the U. S. Office of Education, on the education of the Negro.

Dr. Studebaker said, among other things:

"The main thought, which is to be emphasized, is that the system of elementary and secondary education, which was evolved through decades since the beginning of the country, having served its purposes will be found insufficient now, and therefore, we face the necessity of bringing a complete and efficient system of adult education for the masses of the people.

"There are 76,000,000 adults in the country 21 years of age. Few are educated—64,000,000 do not finish high school; 32,000,000 do not finish the eighth grade of the common school; and only about 2,300,000 finish college. There is not a very large per cent of the people up to the higher levels. Even if they complete high school, they must go on with an effort to learn particularly about common problems as citizens in this complicated age."

MASS EDUCATION

Dr. Studebaker was preceded by Doxey A. Wilkerson of Howard University who pointed out some of the necessary implications of "Mass Education in a Democracy." This was followed by an address by Dr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, New York City. He discussed "The Negro Community's Responsibility for Mass Education."

Moving swiftly to the heart of his discussion, Dr. Jones said: "Any real responsibility of the Negro community for mass education is held only by those who constitute the trusted leadership within the group. Without the assumption of this responsibility by the leaders, there can be no mass education among Negroes.

"The masses must learn about world social and economic forces. The Negro leader's responsibility in this matter is to bring this knowledge to the Negro masses."

Dr. Jones said: "The Negro church and Sunday school provide excellent centers for promotion of adult education for masses."

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

Prior sessions had covered a wide field of discussions: adult education for civic participation, by Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State College; intercultural education and democracy by Rachel Davis DuBois, Service Bureau Human Relations; and the social education of Negro Youth by R. O'Hara Lanier NYA. Through the courtesy of the Harmon Foundation of New York educational films, "Negro Artists at Work," was a part of one of the sessions.

The morning and afternoon sessions covered under "Extension Programs in Popular Education," the following topics: "A School Program," William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute; "A Library Program," Ernestine Rose, New York Public Library; "A Rural Program," George B. Zehmer, University of Virginia; "A WPA Program," Mrs. Eugene Bonannon, Washington, D. C.; and "A Church Program," by Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Abyssinian Church, New York City.

At a conference luncheon, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA director for Negro youth, made an address on stressing present opportunities. She said, in part:

"We are living now in the golden age. The golden streams of opportunity are flowing our way; and what we want to do is to wake up and realize that this is something for us to do. Sometimes you think a door is locked, but if you will turn the knob you will find that it is open. If the harvest fields are not ripe for the millions of Negroes in America, I do not know when they ever will be. The time is here now."

Fifty-three official representatives, white and colored, from all the Southern States, except Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, attended. The conference was summoned under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education; the Extension Department of Hampton Institute; and The Associates in Negro Folk Education.

DEVELOPMENTS

Two unexpected, but welcome developments took place as a result of the successful venture: Dr. Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, was so impressed that he assured its financial support if it is held annually; and Samuel A. Madden, WPA Adult Education Supervisor in Virginia, was appointed to make a study and investigation—under guidance of the officials—to get more detailed information as to what is being done, as a basis for an inclusive program for Negroes comparable to that already under way for whites.

An urgent invitation from Tuskegee Institute to hold the 1939 conference there was accepted. Oklahoma also made a spirited bid for the next session. Attracting unusual attention was a series of exhibits on all phases of Adult Education, loaned for the purpose by the National WPA Office, weighing over 1,000 pounds, in addition to moving pictures dramatizing the results of adult education under Federal auspices.

Education of Adults Praised By Speaker

Journal and Guide

New Deal Points Way To South's Reconstruction

10-29-38

Norfolk Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — The Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, held at Hampton Institute under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education, the Hampton Extension Department and the Associates in Negro Folk Education began its sessions Thursday night in Clarke Hall, under the chairmanship of William M. Cooper, institute extension director. President Arthur Howe welcomed the conference.

Dr. Morse A. Cartwright of New York City, national director of the American Association for Adult Education, cited two major objectives in his address. To add the weight of his official position to the conference and to discuss adult education in a democracy.

Dr. Alain Locke, noted scholar from Howard niversity, Washington, D. C., said:

"If Booker Washington's inspiring formula of practical education had been applied wholesale in the South an educational reconstruction that has yet to be accomplished would have been successfully inaugurated. Education of the mind,, heart and hand, would have become a general formula for the mass education of both black and white, and a balanced program of cultural, social and craft education would have laid down the basis of a truly democratic and democratizing type of public education, as indeed it yet must.

But instead a narrow notion that what was educational meat for one must be educational poison or anathema to another intervened to frustrate the general application of an educational discovery that though it came out of the exigencies of the Negro's situation was common denominator human, if it was sound at all. And it was sound; even though a pathological social situation warped its practical applications.

"Let us not in our generation repeat this tragic mistake. Let us take the Negro case, then, merely as a special instance of a general problem, requiring special attention and effort because of its acute degree, but in its general significance and bearing upon our educational problems and methods considered generally diagnostic and universally applicable. The condition and reaction will fit and parallel any similarly circumstanced group, may, in addition, like many another unusual situation point the lesson of new, generally applicable techniques."

Discussing programs of adult education. Dr. Locke said: "The movement for adult education among any disadvantaged group must have a dynamic and enthusiasm compelling drive. Beyond the literacy level, enlarging horizons, broadened human values must dominate or the movement will stall. It will never be successful in terms of the surface scratching of remedial programs designed primarily to remove handicaps. Too much of the present program rather than the pull of a people's movement. From several quarters private programs of mass education are beginning, and they thrive on some such dynamic as I have described.

"The programs under public auspices, with which we are primarily concerned in this conference can successfully compete with them in only one way, and that is by developing a real inner momentum of zeal enthusiasm by the appeal to emotionally strong interests. In this respect the cultural values with their humanizing appeals are practical in the best and most effective sense; they vitalize the program. A left-handed program, an obviously remedial program evidently behind the program in operation for other more favored groups may be accepted but never with enthusiasm or inspiration."

Dr. Lyman Bryson of Columbia University spoke on the topic, "Controversial Issues and Mass Education."

He said: "It is necessary to have public support on controversial issues because: (1) They need the financial help of the state; and (2) because a great many controversial issues lie in the field of governmental affairs. Unless, therefore, public officers are willing to support this kind of education (that is, adult education) it does not have issues for referendum.

"But where these things are due, it is obviously dangerous to have the government take part in controversial issues where it is itself concerned; because governments will tend to mould public opinion to keep themselves in power. On that account, we want to have all safeguards for public education and controversial needs; and in education, we must maintain the privilege of the minority group to set up educational agencies for any purpose they may have."

Chester, S. C., Reporter
November 7, 1938

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK—NOVEMBER 6-12TH

This is American Education Week. It is the purpose of this special week to call the attention of the nation to the public schools.

"No body of men and women have a more responsible part to play in American life today than our teachers. It is an exacting part, requiring not only the objective viewpoint of scholastic training, but also a realistic knowledge of the economic and industrial policies which affect not only business but education itself, and most certainly the future of those whom your members are teaching today."

It is necessary that the public in general understand and appreciate the value of their schools. In order to enhance this relationship, the Board is dedicating two new school buildings in Court House district this week. The new Finley High School will be dedicated Thursday evening, November 10th, at 7:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the building. School officials, members of the School Board, Mr. J. B. Felton, Negro Supervisor, and the architect and Federal engineer will participate in the program.

The program is planned not to last over one hour and fifteen minutes. The colored people in Chester are invited to attend this exercise, and any of the white citizens who are interested in this program will be welcome.

On Saturday evening, November 12th, the new Eureka School building will be dedicated. An interesting program is being arranged.

All of the people of the Eureka community are most cordially invited and urged to attend the exercise. School officials, members of the School Board, the architect—Mr. A. D. Gilchrist, Mr John A. McCormack, Federal Engineer, and Hon. Jas. H. Hope State Supt. of Education, will participate in the program. The program will not last over one hour and fifteen minutes.

All interested in this program are most cordially invited to be present.

9TH EDUCATION BROADCAST ON AIR THURSDAY!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(ANP)—To focus nation-wide attention on major problems affecting the education of Negroes, the office of education, U. S. Department of the Interior, will sponsor the ninth annual radio program on the education of Negroes, Thursday, it was announced last week by Dr. J. W. Studebaker, commissioner of education.

Rec
11-13-38

A contribution to American Education week, the program to be broadcast over the coast-to-coast blue network of the NBC from 2:45 to 3:00 p. m., eastern standard time, will include an address by Carrington L. Davis, principal, Dunbar Junior-Senior high school, Baltimore, and president of the American Teachers' association. Music will be furnished by the Douglass high school chorus of Baltimore, and remarks will be made by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, office of education senior specialist in the education of Negroes, who has arranged the program and will act as master of ceremonies.

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In keeping with the general theme of American Education week, "Education for Tomorrow's America," this special broadcast will emphasize the professional improvement of Negro teachers and the provision of better educational opportunities for Negro children.

Government To Have Broadcast On Negro Education, Thursday

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Age
11-12-38

A contribution to American Education Week, the program to be broadcast over the coast-to-coast blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., from 2:45 to 3:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, will include an address by Carrington L. Davis, principal, Dunbar Junior-Senior High School, Baltimore, Md., and president of the American Teachers Association. Music will be furnished by the Douglass High School Chorus of Baltimore, and remarks will be made by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Office of Education Senior Specialist in the Education of Negroes, who has arranged the program and will act as master of ceremonies.

In keeping with the general theme of American Education Week, "Education for Tomorrow's America," this special broadcast will emphasize the professional improvement of Negro teachers and the provision of better educational facilities for Negro children.

Charlotte, N. C. News
November 15, 1938

McCrorey Tells Of Gains In Negro Educational Work

Desire For Education Grows Tremendously, Stimulated By Example Of Members Of Race

North Carolina is one of the leading states in the South in the advancement of Negro education according to Dr. H. L. McCrorery, president of Johnson C. Smith University. Dr. McCrorey has watched the growth of Negro schools since he entered, at the age of 23, the preparatory department of the University of which he was to become head.

In the past fifteen years, he relates, the Negroes' desire for education has grown tremendously, stimulated by the example of numbers of their race who have achieved success in many fields by means of educational training. Even during the lean years of the depression the University's student registration increased.

Founded in 1867, Johnson C. Smith University continuously has been the most important Negro institution in this section. It has achieved a national reputation, particularly in connection with the Theological Seminary, probably the only one in the country to specify the A.B. degree as an entrance requirement. Dr. McCrorey said that 75 per cent of the Negro Presbyterian ministers in the South are graduates of this department. Two were native Africans brought to this country to study in Charlotte through scholarships, and are now teaching on the Gold Coast of West Africa.

Two of the University graduates have become members of the State Legislature in New York and Indiana, and one is now a judge of the Municipal Court in the District of Columbia. The graduates are in demand throughout the state as school principals and most of the principals of Negro schools in Charlotte were educated there.

The University is accredited as a class "A" institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the American Medical Association. It is a member of the Association of American Colleges and the American Council of Education.

There is an exceptionally able faculty of 28, including one woman member who is instructor in teaching for elementary schools. The institution became co-educational a few years ago and it is now being planned to increase the number of women on the faculty.

The 1938 registration for the Winter is 363, but the average registration for Summer school is 320 and the extension students average about 250, making the total annual registration approximately 1,000. As the majority of the students go into the ministry, teaching, business, the practice of law and medicine and other professions, the importance of the University can not be over-estimated.

The number and amount of scholarships is high. Income from the endowment for scholarships is $6,000 annually and the Work Aid program makes it possible for a large group of students—it is estimated that their tuition would also amount to $6,000—to work their way through. The scholarships and work-tuition exchanges are granted to honor students from accredited high schools. More than half the student body are receiving this assistance and all the work about the University is done by students. Nearly ten per cen are taking their degrees through the National Youth Administration. With these aids the full course is made available and few drop out because of financial difficulties. More than 70 per cent of each freshman class is graduated.

The pre-medical course is under supervision of the American Association and the University Science Hall affords the finest in modern equipment for laboratory work. Students in this preparatory course usually finish in medicine at Howard University, Washington, D. C., or at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. Several of them have joined the faculty of the latter.

Courses include the various departments of English, French, German, Greek and Latin; social sciences, economics, history, political science, sociology, education and psychology; biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, health and physical education; religion, speech, art and music.

A number of honorary fraternities are represented including Alpha Kappa Sigma, scholastic, Beta Kappa Chi, science, Delta Phi Delta, journalistic and Rho Omicron Sigma, debating, as well as the English Philological Society and Le Cercle Francais. Social fraternities having chapters at the University are Omega Psi Phi, Alpha Phi Kappa, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Phi Beta Sigma.

Athletic sports are encouraged within limits not detrimental to study and games of football, baseball, basketball, boxing and tennis are played. The Board of Athletic Control is a member of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The first colored intercollegiate football game ever held was played between the University and Livingston College on the University campus in 1892.

Education-1938
Discussion

IS THE NEGRO'S EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK— "SCREWY

Nothing Definite In Program, Aside From Preparing Teachers To Man Segregated Schools, Says Noted Educator

Negro Business May Be Started On Race Appeal But Not Sustained On Same Basis

By **GORDON B. HANCOCK**
For ANP

Tribune 11-3-38 Philadelphia Pa.

The person who looks at the local and immediate is lost. The time is at hand when the long time range of seeing and planning is the order of the day. The short today is unconsequential beside the long tomorrow. If the Negro race is to survive in this country there must be some long-time planning and a program for this long time plan mapped out.

The thinking of the Negro today is definitely characterized by the protest psychology. But a closer inspection of the situation suggests that mere protest, however timely and effective, cannot meet the whole needs of the situation. Unless our program of protest is accompanied by a program of intra-racial cooperation we are face to face with dire possibilities.

PLEADS FOR CAUTION

Negroes more and more are assuming the full responsibility for a program of their own advancement and in this there should be some caution. While the Negro generally knows what is necessary for his welfare, he is too limited in means to make this knowledge effective.

Well do we know that a fuller participation in the economic opportunity of the nation would work miracles of deliverance; but we have no means of wrestling these opportunities from many untoward circumstances. It is getting increasingly difficult for an under-privileged group to compete successfully with a privileged one and this difficulty conditions the Negro's future.

INDEFINITE IN OUTLOOK

Our present educational program is indefinite in its outlook. Aside from preparing teachers to man our segregated schools, there is nothing definite about the type of program being offered in our schools. It is true that here and there are found and made openings of a lucrative nature but in every case the outlook is restricted.

The program of the white schools is tending more and more towards the practical arts. White educators have sensed the danger in too great stress on the liberal arts and are directing attention to a more practical type of education as the program in the white high schools more and more attests.

There is every reason to believe that if the white youth need education of a more practical kind, Negro youth need it more! Whose is the responsibility for stirring the Negro to a realization of what is going on in educational trends? It would be tragic for the white program to adjust itself to the new order and leave the Negro program unadjusted. It may not matter much today but it will matter much tomorrow.

Gradually the race is becoming dollar conscious and conversions to the religion of the Double-Duty-Dollar are by no means rare. It has taken a long time to quicken this "dollar consciousness" but even the accomplishment of this task is ineffective unless Negro business is raised to the level of current business principles and practices.

NEGRO BUSINESS

Negro business may be started on the race appeal but it cannot be sustained on it. The only hope for Negro business is business efficiency. Whose is the responsibility for leading Negro business out into the larger field of national competition? A few desultory articles and editorials are not going to meet the demands of the situation. It is going to take a campaign that is vigorous and sustained to raise the Negro business up to the level of survival and to create more and better Negro business.

The plea for the Negro business is incomplete without a plea for the Negro client and consumer. When the Negro business man has set forth his just claims to the patronage of Negroes, somebody must set forth the claims of the Negro public to efficient service. In the last analysis only this efficient service can guarantee the growth and survival of Negro business

But before there is this efficieint service there must be a great education of the Negro entrepreneur. The claims of Negro buying public take precedence of the claims of the Negro business man, a fact too little stressed as we are trying to work out a Negro economy within the framework of the larger national economy.

Although it cannot be done, the Negro is forced to try it out hoping that in the process certain limitations may be relaxed. The governmental effort at farm rehabilitation is making vast strides. The farm life of tomorrow is on a much higher level than that of yesterday. Too many Negroes are still afraid of the farm! Whose is the responsibility to dispel those fears?

Asheville N. C. Citizen
December 1, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATION

At its last session the State Legislature authorized the creation of a commission to study North Carolina's educational facilities for Negroes. Several days ago the commission delivered to Governor Hoey an illuminating and highly significant 55-page report on the condition of the State's Negro schools together with some specific recommendations for their betterment.

North Carolina, as Dr. Howard Odum points out, now spends more for its Negro schools than it did for all State schools in the year 1900—a record of achievement remarkable for the fact that North Carolina's Negro school system is probably superior to that of any other State in the South. Yet, as the Governor's commission states in its report, conditions are "extremely distressing and unhappy" and the schools themselves are "very poor, inferior".

To remedy this situation the commission proposes a $698,333 program next year "with the definite and distinct purpose" of developing over a period of years a Negro school system approximating "nearer and nearer" the standards the State has created for white pupils. These latter standards, as every one knows, are woefully inadequate, yet they represent an expenditure (for all education) of 20.1 per cent of the State budget and a per capita expenditure of $12.28 (taking the prosperity year of 1927-28 as a sample).

Yet deficiencies are probably sharper between Negro and white education in North Carolina than they are between the general educational standard of the State and that of the rest of the nation. Far fewer school buses are provided for Negro children, to cite one example. There are 781 one-, two-, and three-teacher schools for whites compared with 1,817 for Negroes. While the maximum salary for a white teacher is $990, that for the Negro teacher—who must meet the same requirements and shoulder the same responsibilities—is but $770.

The commission's corrective recommendations are technical in detail. The program in brief calls for grants of $250,000 each year for the next two years to constitute 25 per cent of the cost of consolidating school plants, sites, building and equipment; $25,000 for vocational education; $69,333 for additional maintenance for Negro colleges; $250,000 for teachers' salaries; $70,000 for graduate and professional instruction, and $35,000 for the support of Jeanes (an educational foundation) teachers who are provided to aid Negro teachers and to help in vocational work.

In the aggregate, this is not a costly program. The commission estimates the fund would amount to less than 75 cents per capita of Negro population and about $2 each for the 340,000 school children of the State. Presumably this is exclusive of Federal aid, a method of assistance the commission strongly recommends. Yet, such a price is not too great to provide North Carolina's young Negro population with the educational opportunities that any enlightened commonwealth feels constrained to make available to such a considerable minority of its population.

The State's record, as The Citizen pointed out above, is none the less a considerable one. North Carolina is only slightly behind Mississippi, with a much larger Negro population proportionately, in number of teachers and leads the South in the number of secondary school instructors. Yet, the inadequacy of our Negro education program is clearly demonstrated in the report of the Governor's commission when it points out that inferior Negro schools are responsible for a high percentage of crime and delinquency and that sickness and physical ailments among rural Negroes may be traced directly to these conditions. In contrast, Negro health, lawfulness and literacy have risen sharply in the regions where adequate schooling has been provided.

The South—and particularly North Carolina—feels that through long experience and sympathetic understanding it has been able to deal more successfully than any other section with the problems that arise in regions where the Negro race is numerically a powerful minority. But there is still much progress to be made. North Carolina could not go amiss if it followed as closely as it is able the recommendations projected by the Governor's commission.

Birmingham, Ala., News
December 12, 1938

Educate The Negro

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In this specialized age he cannot pull his own weight, he cannot put into the game of life what he takes out of it, he cannot pay his own way.

Therefore somebody else is always having to dig down and cough up the cash to keep the ignorant man fed just enough to keep him from stealing.

Any assault on ignorance for this reason is not only altruistic but excellent business.

The more educated the Negro, the greater his earning ability; the more probable are the chances that he is a man who pushes the community forward instead of holding it back.

The more educated the Negro, the greater his productivity in city or on farm; the greater his productivity, the greater his earning power; the greater his earning power, the greater his spending power—and spending power is what makes the cash register clink, what meets the payrolls, what boosts the value of real estate.

From time to time some foolish white man will attempt to impede the progress of Negro education on the ground that educated Negroes will "push the white men down."

That is true only in the sense that educated people everywhere and of every color tend to get ahead faster than uneducated people. Ample educational facilities are open in this state to every white person, and the white man who thinks he is in danger of being "pushed down" by an educated Negro is confessing himself both a dumb-bunny and a lazy one, who is already "pushed down" about as low as he will ever get.

Truth is that education raises standards of living, of production and of social life.

Truth is that the educated man lives better, produces more, keeps the laws better, and spends more than an uneducated man.

Sad truth also is that education for the Negroes in North Carolina has not yet progressed as far as it should; that an unfortunate percentage of the Negroes are still uneducated, unproductive and criminally inclined by virtue of their very ignorance; and that the competition and the necessity of having to help support this unfortunate percentage of Negroes, is pulling down—rather than pushing down—the average Southern white man.

Far better to help the Negro stand on his own feet than to be eternally slowed down by the necessity of dragging him along because he is an uneducational cripple.—Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

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Nine out of 10 negro students in the country attend colleges for their own race. Only one in 10 is found in the big universities of the North and West. Against handicaps which need not be described the number of negroes in the professions more than doubled in the course of a generation. In 1930 they numbered something under 110,000. This was about three per cent of the whole professional population in the country, whereas the negroes were about 10 per cent of the whole American population.

Negro lawyers did not increase very rapidly between 1900 and 1930, despite the notable rise in the economic status of the race. The growth was from approximately 700 lawyers to about 1,150. The doctors on the other hand were 4,000 in the last census, which was an increase of more than 100 per cent. There were almost as many negro doctors as negro actors. The greatest single gain has been in trained nurses. None was registered in the 1900 census. Thirty years later there were approximately 5,000. In absolute numbers the leading profession is the same for negroes as for whilte people—the school teachers, who constituted more than half of all negro professional workers.

While on this subject it may be interesting to note that in 1900 the rate of negro illiteracy was 45 per cent and in 1930 it was 12 per cent. For this section of America's underprivileged classes it is obvious that a good deal was being accomplished before 1930—New York Times.

Seeing and Saying

By William A. Fowlkes

Educational Opportunities

Daily World
12-18-38
Atlanta Ga.

FOWLKES

Biggest bit of news for the week, without a doubt, proved to be the Supreme Court's ruling that states of the union proscribing to the practice of dual-system schools should provide within their own borders equal education for blacks and whites alike that merely giving to collegiate "blackamoors" scholarships to higher schools elsewhere in our many-hued democracy was not enough. Significant as it was, the ruling didn't make for any real immediate change in the systems, the courts leaving the actual application up to the states and the individuals within them. Some of the states will try to adjust the disadvantaged portion of jim-crow learning opportunity or face expensive suits and embarrassments, if the latter is possible insofar as we are concerned. Others "won't move a peg", in the true sense of the expression.

Though it is highly desirable, if the South is to ever gain that place in the sun other sections can claim by reason of their efficiency and attainment, it would not be "sensible", as has been expressed before. Prejudice and imbedded "systems" would never let it come about anymore than the slaves could have been freed without bloodshed and strife. The truth of it is that Negroes are no more ready to go to school with whites in our South than whites are ready to go to school with them. "Cultural education" for the former is as much essential as for the latter.

"YOU WON'T PASS HERE!"

When one has viewed the real masses of the Negro race and its reactions and habits, he becomes less and less inclined to give the white man "Hail Columbia" for standing in many of the passes of equality and saying, "You won't pass here." It is sensible to think that they might easily let you "pass" if you created in yourself an appeal that would consist of as much cleanliness, healthfulness culture, economic security, ability, logic, sincerity of purpose, beauty in body and soul, understanding and concerted effort to be understood, and less of frivolity, laziness and debase characteristics as they could offer you. Thus far, the only things that have had consistent appeal for a white man about you have been sex associations in the dark and your ability to work at heavy tasks for little pay and be satisfied. You might work concertedly for his respect for your self-respect. With a self-purged race, you might be permitted to "pass" freely into the realms of equality, including social.

NEXT SUNDAY IS CHRISTMAS

Much of the civilized world next Sunday, December 25, will celebrate the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, the Christ, who lived to teach a philosophy of peace, tolerance and love that has persisted into twenty centuries. Except for the huge mass of presents that will exchange hands making merchants rich and some recipients genuinely happy including innocent children, news of that day most likely will be wars, rumors of wars, growing hatreds and prejudices in many quarters of the world and of conditions against which Jesus preached so much. Hypocrisy and Pharisee-action will be much of the order of the day as many will pinch from their holdings and give to the poorer, hoping to "show to the world" that they are Christ-like. They would do well to really study the life of the Great Teacher and His teachings to find out how to be Christ-like the year 'round. Yet the day will serve as a great symbol of a life which men love deeply and would emulate were it not that their souls are sunk in the mire of inconsistency and sin.

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EDUCATION- 1938
DISCUSSION

Educational Horse-Sense

Black Dispatch

12-17-38

Oklahoma City, Okla.

When Governor-Elect Phillips talks about scrap-heaping some of our teacher-training colleges and converting the physical plant into vocational schools, he is rushing right down our alley. Of course the case of Negro citizens in Oklahoma is slightly different from that of the white tax-payers, because higher education for Negroes in Oklahoma is confined to one state institution. Langston University combines everything having to do with advanced training.

Governor Phillips' attention is directed to the multitude of white teacher-training schools scattered all over Oklahoma. His remarks can be considered as being directed more to them.

But while the governor-elect is talking about centralization of white education, we want to talk about decentralizaion of Langston University's curriculum. We like the plan we discovered in North Carolina, where five schools are maintained for North Carolina's million Negroes. We do not need five schools in Oklahoma, but we certainly ought separate the agricultural and mechanical departments from academic work.

The records at Langston University prove conclusively that during the past forty years the majority of graduates have left the institution with a "teaching" complex. This is perfectly natural. If we were to establish a college headed by a man skilled in mechanical arts and the science of agriculture, that school would send out pupils dominated by the spirit of the institution. Down in North Carolina, at Greensboro the A. & T. college is performing this task.

The Black Dispatch believes in higher training for Negroes. We would not deny to any black boy or girl the right to follow any elected path towards knowledge, but we believe also that a little indulgence in orientation would would cause more young men and women of black blood to develop useful pursuits in life, than the present educational program does.

Of course the decision of the United States Supreme Court Monday in the Lloyd Gaines case may revolutionize the entire educational program of the South, and what we have in mind under the present separate set-up, may be entirely out of line when state government reforms its lines to meet this recent interpretation of citizenship rights of the Negro.

What we say here is a method we suggest, regarding approach to the status quo. Practical courses in vocational training, in schools where adequate instructional equipment is installed, is what Negro youth needs. We hope Governor Phillips joins with us in this view.

In Oklahoma City today the 20,000 Negroes could use at least an additional half-dozen electricians and as many more plumbers. This also is true of Muskogee and Tulsa, and is representative in a smaller way of all of the Negro commmunities in the state. Some Negro school in Oklahoma should be training Negro youth in this field.

Every town in Oklahoma where there are as many as 2,000 Negroes would support a Negro photographer, a Negro florist, a laundry, cleaning plant, furniture upholsterer, sign painter, tinner, merchant tailor, and a score of other artisans who could fit into life situations in their community. We have in Oklahoma City a man who has made a fortune selling junk. He learned the art of sorting metals in a Jewish-owned junk yard. Why should not Negro boys be taught the relative value of metals in some schools controlled by Negroes. We have a Negro in Oklahoma City who has made a fortune selling a bottled beverage. He learned how to mix flavors and the intricacies of the bottling, while working in a white man's bottling works. Should not a Negro school train other Negro youths in this fruitful field of endeavor?

Time and space will not permit discussion of the many useful and effective trends we see that education could take, providing a firmer economic base for black folk. Most of the students who attend our educational institutions of higher training go out into life swinging in midair. They are useless to themselves and to the world.

North Carolina vs. Oklahoma

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12-10-38

Oklahoma City Okla

Some interesting figures assembled by this writer while down in North Carolina relates to the comparative "school consciousness' of the Negroes who reside in that state and Oklahoma. It appears on the surface that black citizens in this state have far more interest in education than the Negroes of North Carolina, but behind the scene is an entirely different picture.

For instance North Carolina with its 918,000 Negroes has five state-supported institutions of higher learning, while Oklahoma has only one. Here is a list of the North Carolina schools for Negroes: A. & T. College, Greensboro; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; Winston-Salem Teachers' College, Winston-Salem; Fayetteville Teachers College, Fayetteville; Elizabeth City Teachers' College, Elizabeth City.

We have it from President Sheppard, at the North Carolina College for Negroes that only 3,000 students enrolled in these five schools, while at Langston University slightly the rise of 1400 matriculate. It will be noted that North Carolina has slightly over four times as many Negroes as Oklahoma, and using the enrollment at Langston as a base, if the Negroes of that state were as "school conscious" as in Oklahoma there would be enrolled in their five schools around 58000 students.

But North Carolina Negroes a long time ago rebelled aganist education by dictation, as practiced in state-operated landgrant colleges, and established schools supported by themselves with the assistance of philanthropic funds. Thus eight privately Negro owned universities and colleges have a total enrollment of 2610, which added to the 3,000 enrolled in land-grant colleges brings North Carolina's college enrollment up to 5600.

We noted, however, over at Winston-Salem, where the Negro population is 49,000 there is not the enrollment in their high school on parity with Oklahoma City's high school in a city where we have only 20,000 Negroes. One class at Winston-Salem high school offered more interest than any place we have ever been. In the basement of the school we heard more noise than we have heard in any Negro school. The students were taking practical lessons in masonry. We stood and watched the students truck sand, make mortar and lay exact corners in brick. There was no blackboard exercise. The students who finish in that class will be prepared to measure arms with any members of the craft, regardless of race.

Incidentally we might add that North Carolina gives employment at ten dollars per day to all Negroes who can lay brick. Here's a tip: Let's start classes in masonry in all our Oklahoma schools and ship the graduates to North Carolina.

When one realizes and understands that in North Carolina the Negroes of that great state annually go down in their pockets and maintain such schools as Livingstone, Bennett, Immanuel Lutheran, Johnson C. Smith, St. Augustine, Shaw, Palmer-Memorial and Barber-Scotia, making of them great institutions of higher learning, and then recalls the independent educational failures we have made in Oklahoma, we should hang our heads in shame.

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Black Dispatch
12-10-38
Oklahoma City Okla

Supreme Court Ruling May Affect Education In Tenn.

[illegible] 12-16-38 [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)— A recent ruling by the Supreme Court may have established a precedent that may affect the Education of Negroes in those Southern States where separate facilities are maintained for the education of Negroes. The Supreme Court of The United States ruled in the case of Lloyd Gaines that the University of Missouri would have to admit him. He was denied admission to the Law School of the University and the case was taken over by the NAACP.

The case may have a bearing on a similar case tried in the Memphis Chancery Court in 1937 when William Redmond attempted to enroll in the School of Pharmacy of the University of Tennessee. His case was denied but the legislature did provide a fund whereby Negroes seeking training not provided within the State would be provided funds to get their training elsewhere.

Several years ago, the NAACP won the case for Negroes to attend the University of Maryland. One colored youth has graduated from the Law School with high honors and several colored students are at present enrolled at the school with no friction whatsoever.

The Supreme Court also agreed to review the case of a Negro in Oklahoma, I. W. Lane, who sued the election officials of Wagoner, Oklahoma for $10,000 because he was denied the right to vote.

The William B. Redmond case, tried before Chancellor Lois Bejach in Chancery Court in Memphis, March 27, 1937, was presented by Attorneys Charles Houston, at that time Counsellor for the NAACP, and assisted by Attorney Leon Ransom, professor of Law at Howard University, Washington, D. C. The court was packed to its capacity with Memphis citizens. Mr. Redmond himself made a hurried trip from East Tennessee to be present at the trial. He was formerly a student at Tennessee State College.

Columbia S C State
December 16, 1938

Professor at Benedict Pleads Case of South Carolina Negro

Letter to Sol Blatt, Heading University Admissions Group, Urges Consideration of Racial Injustice in Germany in Dealing Social Justice at Home

(Gurney E. Nelson, member of the faculty at Benedict college, Columbia, sents to The State for publication an "open letter" written by him to Representative Sol Blatt of Barnwell, chairman of the subcommittee on student admissions of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina.)

The Honorable Sol Blatt, Chairman,
Subcommittee on Student Admissions,
University of South Carolina,
Columbia, South Carolina.

Dear Sir:

During the past few months the sensibility of the civilized world has been shocked as a result of the inhumane treatment of Jews by the German people. Those of us who have lived side by side with the Jews: who have had social dealings with them; who have noted their thrift; who have envied their record as a race whose members do not fill our poorhouses, our jails and our electric chairs, and who have discerned their sterling qualities as revealed in every phase of constructive activity, wonder why they are made to suffer brutality, suppression and even death at the hands of European despotism. The casual observer attributes this anti-Semitism to the assumed fact that the Jew, just as the Negro, has no homeland, that he does not form a nation, and hence is not patriotic. It is thought that he is not philanthropic, and that he does not add to the social and cultural life of any community. But those who are familiar with his past know that this is not true. Jewish patriotism and Jewish money have touched every war fought on this continent and in Europe for the past two centuries; his philanthropy has reached every crevice of our social structure. In politics, in music, in literature and in business there is a brilliant galaxy of Jewish lights.

We take no stock in the unsystematic and inconsistent thinking of the German philosopher, Neitzsche, who says that the white man (so-called Aryan) is the superman, and should rule with a mailed fist, and that the Jew is the weak common herd, and, therefore, should be buffeted about. That is brute strength and the foundation of such strength is usually found in the most primitive of man's emotions, namely, fear, anger and jealousy. The Jew is anything but weak. He has strength of character, strength of intelligence and strength of those things which tend to build and perpetuate the best there is in modern society.

It appears to me that the gangsters into whose hands the governments of Europe are fast falling are submitting to their baser emotions. Helpfulness, confidence, self-sacrifice and love have given away to fear, hate, distrust, anger and selfishness.

I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if you have ever thought that a similar fate could reach the Jewish people in this land if the baser emotions were allowed to take precedence over all that is beautiful and lovely in mankind.

Mr. Blatt, you have been appointed chairman of a subcommittee to pass on the application of a fully qualified young Negro man to enter the law school of the University of South Carolina. In a court case originating from a similar application by a young Negro to enter the University of Missouri, the highest tribunal in the land ruled that the state must make provision for the legal education of this young man within the borders of the state. That was a significant ruling at this time in the history of our social thinking. From every platform and pulpit, in interracial conferences and daily papers, the watchword is "Social Justice." College classes and legislative halls give utterance to it more now than ever before. For hundreds of years the Negro has been overshadowed by the clouds of hate, maltreatment, social and political ostracism, oppression, discrimination and misunderstanding. It is with the foregoing statements in mind that we now make our plea.

In the December 14 issue of The State the problem was aptly presented and discussed. The following solutions were mentioned: First, "to establish a law school at the State college for Negroes in Orangeburg." Such a solution is in keeping with what is being done with relation to undergraduate instruction of Negroes in the state. Second, "to abolish those courses in state schools which are available to white but not to Negro students." What a foolish solution this would be! Why cut off your nose to spite your face? Third, "admit Negroes to institutions now exclusively for white students." We shall say more about this. Fourth, "to deny the application of the Negro for admission of the university." Then, how can you talk social justice for any land?

May we ask you now, Mr. Chairman, to keep yourself and your committee above petty jealousies and prejudices in consideration of the case that is now before you? Consider every angle of this young man's case, keeping before you and your committee the watchword "social justice," and ever realizing the treatment now being accorded the Jews in Germany.

Don't leave your actions in this matter so open that other countries many point the finger of scorn at you and say, "we are treating the Jews no worse than you are treating the Negroes."

Here is your opportunity to show your real selves. Here is your opportunity personally to follow in the footsteps of that noble spirit, Julius Rosenwald, who made possible a fuller, happier life for a suppressed minority because he realized the necessity of a trained citizenry. You occupy the most strategic position in this case, Mr. Blatt. You are chairman of the committee on the consideration of this application, and you are speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives.

Some states have passed laws providing for the payment of tuition fees of local citizens in foreign universities where the home institutions do not provide for them. Since you are chairman of this committee, if you do not admit this student to the University of South Carolina, and you have made the statement that the board would do "everything in their power to maintain" the university "for white students only," then, as speaker of the house, you can use your greatest effort to establish a reputable school or to arrange for his education elsewhere. But if you arrange for his education elsewhere, do arrange for his transportation to the place where he is to study. Then, give him what current expenses are necessary, over and above what he would pay to live in Columbia.

GURNEY E. NELSON,
Benedict College, Columbia.

Education-1938

Discussion of.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOU

THESE COLLEGE GRADUATES OF OURS

(Continued from last week's release)

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The rapid rise of State Colleges constitutes a striking feature of collegiate education in recent years. Until quite recently the colleges supported by religious denominations and Northern philanthropy, monopolized the degree conferring privilege. But in recent years the State Colleges have assumed this prerogative to a surprising degree. The Tennessee State College of Nashville, Tennessee, contains more than twice as many college students and conferred more than three times as many Bachelor Degrees than Fisk University in the same city. Virginia State has a larger enrollment and a larger degree student body and conferred a larger number of degrees than Virginia Union. The College for Negroes of North Carolina, had more students and college graduates than Johnson C. Smith.

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New York, N.Y.

10-1-38

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Black Dispatch

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Oklahoma City, Okla.

10-1-38

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11-12-38

We hope the day is near at hand when parents will visit the schools in large numbers—visit for pleasure and information.

The average person gives daily attention to his property. He goes to tne "lot" to see if the mules have been fed, to overlook his cattle and show attention to his hogs. Children are much more important than any of the above named things. Schools are erect-

[illegible]

ed for children. Teachers should be encouraged with their daily tasks and assisted as they attempt to challenge the perplexing problems which they meet in the daily and monthly procedure.

There has been an outlay of much money for public education in all of the states during the past ten years, and there is also to be seen a marvelous growth in our system of public education during the same period. This acknowledgement is made after considering the inequalities between education for whites as compared with Negroes.

In Columbia school parents may point with pride to a creditable school system with handsome buildings and high grade teaching; Negroes may do the same in Greenville. Florence, Georgetown, Sumter, Chester, Camden, Darlington Union and many other urban centers where much progress is seen in the program of education.

Our rural people many now visit many of their schools with delight. The 500 Rosenwald schools take the place of the old shacks formerly used for school purposes, and in a few districts buildings have been erected without aid from the Rosenwald Foundation We are not unmindful of the awful conditions that yet exist in Negro schools in cities and county districts. To stay away from the schools will not help. Let the parents go to school to learn of the needs of their schools, to see their children work in the classrooms, organize parent-teachers' associations and work together for a more up-to-date school for our boys and girls.

Nine Million Denied Chance To Learn. Booklet Shows

Daily World
11-13-38
Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK—(S N S)—In the United States approximately 9,000,000 Negroes in 19 states and the District fo Columbia are denied the opportunity of sharing equally with whites in the distribution of federal, state, county and municipal funds for education, according to a pamphlet issued this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The twenty-four page pamphlet entitled "Racial Inequalities in Education," summarizes the Association's work during the past four years in the field of education, which was made possible by grants from the American Fund for Public Service.

The booklet is a revealing document, maintaining as it does, the thesis that the segregated school system in the United States, aside from the fact that it is wasting the money of American taxpayers to the tune of millions of dollars, operates as the greatest single force against democracy in the United States today.

Disfranchisement in educational opportunity is the lot of four-fifths of the total Negro population in the country, which is located in the South, where they comprise one-fourth of the total population, according to the pamphlet.

It shows how Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas, taken as a whole, spend an average of 252.5 per cent more money on the eduction of white children than on Negro children. In some southern counties, according to the survey, the difference runs as high as 1,500 per cent.

The pamphlet shows how the southern and border states divert federal funds from Negro land-grant colleges, force Negro taxpayers to pay for white schools while denying Negroes the right to attend universities, rob Negro teachers of thousands of dollars every year by paying them salaries far under the level of white teachers, and deny Negroes an equitable share of PWA and FERA funds for building schools and transporting pupils to classes.

Designed to appeal to citizens throughout the country who are interested in aiding the Association in keeping up the fight to correct these evils. the pamphlet reveals that the organizaiton no longer is able to pursue the program on a wide scale because of lack of funds.

The pamphlet, which costs ten cents for a single copy and seven cents in lots of twenty-five or more, is receiving circulation in white and colored universities and colleges throughout the country.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
November 13, 1938

Education Week Program Success, Says Dr. Dannelly

"American Education Week has been observed in the city and county of Montgomery with unusual success," Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of the Montgomery Public Schools, said yesterday. "Many people and business firms have cooperated to this end and the appreciation of the school forces is publicly expressed by and through me."

Dramatic features have been presented more largely than ever before in the opinion of the superintendent. Outstanding programs of interest also included music and song, and, in several instances, addressed on timely topics under the general theme of the week: "Education for Tomorrow's America." Radio programs were daily features during the week.

Pupils in the schools participated in the week's observance in a larger way than has been the case in previous years, it was stated. They presented radio programs and the public speaking class at Sidney Lanier furnished speakers for several of the city's luncheon clubs. Programs of music, drama, and discussion were presented by them.

"The objective of the week has surely been attained," said Dr. Dannelly, who expressed the feeling that thousands of parents and patrons went into the schools, not only for the public programs but to observe the work carried forward in the classrooms. "Visit Your Schools" has been the slogan for the week and its primary purpose is annually to acquaint the supporting public with the type of schools being maintained," Dr. Dannelly said.

"Too much praise cannot be extended to those loyal people within the teaching staff who made the week a success, particularly those working on the several committees, including Miss Janie Lou Rives, general chairman, and those associated with her. Words of commendation for the fine window displays in downtown Montgomery and for different phases of the work in our schools have been numerous and generous," Dr. Dannelly stated. "All of this is highly appreciated."

The week is sponsored in most of the school systems in America, having been originated several years ago and sponsored annually by the National Education Association, the U. S. Office of Education, and the American Legion. The local Legion post took part in Montgomery's observance this year, as has been its custom, by presenting a broadcast on Armistice Day under the subject, "Retaining Our Ideals of Freedom." Dr. B. F. Austin was in charge.

The week closed its formal observance in Montgomery with a radio program on Saturday when Dr. Dannelly spoke on "Negro Education" and the negro teachers of the system rendered negro spirituals.

Education-1938

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(Continued from last week's release)

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Education - 1938

Discussion.

Macon Co. [illegible]
May 1, 1938

THE SOUTH TODAY

Federal Education Funds for the South

By HOWARD W. ODOM

(Copyright, 1937, by Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

Editor's Note. Howard W. Odum, director at the famous Institute for Research in Social Sciences of the University of North Carolina, is one of the South's foremost sociologists. Mr. Odum is well known throughout the nation as the author of countless newspaper and magazine articles, and his book, The Southern Regions, is considered the authoritative work of the Southern social scene.

HOWARD W. ODUM

New interest has lately been shown in the proposal for a federal equalization fund in education, to be used to aid those states that are unable to finance an adequate educational program. Various developments have served to re-emphasize the importance of the proposal; among these have been the increasing influence of regionalism in American life, the new interest in conserving and developing our human and natural resources, recognition of the manifest inequalities between rural and urban educational facilities, the expanding program of the New Deal to supplement state and regional efforts, and the experience of states and counties with equalization plans.

If we examine the proposal in its relation to the South, two main questions are offered: First, from the viewpoint of the Southerner, "Why should we ask for federal assistance and accept federal control?" Second, from the viewpoint of other regions, "Why should we support the South's educational efforts?"

* * *

Not New Principle

Before we attempt to answer these questions, it should be emphasized, of course, that federal equalization is a national policy which would apply to all regions and by no means to the South alone, although the South would apparently be the largest beneficiary. Further, the principle is not a new one, since the practice of federal equalization is well established in agriculture, road building, public health, social security, federal relief, Public Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, and many other activities.

But in education the problem is more acute and the issues come to focus more vividly, partly because of the relatively low rating of the South in education, partly because of the extraordinary large ratio of educable children to its total population, partly because of the South's lack of wealth.

Let us look at the matter from the national viewpoint first. The South being a creditor region, sends mos of its money elsewhere, and the surplus wealth of the nation is in no wise available within the home borde of the Southern states. The Sout is poor partly for this reason. But the South does contribute millions of dollars to the rest of the nation, not only in its trade, but also in its internal revenue payments to the federal government, one single state, for instance, paying more than 20 times what it gets back. But more than this, the South furnishes to the nation millions of workers and replacement people for the cities and for industry, commerce and the professions. The South must educate these people, so that the total cost of education for these people reaches into billions of dollars.

We have pointed out in another article the fact that the South has contributed since 1900 nearly four million people to the other regions of the nation, and that these people have not only carried with them their education and some of their heritage, but they have worked for the rest of the nation during the time of their highest productivity. Thus, the cost is not only in their equipment, but in which they take away from the South and what they might contribute to the development of the region had they remained. The nation, therefore, from any point of view, owes something to the region.

From still another viewpoint, the problem is pre-eminently a national one. It is generally agreed among all population experts that the South will continue to be the seed bed of the nation's population and will provide the surplus people for many years to come. To a certain extent, therefore, the character of the people of the nation will depend upon the character of the people of the South. In the present economy it is not possible for the South to provide educational facilities equal to those of the rest of the nation, and, therefore, to give equal opportunity to all its children. This problem, therefore, is not only one of democracy and equal opportunity as a national philosophy, but the lack of such an equal opportunity penalizes the whole nation through the media of these interstate migrations.

The extent to which this situation is important to the South, as well as to the North, may be seen from an examination of some of the facts. There are states in the South which have approximately twice as many children as certain other states and perhaps a third or fourth as much per capita wealth, thus setting up a relationship between the individual student and the per capita wealth four to six times less favorable than that of the best states. Actually, the average for all the Southern states reveals that the number of children under five years of age with native white mothers per 1,000 native white women 20-44 years of age is more than double the numbe in the state of California. California's 341 children per 1,000 native white women stands in stark contrast to North Carolina's 827, Connecticut's 391, Rhode Island's 363, New York's 362, and Massachusett's 359 are more than doubled by Alabama's 786, South Carolina's 777, Mississippi's 740, and Arkansas' 798.

These figures checked against the public monies available indicate that it would take a little more than one hundred per cent of all public monies for some of the Southern states to bring their educational standards up to the average of the nation. Such an expenditure for education would, of course, leave no funds for roads, health, welfare and the other great services.

The Negro's Status

There is another peculiarly important aspect of the problem as it relates to the South. The South has properly felt that in so far as taxable property is concerned the Negro contributes very little and that his educational opportunities must therefore be somewhat curtailed. But the South has said that it would like to educate the Negro if it had the money. An equalization fund properly administered by the states would give the South this opportunity, for money from the federal government could be used to balance this inequality caused by the Negro's status in the lower economic brackets. If the South would, therefore, initiate a plan whereby each state would undertake to administer these funds on the frank stipulation that that part of the monies which came from the federal government would be administered in inverse ratio to the present Negro-white allocation, the region would at one step do two things: It would insure the bringing of money to the South without federal control, and would do what it has long wanted to do, namely, give the Negroes a better education. The result would be a new era for the South in the equipment of its people, the building of schools, the training of teachers, and the education of its youth.

Southerners have pointed out again and again the fact that the South can become through the development of its natural and human resources, one of the wealthiest regions of the nation and can thereby contribute richly to the nation's culture. However, it is not now making any such contribution because of a waste of its resources and a lack of skill and education for translating its resources into wealth. Certainly the South can achieve a great future only by educating its people into a consciousness of the meaning of natural resources and of standards of work and living, by broadening the economic basis and widening the range of occupational opportunity, and then by training its youth to take advantage of these opportunities.

This is essentially a problem of educational statesmanship; it is a problem of all the schools, higher and lower; it can be solved only by enuine American democracy through which equal opportunity comes not only to individuals, but to states and regions.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
May 13, 1938

How Long?

It is not only justice, but it is wisdom that speaks in the following paragraphs from an editorial in The State:

"In the course of the debate in the South Carolina senate on a resolution to approve the federal plan for equalizing educational opportunities in the states, the Negro, of course, was mentioned. Would the federal fund benefit the Negroes as much as the whites? Would it give Negro teachers parity in pay? Some senators appeared to think it would, therefore they thought it dangerous.

"How long will some Southerners choke white progress because they wish to choke Negro progress? Hold both races back because they wish to hold one race back? How long will it take some Southerners to learn that economically the two races are joined, and that economics and education also are joined?"

There can never be any advantage to South Carolina as a commonwealth in attempting to raise the whites by keeping the negroes down. On the contrary, obstruction to progress on the part of the colored half of our population will be obstruction to white progress. There is no escaping that law of community evolution.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 7, 1938

Says All Americans Should Participate in Teaching Negroes.

Baton Rouge, La.—(AP)—Dr. T. Lynn Smith, head of Louisiana State university's sociology departments, says that he believes the federal government should take over the responsibilities of educating Negroes.

"Negroes as a race," Doctor Smith says, "are sadly lacking in the skills habits, techniques and attitudes necessay for successful independent existence as free men.

"The nation, which forced the liberation of the Negro slaves, has left the task of educating the former slaves and their descendants to the very communities that were economically ruined in the process.

"Obviously adequate training for Negroes has been and remains a national obligation."

STUDY GROUP EDUCATION IN STATE

Survey Results Will Be Turned Over To University Regents

COCKING DIRECTS

ATHENS, Ga. — (SNS) — Higher education of the colored race in Georgia is being studied by white specialists in eleven fields it was announced Saturday. Results of this special study will be turned over to the board of regents of the university system in June.

The survey is being directed by Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University College of Education. A study of social and economic status of colored Georgians is being conducted by Prof. Arthur Raper, of the sociology department of Agnes Scott college.

A study of population and trends among members of the race is being made by Prof. J. B. Morgan, of Georgia State College for Women. Making a study of finances of colleges are R. L. Hamon, of Peabody, and J. I. Allman, of the State Department of Education.

Other assignments:

Occupational opportunities, J. T Wheeler, of the University of College of Education; higher education in private colleges, Fred McCuiston, of Peabody College; curriculum study, J. E. Brewton and members of the Peabody staff; student and teacher personnel, H. A Little, of G. S. C. W.; college plants, R. H. Driftmier, of the university agricultural engineering department; library, Miss Tommy Dora Barker, of Emory; adult education, O. C. Aderhold, of the university.

Daily World
5-23-38
Atlanta, Ga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 8, 1938

'Why' Educate the Negro?'

From the Richmond Times Dispatch

"I sometimes wonder if a college education represents a worthwhile investment for a Negro, since the opportunities for his employment are so limited," said a thoughtful man the other day in connection with the Virginia Union university's campaign to raise $100,000 for a library, and thus secure a conditional gift of $100,000 promised by the Rockefeller foundation.

The answer to this doubt is to be found in a study of Negro college graduates. The increase in the number of them is alone significant. The average Negro college graduate has had to show more determination, more resourcefulness, and often has had to make greater sacrifices than the white graduate in order to get his education. If the college education did not pay him—by cultural and living standards that every one understands — there would not have been more Negroes graduating from college during the eleven-year period from 1926 to 1936 than during the entire 100-year period prior to 1926.

In his book, The Negro College Graduate, which has just been published, Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social science at Fisk university (one of the most successful Negro educators in America), cites statistics which — apart from all other argument—make out a good case for the higher education of the Negro. Not only is the number of Negro college graduates increasing, but one finds the reason for this in their improved economic status. The average annual income of all Negro male graduates is $1,880; the median income for all Negro graduates, who have been out of college from 18 to 20 years is $2,488. Over 50 per cent. are property holders with median holdings worth more than $5,000. Among the Negro graduates who have been out of college 40 years 80 per cent. own property. Six per cent. of the graduates earn over $5,000 annually.

Here we have tangible evidence of the value of a college education to the gifted Negro.

NEW EDUCATION

Many thinkers in the last two decades have been wondering, and have asked the question, "Is the American Black Man receiving the type of education which is is keeping with the needs of his economic world?"

Since the passing of Booker T. Washington, much of the concept which he outlined with such force and energy, has become antiquated. To be sure, the training of the hands which he advocated is still valuable; but the question is, for what purpose and for what task is this training to justify itself?

Industrial education of the type sponsored by Washington was all right as a temporary measure for establishing economic security, but it tended to restrict the field of activities of the Black Man. For instance, shoe-making was a profitable trade; but today, with factories turning out thousands of shoes per hour, it is evident that the day of the individual shoemaker is at an end. The blacksmith, beating upon his anvil, could look to a comfortable future; but the advent of automobiles has practically releaated the horse to the category of a museum specimen.

Even the farmer can no longer hope for a decent living out of the soil unless he starts out with a capital large enough to enable him to compete with a highly selective market. The farm is no longer a place for the poor man. These and many other avenues which were formerly open to the Black Man, have now become complex channels, with obstacles almost insurmountable.

With the passing of these primary sources of economic participation, the whole concept of industrial education that was advanced by Washington, becomes obsolete. The Black Man today needs a new educational orientation— one that will lead him into those channels where he can meet and compete on equal footing with all those who are living under the constitutional guarantees of this democracy. He must not only use his hands, but he must sharpen his wits and advance his thinking so as to meet the shifting requirements of a changing world. He must fight, through his qualifications and determination, for the opening of those doors which have been closed to him; and this can be done not only through education, but through mass action.

Defender
9-10-38
Chicago Ill.

Winston Salem, N. C. Sentinel
November 20, 1938

Dr. Shepard Makes Appeal For Education

By LEROY DAVIS

Durham, Nov. 19.—Speaking from a rostrum decorated with flowers and ferns in the new auditorium of North Carolina College for Negroes, here, Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college and president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, addressed an audience over a state-wide radio network. Dr. Shepard made a fervent appeal primarily in behalf of the teachers association, asking for larger educational and economic opportunities for Negroes. He delivered the same address last Friday night over station WBT, Charlotte.

He said in part:

"As president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, which is the largest Negro body of teachers in the United States; as Grand Master of the Negro Masons of North Carolina, and as Grand Patron of the Eastern Star; I think that in a measure I can tell you something of the longings, the hopes, and desires of the great race to which I belong.

"I am jealous of the good name of the state which I love. If I did not know so well the friendly feeling which exists between the white and colored groups of the state, if I did not know that I would not be misunderstood as I present frankly some facts, I would have little heart to carry out the assignment which I have undertaken tonight.

"Primarily, my purpose in using the radio, is to present the cause of Negro education before the people of the state and to make a plea generally for my people. While there are people, who would down the Negro to perpetual immaturity by making him the everlasting ward of the state, there is an unmistakable purpose in our own state to place the Negro in a position where he can stand on his own feet.

White People Generous

"I do not believe that there has even been a time when the white people of the state were in a more thoughtful and more generous mood than they are today. There never was a time when the majority of people were seeking to know the best way out, and to do the things which will enhance the prosperity of all the people of the state than there is at the present time. There never was a governor of the state, whose heart throbs beat with sympathy for all classes and creeds to a greater extent than the present great governor of the state. There never was a time when there was greater belief in all the administrative officers of the state.

"A Christian statesman has been given charge of this department," Shepard said, referring to the Negro division of the state department of education. He continued, "Because of this fact, a great many things which would have disturbed the peace and tranquility of the state, have been amicably adjusted.

"There are some things, however, which we must face. The treatment of the minority group of this state has been held up as a model of how two races living together, can have peace and make progress. That these two races living side by side are separate and distinct, yet there is a feeling of good will in the state which cannot be measured in words. We must face this fact frankly, that today we are living on the publicity of the past, rather than the things we are actually doing.

"I am appealing to you tonight that the reputation that North Carolina has been doing more for the Negro than any other southern state be made true, that we do not sail under false colors. I am appealing tonight for something more than the chivalry of mannerism, but for the gallantry of action.

Higher Pay for Teachers Urged

"My main idea is to ask the white people of North Carolina to start an agitation first for the raise in the salaries of teachers in the public schools of North Carolina regardless of race or color. The teachers of the nation are the bulwark of the nation, for if they are poorly trained, then they are going to train poorly those who are entrusted to their care.

"I desire to make a plea for the appropriation to the state institutions, especially for the Negroes in the state of North Carolina. There has been some talk about the consolidation of schools for the Negro. To my thinking, such a plan would be unwise and uneconomic.

"I plead also that the Negro may have a chance to work. That all opportunities be opened to him so as to enable him to lift and help bear the burdens of the state.

"The Negro, my friends, is an asset, not a liability. His loyalty in times of peace and war, his contributions to American music, his spirituals, his patience and good humor stamp him as an asset. Other people sing of love, war, conquests of craft and games; the Negro sings of God and Jesus Christ. Happy indeed is that people whose God is the Lord, so there should be no racial hatreds; for we, too, are Americans and North Carolinians."

Education - 1938

Discussions.

IMPROVED TEACHING METHODS TO REACH OVER 181,000 WPA STUDENTS THIS FALL WINTER

Daily World

10-2-38

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—As a direct result of the working conference held during the summer for Negro teachers employed on educational projects of the Works Progress Administration, some 181,000 pupils will receive benefits of improved teaching methods in 13,000 WPA classes and over one hundred WPA nursery school units throughout the country during the fall and winter months.

This announcement came from the office of James A. Atkins, WPA specialist in education among Negroes, as he summarized the progress of the emergency education program among colored citizens.

ATTENDED CONFABS

About half of the entire staff of 4,000 Negro teachers employed in thirty-six states on education projects of the WPA attended fifteen working conferences during the summer. Mr. Atkins pointed out that these conferences were held in the South where a special effort is being made to stamp out the high illiteracy rate among Negroes.

While the WPA education leader estimates a thirty percent reduction in adult illiteracy within the race since 1933, when the WPA education went into effect, he stated that these working conferences are planned to arm each teacher with improved technique for the direct benefit of those coming under WPA instruction.

In the face of figures pointing to over 400,00 Negro men and women who have been taught to read and write for the first time, because of this education program no effort is being spared to make a substantial increase in this figure, Mr. Atkins emphasized.

Discussing further the work of the fifteen Southern conferences, the WPA education specialist said that attendance at these gatherings was voluntary. The 2,000 teachers paid their own expenses. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia were the states in which these working conferences were held.

GOT FULL CREDIT

Full credit for the work of the conferences was given the teachers by colleges as the instructions met the usual admission requirements of these institutions of learning.

The main purposes of the summer working conferences were to orient beginning teachers; to help the more experienced teacher keep abreast of new methods in the specialized fields of pre-school and adult education, and to help many of the teachers keep their certificates alive—looking forward to their return to public school employment.

Direction of the gathering of instructors, according to Mr. Atkins was in the hands of Negro state area or city supervisors. Under Mrs. Thelma H. Livingston, state supervisor of adult education for Negroes in her state, the Florida conference was held this summer; the Georgia conferences were under the direction of Henry Heard and Dean Mohr, area supervisors of the state; one of the North Carolina conferences under Mrs. Mozelle P. Lane and W. T. Murphy, area supervisors of the state; the Kentucky conference was in the hands of Lyle Hawkins, area supervisor of adult education for Negroes in the Northern Kentucky area; the Mississippi conference was under the direction of Mrs. F. L. Nichols, state supervisor of adult education for Negroes Mrs. Dora E. Daniels, state supervisor adult education for Negroes conducted the South Carolina conference; Samuel Madden, state supervisor of adult education for Negroes directed the Virginia conference and in the District of Columbia Mrs. Tiny Bohannon, supervisor of adult education, Divisions 10- had one of the conferences in h locality.

SIXTEEN STATES

There are twenty-nine Negro men and women employed as state area or city supervisors of the WPA education program in sixteen states and the District of Columbia.

It is estimated that about six thousand Negro children, taught and cared for in WPA nursery schools, and some 175,000 adults, enrolled in WPA classes, will be benefited by the progressive teaching methods discussed at the summer meetings of the two thousand teachers.

The instruction staffs of the working conferences were composed of state and local education officials. Members of college faculties also contributed their services. Consultants and lecturers were brought in from practically all interested Federal, state and private agencies.

Mr. Atkins represented the Federal headquarters of the WPA education program. He served as lecturer, discussion leader and consultant.

As often as his other duties permitted, Alfred Edgar Smith, Administrative Assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, was on the scene of these conferences to help find solutions to both professional and administrative problems.

Claims Educating Negro Federal Job

Advertiser

10-2-38

Montgomery Ala.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Oct. 1—(AP)—Dr. T. Lynn Smith, head of Louisiana State University's sociology departments, says that he believes the Federal government should take over the responsibilities of educating negroes.

"Negroes, as a race," Dr. Smith says, "are sadly lacking in the skills, habits, techniques and attitudes necessary for successful independent existence as freemen.

"The Nation, which forced the liberation of the negro slaves, has left task of educating the former slaves and their descendants to the very communities that were economically ruined in the process.

"Obviously, adequate training for negroes has been and remains a national obligation."

VII.

OCCUPATION OF COLLEGE GRADUATES:

By Kelly Miller

Globe

10-14-38

Nashville Tenn.

It will be very interesting if the next educational number of the Crisis would undertake to find out the occupation of Negro Graduates, collegiate and professional, during the college generation covering the past four years. Common observation convinces us that a large proportion of them had been seeking in vain employment comportable with their educational attainments. Our schools are turning out these graduates at the rate of 3,000 a year. In a few years if the present state of things continues we shall have our country overrun with college graduates with nothing to do. This is the most serious question which must engage the serious attention of our educationalist and social philosophist. If the Federal Government had not come to the rescue by way of public relief the showing would be still more lamentable.

Can it be that our academic degrees will be listed in the following order A.B., A.M., Ph.D., W.P.A.?

Race Youth Not Trained In Business

Eagle

10-28-38

Cleveland Ohio

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(C)—In an article just published by the Quarterly Journal, at the Florida A. & M. College, Prof G. C. Wilkenson, first assistant superintendent of schools of Washington, D. C., says:

"The education system provided for Negroes in this country fails in an important particular, in not placing due emphasis upon commercial education for colored youth; in failing to provide for him that fundamental training in the study of actual business, the training that would inspire him with confidence, create for him o commercial atmosphere, and develop for him mer-

…nants, and manufacturers, and captains of industry.

"The training of our selected youth to increase the number of educated men and women of color in usiness and industry is important to the basal progress of the Negro people. . ."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 19, 1938

Co-Education Necessary, Says City School Head

"I think co-education will raise scholastic standards rather than lower them.

"I think co-education is needed as the all-important balance during the critical years between 14 and 18 years.

"I think co-education is the normal method of education."

Thus did Atlanta's No. 1 advocate for co-education, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the city school system, outline his views on the subject for the Atlanta League of Women Voters Wednesday morning.

"A visitor to Girls' High," he pointed out, "would come away after a day's visit saying the school was too quiet, while the same visitor would have just the opposite opinion after a stay at Boys' High."

"While we expect sedateness in girls and hoisterousness in boys why not the happy medium resulting from influence of one upon the other?

Survey Is Outlined

"It is my opinion after eighteen years as head of the school system that co-education is better. "Whether or not the time is ripe for it is something you and the Board of Education must decide," he said.

He was introduced by Mrs Leonard Haas, chairman of the program committee, who told of a survey conducted by the women's group leading to their adoption of co-education as a policy.

Dr. Sutton commented on the timeliness of co-education as a future policy on the eve of the bond election which will guide extension of the school facilities.

He said, "The condition of our high schools, the need in our elementary schools and the great need in our negro schools is of such importance at the moment however, as to make the necessity for passage of the bond issue obscure the coeducation subject."

"Creates An Abyss"

"Our present segregation system," he pointed out, "creates a hiatus, an abyss between the two sexes just when it is most essential that they understand each other, and when most of them are making the choice of a mate for life."

"Ball room acquaintance is not enough for happy homes," he continued. "Let them see each other at the end of a school day, hair ousled and exhausted. Let them see the other under the stress of an examination."

He stated coeducation instead of lowering standards would raise them because of the desire of each group to win the esteem and commendation of the other.

Turning to the opposite view point he noted two reasons against a change—loss of the traditions at the local institutions and tendency of boys to neglect manual shops for white-collar classes in their hope of currying attention from girls.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 21, 1938

Forums Planned For Negroes

Georgia negroes will consider the state's social and economic problems, in a series of forums sponsored jointly by the State Department of Education and the colored division of the National Youth Administration.

Eleven or more centers, accessible to negroes living in various sections of the state, are to be selected for forum meetings, and five or more forums will be conducted in each center.

The project will begin about November 1 and extend through March 1. Full discussion of various questions under well-trained leaders will be encouraged.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 18, 1938

Proposal For Federal Aid To Education

Efforts to get Congress to make direct grants to the states for educational purposes are not new. In the 1880s the Blair bill was an issue, and at one time came within a few votes of passing. The bill authorized lump-sum appropriations to the various states to be used for educational purposes, and the amount each individual state was to receive was based on its relative percentage of illiteracy. The proposed legislation was an effort to commit the federal government to the responsibility of aiding the South in educating the Negro.

The South ~~was~~ divided in its support of this proposed measure. The bill had the backing of Eastern tariff interests who saw it as one way of reducing the surplus in the federal treasury at that time. Low-tariff advocates in the South were opposed to reducing the surplus because it gave added weight to their arguments in favor of tariff for revenue only. While some Southerners voted in favor of the bill despite this fact, others saw it as a sop to ease opposition to the high-tariff policies of the government. The latter preferred to fight it out, but unfortunately they received neither the funds for education nor a reduction in the tariff.

In 1936, with the introduction of the present Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill, of which former Senator Hugo Black was an original sponsor, the issue was revived again. Southern advocates of direct subsidies cite the fact that the South, with one-third of the nation's school population, has only one-sixth of the national income. A forceful example of what a handicap this circumstance constitutes is the state of Mississippi. If all of Mississippi's tax income were devoted to education, her school system still would not be up to national standards.

According to a story from Washington by Russell Kent which appeared in *The News-Age-Herald* Sunday there is a likelihood that an educational subsidy bill will be passed at the next session of Congress. In its present form the bill would provide for an initial appropriation of $70,000,000, with a total of $870,000,000 to be expended over a period of six years.

Other sections of the country as well as the South have been cool toward federal support of education for fear of domination of education by Washington. Specific provision against interference in state policies is included in the bill, and in his speech to the National Education Association a few months ago the president declared his opposition to any effort to control policies.

In view of its high percentage of children and its low percentage of taxable wealth the South has a particular interest in the proposed measure which would base payments to individual states on relative need. In the months between now and the next session of Congress the subject should be thoroughly discussed by both educators and the public. If there is a possibility of passing a federal subsidy bill, the South should be alert to its interest in the matter.

Hammond La. Progress
Nov. 4 1938

Swedish visitors Praise State Work In Negro Education

Expressing interest and admiration in the work being done by Louisiana in the field of negro education, two Swedish scholars were visitors to Baton Rouge this week for tours of inspection and conferences with State Superintendent of Education T. H. Harris and other members of the staff of the state department of education.

The Swedish visitors were Dr. Gunnard Myrdal and Dr. Richard Sterner, members of the faculty of the University of Stockholm, Sweden, who are making a two-year study of economic conditions and race relations under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation.

They expressed particular interest in the building program sponsored by Governor Richard W. Leche and the state board of education for state educational institutions and investigated the building projects planned for Southern University, Scotlandville, and the Louisiana Negro Normal, Grambling.

After conferences with Superintendent Harris, and A. C. Lewis and C. L. Barrow, of the division of negro education of the state department of education, Dr. Myrdal and Dr. Sterner left for tours of inspection in Texas and Arkansas. They were accompanied as far as Little Rock, Ark., by Mr. Barrow.

Dr. Myrdal, in addition to his position with the University of Stockholm, is a member of the Swedish Senate, a deputy member of the board of directors of the Bank of Sweden, and a member of the population, housing and agricultural commissions of Sweden.

Education—1938

Discussion

Character Education Has Proved Its Worth In Birmingham Schools

Birmingham, Ala. Post
June 2, 1938

Magazine Article By Will Irwin Tells How System Has Functioned Here 15 Years; Children Learn To Work And Save

READERS across the country are learning about the Birmingham schools' program of character education, through an article, "Character A La Carte," written by Will Irwin for the June issue of a national magazine, The Commentator.

Mr. Irwin went hunting "to find that better mouse-trap maker, and found something finer—a man who makes better men," says an introduction to the article. Mr Irwin says, "I was advised by a dozen high authorities on American primary and secondary schools to investigate what Birmingham, Ala., under Dr. Charles B. Glenn, was doing in character education."

The Commentator has granted permission for The Post to reprint the copyrighted article, which has also been used by another national magazine, Readers' Digest. It follows, in part:

Along with the abnormal rate of crime in the United States go a few peccadillos almost unknown in other civilized lands. Through three depressions, business men canceled orders so blithely that we have virtually incorporated this practice into the structure of American business. During the 13 years when prohibition raged, the purchase of an alcoholic beverage constituted, morally if not legally, connivance with crime; but not one American in a thousand let that fact inhibit him. We are growing increasingly callous to malfeasance in high office.

* * *

Remedy: Training

That both cause and remedy lie in the training of our children, everybody believes; yet few do anything about it.

Awakening some 10 years ago to their duty and opportunity, progressive teachers began to stress character education and personality training. The movement has proceeded jerkily; and the fault lies less in the inertia of teachers than in the skeptical and even hostile attitude of school boards and parents.

When I started to look for it I was advised by a dozen high authorities on American primary and secondary schools to investigate what Birmingham, Ala., under Dr. Charles B. Glenn, was doing in character education. There I found results which any school board or taxpayer can understand.

The city is governed by a commission under whose workings custom and law have combined to keep politics out of the schools.

* * *

Matter of Habit

Character, reasoned Dr. Glenn, is largely a matter of habit. Under the stress of temptation or danger we behave according to a habit of honesty or courage, dishonesty or cowardice, which we have been nursing all our lives. It is not enough, he thought, to cultivate desirable traits in the young by means of pretended situations. The school must create real situations carrying some of the rewards and penalties that the adult encounters in life.

So in 1923 Glenn launched his program. First, he encouraged thouse extra-curricular clubs whereby youth expresses the herd instinct. Rightly but unobtrusively guided by trained teachers, they not only stimulate life—they are life in little.

The teacher, indeed, is the heart and mainspring of such system. He or she—in American schools it is usually she—must have qualities which the superintendent can not weigh or measure with civil service examinations. From the beginning, Glenn centered his work on the search for teachers who had the right kind of personality, who believed with him that character is the main end, and who would take a real interest in the job instead of going through the motions.

* * *

12-Year Program

In this this scheme, Glenn introduced a variation of his own by a touch of legitimate dramatization. In 1923 he announced a 12-year program for the children of Birmingham. Each year, teachers, pupils and the helpful of the community would emphasize one quality of the ideal human being. He proposed to start off with health and follow with character training through sportsmanship, work, beauty, thrift, courtesy, nature, leisure, service, wonder, co-operation and self-reliance. Not that the schools were to neglect the other qualities in the off years.

Taking samples from Dr. Glenn's "years," let us begin with work. He had had to earn part of the funds for his own education. Looking for jobs in vacations, he found that custom and public opinion in his Alabama town barred him from certain kinds of common and dignified labor, like driving a truck because they were "Negro's work."

Far ahead of our sociologists, he anticipated a problem which vexed us by 1937—white-collar occupations overcrowded in spite of low salaries, while industries went begging for skilled labor at high wages. As superintendent of schools, he had an opportunity to take his own whack at that tradition.

In and out of school hours, the boys gardened the grounds, patched surfaces and fences in the athletic field, repolished and repaired desks; while the girls found or made opportunities to sweep and scrub, cook and launder.

* * *

Children Save

Initiating Thrift Year, Glenn set up a system of school savings banks—an institution not so common then as now. The banker who was first asked to serve as depository of funds recoiled in horror when Glenn told him that the pupils were going to save in order to spend—for a bicycle, a pair of roller skates, a vacation trip to New Orleans, or a Christmas gift for mother.

"That isn't thrift," he said.

"It's the best kind of thrift," replied Glenn. "Saving in order to spend judiciously. We aren't educating them to be misers."

One cannot draw a clear line between good manners and good morals. They blend subtly. In the Courtesy Year, teachers began the work with a touch of precept—short tactful lectures on manners both of the hand and of the heart. Thereafter, they carried on by an occasional rebuke, by casually praising someone for a trait of goo manners in which most of the class seemed deficient.

DR. C. B. GLENN

* * *

Negroes Get School

Perfect manners, Glenn and his advisers believe, include courtesy between races and the school authorities have set the example. When the new management took hold, the Negro school children of Birmingham were sitting decidedly at the second table. As fast as funds allowed, the Board of Education began to improve educational facilities for the blacks. Both Erskine Ramsay, perpetual president of the board, and Glenn himself envisioned a technical high school for Negroes.

They had no funds for a building. They did manage, however, to acquire a vacant lot and a quantity of lumber. Then the Negroes, including the children, erected a series of shacks like the Army cantonments of the World War. With this equipment, the technical high school worried along for a time. But the flood of applicants overran the facilities, and finally the Board of Education dug up funds to build a Negro high school accommodating 3000 pupils—the largest school of its kind in the country.

So much for the details of the Birmingham program, in nominal operation now for about 14 years. Its full term of operation is much shorter. Only in 1935 did these schools begin to graduate pupils who had lived under the system from the first grade to the senior year of high school. But the good results are apparent, even to the outsider.

Two years after Glenn installed his first work-year there was a small rush of high school graduates from the central district of Birmingham to apprenticeship in the skilled trades. And that tendency, the steel district reports, is still apparent.

* * *

Delinquency Declines

While the men and women who lead the movement for character education are trying to raise the whole level to higher standards of private and public virtue and are only incidentally concerned with delinquency; but the percentage of juvenile delinquency in the community is nevertheless a stern test for any scheme of character education. From Juvenile Court records I found that in the 14 years since the schools initiated this new policy the percentage of complaints for juvenile delinquency in this district—calculated of course with the increase of population taken into consideration—had declined by 29.5 per cent. The Juvenile Court has not changed its methods or setup, except to add a few probation officers. The unofficial agencies which dealt with the morals of the young were working in 1923 as in 1936. I could find no change in the social constitution of Birmingham except this new outlook of popular education.

How much does it cost? In money, virtually nothing. Last year the Federal Bureau of Education issued a report on the expenditure for schools per pupil in the 50 largest cities of the United States. Rochester, Albany and New York City led off. And Birmingham stood third from the bottom of the list. It has cost only persistence, intelligent planning, devotion to an ideal, creative thinking. And still one would scarcely set down those items on the debit side!

THESE COLLEGE GRADUATES OF OURS

By Kelly Miller

The August number of the Crisis is its annual educational number which is devoted to the American Negroes in college, 1937-38. 3,079 graduates with collegiate and professional degrees are listed. This imposing list of graduates fairly suggests interesting indications and give rise to serious reflections.

I. The Rapid Rise in the Number of Negro College Graduates

The rapid rise in the number of Negroes with academic degrees is noticeable and highly significant during the past few decades. To an observer like me who has witnessed the curve of Negro college graduates rise almost from the zero point to its present high registry and which is still on its sharp upward trend, these figures are peculiarly significant. Does this intellectual enrichment of the race connote corresponding increase in power and social efficiency of an educated leadership? This query must be pondered seriously.

II. Co-eds

The increase in the female contingent is the most surprising. While the Crisis does not furnish exact statistics of the proportion of the sexes, yet we know from collateral information that the co-eds constitute a large majority of the 24,000 Negro college students and of the 3,000 graduates. Fifty years ago a colored woman college graduate was regarded like "The Female Novelist' of Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado "peculiar anamaly.' The first colored woman to graduate from the college of Howard University was my class mate, Mrs. Josephine T. Washington, who is now retired as dean of women of Wilbertorce University. For a number of years thereater such graduates were like angels visits, few and far between, but today the women constitute 1,121 against 1,119 men ni Howard's total enrollment. If we subtract the students preparing for such masculine professions as physicians, dentist, druggist, preachers, lawyers, engineers and architects, the female preponderance would be still more glaring.

It is also noticeable in Howard University, that the female students usually carry away the scholarship honors. The Crisis carries the photographs of 21 female and 9 male graduates. It is to be presumed that the editor of the Crisis selected the list with reference to scholarship standing and was not influenced by pulchritude. The higher education of the Negro has already become feminized.

III. Negroes in Northern Colleges

The number of graduates from white colleges cannot fail to excite attention, in which there were 2,525 students and 192 graduates. New York University had 494 students, Ohio State 451, Wayne 431, University of Kansas 192, University of Indiana 168, Hunter College 150, University of Illinois 112. Negroes in northern colleges are more numerous than our entire collegiate enrollment two decades ago. Negro students are admitted practically to every college and university in the United States outside a proscriptive region of the South. This increase of Negro students in northern colleges and universities carries its own suggestion and significance. The Crisis does not list any professional degrees granted by northern universities. This seems to be an oversight and some what vitiates the appraisement of the effectiveness of Negro and northern colleges.

IV. Graduate Courses

Howard, Fisk and Atlanta operate graduate schools, leading only to the first graduate degree of master of arts and master of science. No Negro university is yet equipped to confer creditably the degree of doctor of philosophy. There were nine Negro graduates with the degree of doctor of philosophy, all of which were conferred by northern universities. There were 211 masters of arts and science degrees, of which 98 were conferred by white institutions, 45 by Howard, 42 by Atlanta, 18 by Fisk, 4 by Hampton, 4 by Virginia State.

Neither Howard nor Atlanta has a complete graduate setup. But limited their curricula to the master of arts and master of science, the first graduate degree, which contemplates one years advanced study beyond the baccalaureate. This graduate work is designed primarily to give the student additional inside and gasp upon college courses so that he may more effectively teach in secondary schools. It will be some years, perhaps fully a generation before they can acquire the requisite equipment, staff and student body to justify the higher degree.

I find that these reflections on our college graduates are so engaging that I shall have to continue them in my next release.

[illegible] 9-15-38

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25 Colored Girls Among Hunter College Freshmen

There are twenty-five colored students among twelve hundred freshmen who entered Hunter College this semester. The majority of these students are graduates of Hunter College High School and Wadleigh High School.

The average freshman is 17 years old and is particularly interested in either the pre-school or biological field. Other departments for which some have shown a preference are French, mathematics, premedical, home economics and music. Among the favorite hobbies are gardening, tennis, photography and skating.

The aims of this group are rather similar to those of their predecessors. Some are going in for study in social work, law, teaching; others are interested in medicine, dental hygiene, laboratory technique and dietetics.

Age 10-23-38 [illegible]

Conference On Race Education In Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—In a state conference of the education of the Negro held in the house chambers of the capitol last Saturday, 59 organization were represented, including professional organizations, education institutios, and other represetativ groups.

Lloyd W. King, state superintendent of schools, in his keynote address, outlined the cooperative program of education in the state as carried on by the state department of education, and further stated that a democracy demanded such a program of cooperative effort.

He said that he and the department subscribed to the policy of education of all the children of all the people. Other speakers were: Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University; Dr. Wade C. Fowler, director of school administration service; and Roland L. Wiggins, supervisor of Negro schools in Missouri.

Journal and Guide 10-29-38 Norfolk Va.

Democratic Education Is Aim Says Mo. School Head

(Special to Journal and Guide)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—"In a Democracy, education procedures must be democratic."

So declared Missouri State School Superintendent Lloyd W. King in a state conference on the education of the Negro held in the House Chambers of the State Capitol recently.

Mr. King added that he and his department subscribed to the policy of education of all of the children for all of the people. He outlined the cooperative program of education in the state as carried on by the department of education. He was introduced by Dr. Wade C Fowler, assistant state superintendent of schools.

C. C. Hubbard, member and secretary of the Lincoln University board of curators introduced Dr Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University who addressed the conference on the subject, "The Philosophy and General Objectives of Education of the Negro."

Dr. Scruggs, in his address, declared that there must be opportunity and a guaranty of education and educational facilities for the Negro youth in Missouri. He listed seventeen functions of education.

Journal and Guide 10-29-38 Norfolk Va.

Negro Colleges Behind Times, Author Writes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negro colleges are behind the times and the whole scheme of Negro education needs to be revised along cooperative and collective lines in contrast to the individualistic pattern of the past and present.

This is the contention of Randolph Edmonds, head of the department of drama at Dillard university, writing in the November Crisis Magazine.

The November *Crisis* also contains an article by Norman Macleod analyzing both the poetry and political argument of the famous poet-novelist, Langston Hughes.

Tribune 11-10-38 Phila Pa.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF NEGROES CITED

Savannah School Should Take Lead, Dean Cocking Tells Regents.

Georgia State College at Savannah should take the lead in efforts to meet the needs of training in trades open to the negro, Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia has recommended to the state board of regents.

The dean of the Peabody School of Education presented a voluminous report on higher education of negroes in Georgia.

The regents adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for the report and designated a committee to outline a course of action.

The report dealt particularly with the college at Savannah, a four-year institution; Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, two-year institution at Albany, and the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, likewise a two-year school.

Dr. Cocking recommended that Georgia continue to maintain three public colleges for negroes.

He said Georgia state's program for training in the trades should be encouraged, broadened and strengthened. It should continue to prepare both elemetary and secondary teachers, he said, and develop additional short courses to meet the needs of the adult population in the surrounding area which it serves.

"It should continue a practical agricultural program with particular and definite application to the peculiar agricultural needs in its neighborhood," the Cocking report said. "The development of a program as thus outlined would involve training running from short courses of few weeks' duration to a complete college education of four years in length."

Constitution 11-10-38 Atlanta Ga.

Education—1938
Discussion

Educational Differentials In South Shown By NAACP Special Article

Education In A Democracy....

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that:
"One great purpose of the amendments was to raise the colored race from that condition of inferiority and servitude, in which most of them had previously stood, into perfect equality of civil rights with all other persons within the jurisdiction of the states. They were intended to take away all possibility of oppression by law because of race or color . . ." Ex parte Virginia 100 *U. S.* 339,344 (1879)

* * * *

The Court of Appeals of Maryland in ordering the University of Maryland to admit a qualified Negro student held:
"As a result of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a state is required to exend to its citizens of the two races substantially equal treament in the facilities it provides from public funds . . ." Pearson v. Murray 182 *A.* 590 (1936)

In a specially prepared article, entitled "Education In A Democracy," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has reviewed its history-making fight for the equalization of educational opportunity for Negroes in the South.

This is the story of education in a section of a Democratic nation where more than 80 per cent of a minority race lives. Among other things it calls attention to inequalities in expendtures for educaton.

The article begins by listing the basic principles of the NAACP campaign for equality in educational opportunity. These are:

1. Every citizen regardless of race, creed or political belief, has a right to participate equally in all public educational facilities, whether as student, teacher or administrator.
2. In every given community there can be only one public school system.
3. In a community where the races are separated in the public schools, the white schools and the Negro schools are merely integral parts of a single public school system.
4. Every citizen has the right to full information on all details of the single public school system in his community, and each separate part thereof.
5. The N. A. A. C. P. does not wish to lower education for whites but to raise the educational level for Negroes.
6. Democracy cannot be safe without an informed intelligent electorate, which means extending the facilities of public education fully to every citizen.
7. Negro school teachers owe it to themselves and to the future citizens whom they teach to insist on and to exercise their suffrage rights on all occasions.

THE PROBLEM

Negroes in nineteen states and the District of Columbia are forced by law to attend separate schools. More than eighty per cent of all Negroes in the United States are in this group. Maintenance of separate schools makes it easy for these states to deprive Negroes of a fair share of public school funds. Thus, they never get their fair share of school funds, and their protests to local boards of education are unheard since eighty per cent of them are practically disfranchised by discrimination and intimidation.

ABILITY TO SUPPORT SCHOOLS

The argument has been advanced that the South s "doing the best it can" for Negro schools. The South is poor compared to the rest of the United States. The average per capita wealth in the South is $1,785.00 as compared with $3,609.00 for the states outside the South. The South, while poor, spends as large a proportion of its funds on school as other sections of the country. One measure of efforts to support education is the percentage of tax money put into schools.

The average state spends for schools 40.2 per cent of all state and local tax collections. The average for fourteen southern states is 41.3 per cent—1.1 per cent above the national average. A better measure of effort to support education is the precentage of the total annual income put into public schools. The national average is an expenditure of 3.8 per cent of total annual income for education. Georgia and Maryland are the only southern states spending less than the national average. The medium for the remaining southern states is 4.4 per cent well above the nation as a whole.

DISCRIMINATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

The average expenditure for every pupil throughout the nation in 1930 was $99; the expenditure for white children in the South was $44.31, less than half the national average; the expenditure for Negro children was $12.57, only one-fourth that of southern white children and about one-eighth that of the average pupil in the nation as a whole. In certain states of the Deep South with huge Negro populations, the discrimination is still greater; Georgia spends an average of $35.42 for each white pupil and $6.38 for each Negro; the figures for Mississippi are $45.34 against $5.45.

DIVERSION OF STATE FUNDS FROM NEGRO TO WHITE SCHOOLS

The discriminations against Negro education are accentuated by the local county or school district control over education. The monies appropriated by the state for education are always supplemented by local taxation. The local educational authorities levy the taxes on white and Negro alike, but discriminate against Negroes in the expenditure of the funds raised. Local authorities even divert money appropriated by the state for Negro schools to white children.

"In 1928 the General Assembly of Georgia appropriated to the Greene County Board of Education $11,874.63 for 1,995 white children of school age and $15,549.45 for 2,617 Negro educables. The total public expenditure for Negro education in 1928 was $8,131; the remainder, $7,418, was diverted by the County Board of Education to the funds used for white schools. This same year, the General Assembly appropriated to the Macon County Board of Education $7,627.55 for 1,557 white educables and $17,882.65 for 3,651 Negro children of school age. Of the amount appropriated for Negro education, $10,420 was spent for Negro schools and $7,462 was diverted to white schools.

In 1933, according to figures secured from the Georgia Department of Education, an even larger proportion of the state' allotments for Negro education was diverted to the whites. In Green, Negro schools received $5,001 of the $21,235 appropriation; in Macon, $5,964 of the $24,339 state allotment for Negro schools.

"The Board of Education in these counties are not alone in this practice of diverting state funds from Negro to white schools, for the total amount spent for Negro education in each of nearly 120 of Georgia's counties on the basis of school population. The total amount diverted from Negro to white schools throughout the state in 1933, according to figures from the Georgia Department of Education, was more than $1,150.000."

COUNTY FUND

As a result of the discrimination in the appropriation of state funds, the diversion of these funds and local discrimination the expenditure of money on Negro schools is grossly inadequate, unequal and illegal. An example of the result of this discrimination can be seen in two counties of Georgia. In 1928, the white child of school age in Greeene County had $36.53 of public money spent upon his education, the Negro child, $3.11—a ratio of twelve to one.

The ratio in Macon County was $58.38 to $2.85 or a ratio of eighteen to one. Between 1928 and 1934, the amount spent in Greene County upon the white child had decreased by 16 per cent, upcn the Negro child by 40 per cent; in Macon the white child's decrease was 12 per cent, the Negro's 36 per cent. Thus, the racial differentials were even greater than in 1928, sevnteen to one in Gren and twnty-five to one in Macon.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

Out of ..16,846,275 received by white and Negro land-grant colleges in seventeen states in 1935-36, although Negroes constitute 23 per cent of the population, nevertheless they received on 5.5 per cent directly and only 9.15 per cent directly and indirectly—only 42.5 per cent of their fair share of these funds.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, along with the National Coordinating Committee, has maintained a campaign to compel revisions in the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill which proposes an initial grant of $100,000,000 with an increase of $50,000,000 a year until a total annual appropriation of $300,000.000 of federal funds is reached to be divided among the states for education. Amendments to the bill have been obtained which tend to guarantee a more equal expenditure of these funds. This bill is now pending in Congress.

INVESTMENT IN SCHOOL PROPERTY

Investment in public school property in fifteen southern states is $1,086,942,000 or $123 per pupil enrolled, as contrasted with an investment of $242 per pupil in the United States as a whole. Value of school plant and equipment for each white pupil in the South is $157 and for each Negro pupil $37.

State	Expenditure Per Pupil White	Enrolled Negro	Per Cent White Is More Than Negro
Ala.	$36.43	$10.09	261.0
Ark.	38.15	13.02	193.0
Fla.	57.16	14.45	294.9
Georgia	35.42	6.38	453.6
Louisiana	67.37	16.54	313.9
Maryland	64.86	43.16	50.3
Mississippi	45.34	43.16	731.9
N. C.	40.07	15.71	155.1
Okla.	43.86	34.25	28.5
S. C.	60.06	7.84	666.1
Texas	38.76	16.02	141.9
TOTAL	$44.31	$12.57	252.5

Here, 252.5% more money was spent on each white child than was spent on each Negro child in the same community—ranging from 28.5% in Oklahoma to 731.9% in Mississippi. In some counties the different is 1500%.

The N. A. A. C. P. has investigated discrimination in elementary education inu Muskogee, Oklahoma, Port Huron and Muskegon, Michigan, Wise and Loudoun Counties, Virginia, York and Chester Counties, South Carolina, Eastern Shore of Maryland and Prentiss, Mississippi. A three-reel moving picture film showing the discriminatons n educaton n York and Chester Countes, South Carolina, has been made.

The educational campaign of the association indirectly inuenced Maryland to pass legislation equalizing school terms throughout the state Pettions to local and state school bards, legislative hearings, mass meetings and aroused public interest have caused increased grants to Negro schools in many counties of the South.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

In thirteen southern states the annual salaries for white teachers was $162.00 and for Negroes $106 in 1900. Negro teachers' salaries were 65% of those for white teachers in 1900. By 1930 the salaries for white teachers was $901 and for Negroes $423 or 47% of the white teachers' salary.

Cases rave been filled by the N. A. A. C. P. in two counties of Maryland to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers. These cases have been settled by agreement of the boards of education of these two counties to equalize teachers' salaries. This means an increase of $30,000 annually in one county. Petitions have been filed in four other counties in Maryland and more are being filed each month. This will mean an increase of more than $500,000 annually to the Negro teachers of Maryland.

The N. A. A. C. P., in conjunction with the Virginia State Teachers Association, is making a preliminary investigation leading to the filing of cases in Virginia to equalize teachers' salaries. Similar investigations are being made in other states.

TRANSPORTATION

The present trend in public education is toward consolidation of schools. One and two teacher schools are being replaced by large schools at central points. Consolidation of schools depend upon buses to transport the children to the consolidated schools.

In 1930 in ten southern states, Negroes represented one-third of the school population yet received less than two per cent of the public money for transportation. When Georgia spends one dollar and seventy-five cents for the transportation of white children every time it spends one cent for the transportation of Negro children, as in 1934, it means that consolidation is limited almost solely to the white schools.

The N. A. A. C. P. has investigated discrimination in transportation to public schools in Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Charles County, Maryland, and in Wise County, Virginia.

SCHOOL TERM

In 1932, the average school term in the South for white children was eight and one-fourth months as compared to six and three-fourths months for Negroes—a difference of one and one-half months. In the counties of Maryland in 1936 white elementary schools were open an average of 186 days while Negro elementary scrools were open only 167 days.

The N. A. A. C. P. has brought about the equalization of school terms in several counties of Maryland and indirectly caused the legislature of Maryland to pass a law equalizing school terms.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

A. In 230 counties with 158,939 Negro pupils of high-school age, there was not a single Negro high school in 1932; yet there were white higr schools in each county.

B. Five states (Ala., Fla., Ga., N. C., and S. C.) spent more than three times as much money ($5,055,846) merely to haul white pupils to and from high school as was spent ($1,677,144) on all the Negro high schools in these states for everything—teachers' salaries, equipment, operation of plant, etc.

One suit has been filed to require a county board of education to provide high school facilities for Negro children within the county. This case against the board of education of Baltimore County, Md., was lost. But the county board of education liberalized scholarship provisions for Negro children in the Baltimore City high schools and added transportation allowances.

Investigation has been made of the lack of high school facilities in York and Chester Counties, South Carolina and in Wise County, Va. The campaign caused the reopening of a high school in Augusta, Ark., in 1936, which had been closed by the local authorities after a four-month term,

HIGHER EDUCATION

A. In fifteen states, 56% of all white college students get their college education from state institutions; only 40% of the Negro college students do so.

B. In sixteen states, there is not a single state-supported institution where a Negro may pursue graduate or professional work; yet every Southern state provides a state-supported university offering graduate and professional courses to white students. Some 15,000 students receive such training at state-supported institutions.

Three cases have been filed to open state universities to Negro students. University of Maryland, won; University of Tennessee, lost, but state scholarship act for benefit of Negro students obtained; University of Missouri, being carried to the supreme court of the United States.

These cases have directly or indirectly been the influence in the passing by five states of scholarship acts to aid Negro students study at out-of-state universities: Maryland, Virginia, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee. The N. A. A. C. P. does not accept these scholarship acts as the constitutional equivalent of the right to attend the home state university the same as every other citizen.

The campaign to open state universities to Negro students has als indirectly made it easier for Negr college presidents to get increase grants from the states, in an effort t head off the campaign to open the white universities.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF NEGROES CITED

Savannah School Should Take Lead, Dean Cocking Tells Regents

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Globe

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11-18-38

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The report dealt particularly with the college at Savannah, a four-year institution, Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, two-year institution at Albany, and the State Teachers' and Agricultural College at Forsyth, likewise a two-year school.

Nashville Tenn

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—The Union-Review.

INEQUALITIES IN SCHOOL SYSTEM SHOWN

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—In the United States approximately 9,000,000 Negroes in 19 states and the District of Columbia are denied the opportunity of sharing equally with whites in the distribution of federal, state, county, and municipal funds for education, according to a pamphlet issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Rec
11-24-38

The twenty-four page pamphlet, entitled "Racial Inequalities in Education," summarizes the association's work during the past our years in the field of educaion, which was made possible by grants from the American Fund for Public Service.

Gary Ind.

The booklet is a revealing document, maintaining as it does, the thesis that the segregated school system in the United States, aside from the fact that it is wasting the money of the American taxpayers to the tune of millions of dollars, operates as the greatest single force against democracy in the United States today.

Disfranchisement in educational opportunity is the lot of four-fifths the total Negro population in e country, which is located in e South, where they comprise ne-fourth of the total population, ccording to the pamphlet. It hows how Alabama, Arkansas, lorida, Georgia, Maryland, Misissippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, aken as a whole, spend an average of 252.5 per cent more money n the education of white childen than on Negro children. In ome southern counties, according o the survey, the difference runs as high as 1,500 per cent.

The pamphlet shows how the southern and border states divert federal funds from Negro land-grant colleges, force Negro taxpayers to pay for white schools while denying Negroes the right to attend state universities, rob Negro teachers of thousands of salaries far under the level of white teachers, and deny Negroes an equitable share of PWA and FERA funds for building schools and transporting pupils to classes.

Designed to appeal to citizens throughout the country who are interested in aiding the association in keeping up the fight to correct these evils, the pamphlet reveals that the organization no longer is able to pursue the program on a wide scale because of lack of funds.

The pamphlet, which costs ten cents for a single copy and seven cents in lots of twenty-five or more, is receiving circulation in white and colored universities and colleges throughout the country.

EDUCATION-1938
DISCUSSION

Richmond, Va News-Leader
December 14, 1938

NewSolutions Offered on NegroSchools

Educators Suggest Co-operative Institutions, Scholarships

Co-operation between groups of Southern States in establishing Negro professional schools and the furnishing of scholarships for Negro students offered today as solutions to the problem of equal educational privileges to white and Negro students.

The suggestions were made by two Negro educators, Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg, and J. B. Watson, president of Arkansas Agricultural Mechanical and Normal College for Negroes at Pine Bluff.

Varying views were expressed by Southern educators as to the best method of meeting the situation created in the South by the Supreme Court ruling that equality of educational privileges must be accorded white and Negro students. Among those questioned, only John Hugh Reynolds, president of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., suggested Negroes be admitted to white colleges.

Suggests Joint Schools.

Dr. Grandy, in suggesting that several States join in creating and maintaining professional schools for Negroes, said such a unit "if it is legally permissible" might be "adequate" for the needs of Negroes seeking post-graduate education.

"The ruling of the Supreme Court in the Gaines' case," he said, "seems to imply that each State is legally obligated to provide within its borders substantially equal educational advantages for all citizens.

"Here in Virginia the State College for Negroes has recently begun to offer courses beyond the Bachelor's degree, leading to the Master's (degree).

"If it is legally permissible, adequate provision might be made through a co-operative scheme whereby several States would combine in the construction and maintenance of a unit professional school."

Urges State Scholarships.

President Watson, of the Arkansas college, said he believed the problem could best be solved by State scholarships in institutions that admit Negroes to membership. The Supreme Court itself disregarded a scholarship plan for outside instruction for Negroes provided by Missouri in passing on a case from that State, in which a Negro sought to gain entrance into the University of Missouri Law School.

Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, at Hampton, suggested a series of State conferences to work out a practicable plan of white and Negro education.

Comments on Decision.

"The decision of the Supreme Court," he said, "is in keeping with the court's function to guarantee the rights of the individual under our Constitution.

"Problems of administering the law in each State, because of traditional attitudes, are so involved that special consideration is advisable."

Dr. Howe said the cost of separate graduate schools in some States would be prohibitive.

President M. F. Whittaker, of the South Carolina A. and M. College for Negroes, said he did not consider the cost of separate schools for whites and Negroes prohibitive in States like South Carolina where the Negro population is large.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
December 16, 1938

GRADUATE COURSES MUST BE PROVIDED, HIGH COURT RULES

Problem Of Providing Funds Probably Will Be Placed Before Legislature

The recent United States supreme court decision holding that state universities must admit Negroes to graduate and professional courses unless equivalent instruction is available in Negro institutions probably will result in the expansion of the North Carolina College for Negroes to include graduate courses, according to reports eminating from Raleigh.

The first step toward enlarging the curriculum at the local institution was taken recently when a legislative committee of five members who made a study of Negro education in this state recommended extensions and improvement which would cost $698,000.

An adequate state university for Negroes, most observers claim, would meet the demand of members of the race for graduate and professional training and would provide an answer to the question of discrimination should it arise.

It has also been suggested that the state might also fulfill its constitutional obligation by providing tuition charges in other colleges and universities outside the state for Negroes seeking specialized training. However, in the light of the recent supreme court decision in a Missouri case, it is doubtful whether this plan would meet legal sanction and an adequate graduate school here for Negroes would be preferable, most educational observers believe.

The question of the right of a member of the Negro race to enter the University of North Carolina was raised in Durham several years ago in the much-discussed Hocutt case. Superior Court Judge M. V. Barnhill, now a member of the state supreme court, refused to compel university authorities to admit Hocutt to the school of pharmacy. Later it was discovered that Hocutt could not pass the antrance examination and the appeal to the supreme court was dropped.

The problem of providing necessary funds for the expansion of the Negro institution in Durham probably will be tossed into the lap of the general assembly when it meets in January, observers believe. Favorable action is generally predicted.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
December 15, 1938

Views of Contemporaries

NEGROES AND HIGHER LEARNING

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

Yesterday's Supreme Court decision that a State must provide "equality" in educational privileges to white and Negro law students, apparently means that if a qualified Negro should seek today to enter the University of Virginia Law School, the university authorities could not legally refuse to admit him. The court directed the University of Missouri Law School to admit a St. Louis Negro.

What will the result of this decision be in Virginia and the other Southern States? Will Negroes immediately begin applying for graduate and professional instruction at the State universities? We hope not. It would be especially unfortunate if anything should occur in Virginia to mar the unusually pleasant relations between the races here.

We do not believe there would violence if a Negro applied for admission to the University of Virginia, for such an application was filed in 1935 by Alice Jackson, a Richmond Negro who had been graduated from Virginia Union University, and who desired to take the university's postgraduate modern language course. This application was turned down, and nothing more was heard from the matter.

We are convinced, however, that if a Negro today should force his way into the university, as a consequence of the Supreme Court's ruling in the Missouri case, racial antagonisms would be markedly increased. The effects would be felt not only in the University community, but also in the remotest Virginia hamlet. Arguments that it should not be so are beside the point. This is an issue on which logic gives way to emotion.

As The Times-Dispatch said three years ago, when this issue was posed by the application of Alice Jackson for admission to the State university, the question is not what the Negro has a legal right to do, but what it is wise for him to attempt. Our conviction then was that any effort on his part to enforce his rights, at the expense of the great good will that has been built up between the races in Virginia, would be more harmful to him in the end than otherwise.

At that time, we advocated appropriation by the State of sums to permit qualified Negroes to secure graduate and professional instruction at Northern institutions, and the General Assembly appropriated funds for this purpose at its next session. Now that the Supreme Court has just ruled that such appropriations are not sufficient to remove the discrimination against Negroes, the State of Virginia is apparently faced with the necessity of admitting Negroes to those institutions of higher learning which heretofore have been exclusively for whites, or of providing adequate graduate and professional instruction elsewhere.

Consequently, the Supreme Court's decision would seem to be the signal for the development at the State College for Negroes in Petersburg of the required graduate and professional instruction. It will cost a good deal of money, but unless the whites desire to admit Negroes to the institutions which heretofore have been closed to them, it is the only alternative which presents itself. Our qualified Negro citizens are clearly entitled to this type of instruction at one place or the other. We believe overwhelming sentiment will favor providing it at Petersburg.

Hopewell, Va. News
December 23, 1938

Negro Education In Virginia Is Being Studied

Action of the United States Supreme Court last week, in ruling in a Missouri case that a State must provide "equality" in educational privileges for white and negro students, apparently means that the Virginia law dealing with the question of educational opportunities for Negroes in State schools is unconstitutional. The 1936 General Assembly authorized State institutions which deny admission to qualified Negroes to aid there students in getting instruction outside the State by paying "such sums as may be necessary to supplement the amount which it would cost such persons to attend the said State college, university or institution." Under this ruling, which is similar to the Missouri law declared unconstitutional last week by the Supreme Court, about 50 negroes from Virginia have been given financial aid to to attend Northern schools.

Southern educators, Negro and white alike, have speculated on the effect the court's decision might have on the public educational systems in Dixie. In Virginia as elsewhere in the South, educational facilities for Negroes and Whites are segregated. In nearly all of the States facilities are provided for elementary and undergraduate education, but graduate and professional schools for Negroes are virtually nonexistent in them. This whole picture may be changed, it has been indicated by educators, unless some satisfactory adjustments can be made to meet the implications of the court's ruling in the Missouri law school case.

Dr. John M. Grady, president of the Virginia State Teachers, College for Negroes at Petersburg, and himself a Negro, has suggested as one solution of the problem that several Southern States might join in the construction and maintenance of a Negro profesisonal school. Other educators suggested varying solutions to the problem and it appears likely that a series of conferences may be arranged in an effort to reach a satisfactory arrangement.

TEACHERS ASSAIL RACIAL BARRIERS

2,000 of U. S. Modern Language Group Meeting Here Oppose Any Discrimination

12-20-38

More than 2,000 teachers and scholars from colleges and universities throughout the nation attending the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America in its second day's sessions at Columbia University, unanimously passed a resolution yesterday expressing opposition to racial, religious and political discrimination.

They resolved that the association, "as a body of scholars and teachers devoted to the advancement of research, makes no discrimination of persons on the basis of racial, religious or political preferences," and "regards such discrimination as disadvantageous to its free, unbiased and cooperative endeavor to discover and disseminate truth."

The resolution was presented at a general meeting in the McMillin Academic Theatre, Broadway at 116th Street, for which members of the association took a respite from specialized discussion meetings held all day. There they were greeted by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, heard an address by their president, Professor J. S. P. Tatlock of the University of California, and elected new officers for 1939.

Dr. Butler declared that modern language instruction had been "having a hard time" for a generation, particularly in the United States, because of "the most reactionary movement of our time," the trend toward political and economic nationalism. The results of language's decline in curricula, he said, are now to be seen in "our educational products."

Charm of Languages Stressed

Taking issue with educators who contend that the study of languages is obviated by the availability of translations of foreign literary works, Dr. Butler pointed out that each tongue had a psychology, charm and style of its own that defied translation. He urged that languages be taught for appreciation by the student, despite the diminished possibilities for their practical application.

In a plea for the study of languages and literature as training in intellectual discipline, Professor Tatlock said that English composition, too, was being neglected. The ability to make distinctions in ideas is what marks the well-educated man, he hold, and the best way to acquire that discrimination is through writing.

He charged that the greatest failure in American college education lay in the conduct of courses in which writing is required. Professors, he said, devote too little attention to students' papers and theses, often hand them over to an assistant for reading and are themselves guilty of shoddy writing in the learned magazines. He criticized also courses in "creative writing," which, he said, fail to achieve the purpose of composition, the development of clear thought.

Plea Made for Aristocracy

"If, as the educators—with a capital E—tell us, the high schools must no longer offer an aristocratic education. all the more the college and graduate schools must, for an intellectual and cultural aristocracy we must have, or we shall be left to the tender mercies of an aristocracy of mere wealth and position," Professor Tatlock added.

At a dinner of the association in the ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania Professor Joseph Wood Krutch of Columbia told the scholars to take pride in the charges that their organization was devoted to the accumulation of "useless knowledge" because "there is loose in the world a vast amount of knowledge which is neither useless nor useful, but dangerous and even fatal."

"The scholar is supposed to be a man who has renounced the world," he said. "But the world has very seldom seemed more eminently worth renouncing. The very reflections which were once leveled against you have turned into compliments."

The new officers of the association are Professor H. Carrington Lancaster of Johns Hopkins University, president; Professor Karl Young of Yale, first vice president, and Professor Leonard Bloomfield of the University of Chicago, second vice president. Professor C. F. Tucker Brooke of Yale, Professor R. Herndon Fife of Columbia and Professor Margaret Schlauch of New York University were elected to the executive council.

SUPREME COURT'S RULE ON SCHOOLS IS FAR REACHING

How To Raise Funds To Provide Equality In Education Becomes Puzzle For States

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—(By Frank Marshall Davis for ANP)—Leading educators and officials of those states making separate schools mandatory were casting about this week for ways and means of shifting their entire educational plans following the U. S. supreme court decision last Monday in the case of Lloyd Gaines of St. Louis against the University of Missouri making it mandatory for a state to provide graduate instruction for Negro students within its borders. 12-23-38

This decision is expected to have a more far reaching effect than the supreme court decision in the Scottsbore case making it illegal for Negroes to be barred from trial and grand jury panels on the basis of color or race. The South's chief objection to changing this discriminatory custom was based mainly on the issue of race prejudice; readjusting present educational policies will be felt in the pocketbook where the effect will be more concrete.

MORE MONEY NEEDED

The South, called the nation's No. 1 economic problem by President Roosevelt, is recognized as financially the poorest section of the nation. Dixie lacks tax income making possible per capita expenditures for education comparable with that of Northern states. Since the segregated education system exists, it means that what money is available must be spent to provide some sort of facilities for both races.

As a result, money is "wasted" according to Northern standards for where a building and teaching staff in the wealthier North would accomodate students of both races, two buildings must be used in the poorer South thus calling for double expenditures for unkeep, etc. While it is true that comparatively little money is spent on Negro education in rural areas, this overlapping expense runs into big money in the larger urban centers.

ONE SOLUTION

The sensible solution would be the admission of Negroes into the South's state supported "white" colleges and universities. In fact, President John Hugh Reynolds, white, of Hendrix college in Conway, Ark., last week suggested that very thing.

"There probably would be trouble at first—some hot headed Southern boy might bash a Negro's nose—but in a year or two we would get used to it," he said.

It is a matter of record that a suit a year or two ago similar to that filed by Gaines in Missouri resulted in the admission of a Negro to the University of Maryland law school which he attended and finished without untoward incident. This fall a Negro attended classes at the University of Texas for some time and encountered little trouble with his white fellow students. It is no longer a novelty for colored leaders to address student bodies in white southern colleges or for students to engage in interracial seminars with Negro students. Last year at an interracial conference on Southern education held at the University of North Carolina, certain of the South's most distinguished educators advocated the throwing open of graduate schools in white universities to colored students. It is believed that when the time is considered ripe to break current traditions and open university doors to Negroes, the first institution to do so will be North Carolina.

WON'T HAPPEN SOON

However, such a drastic change is not likely to occur for some years. Dixie states have laws prohibiting educating both races together. They would have to be revised—and probably will after Southern taxpayers see the folly of wasting money supporting two universities purely because of race prejudice when one might do. And each Southern state will have to make a serious attempt at establishing a genuine Negro university or admitting colored students to white institutions if the supreme court mandate is to be obeyed.

Many states thought they had solved the problem when they established scholarship funds for education of Negroes outside the state. Maryland did it after a colored student got into the law school; Tennessee followed suit after William Redmond sued unsuccessfully to enter the state university; Kentucky has established a similar policy; Virgina did so in 1936, and both Missouri and North Carolina, among others, have had scholarship funds for many years. But most of the states have made no attempt to provide for Negro graduate training. Unless colored students in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and several sister states have the funds to personally pay for such instruction in private schools or Northern state universities they are out of luck.

EVEN ONE STUDENT

Since there is no disposition to admit colored students to state universities, the supreme court decision simply means that if one Negro in any southern state wants to take medicine, then the state is obligated to establish an entire school of medicine, at its Negro college. The same goes for any other course offered at the state university. This will naturally be expensive, but the South has only itself to blame for upholding the policy of race separation.

In one way this should help Negroes, for it will therefore be convenient for a larger number to take graduate study and benefit accordingly while at the same time make more jobs for instructors and educators. It will also be a handicap to a smaller minority, for those planning to use state scholarships for study in the well equipped institutions of the North will no longer have this financial help. If the future is judged by the past, it is unlikely that a school of medicine, law, dentistry, engineering, etc., put in by a Southern state at a Negro college will measure up to the standards of similar schools at the University of Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, etc., where some of the students might have gone under the old scholarship system.

Just what effort Southern states will make to follow out the ruling as set down by the supreme court will bear watching and should at least be interesting. Some might even go to the extreme of ignoring the mandate entirely, thus forcing now unknown federal action, or they might take out courses in state universities to reduce them to the level of colored colleges.

Education—1938

Discussions.

National Educational and Religious Council, Inc.
6

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 14, 1938

NEGROES' COUNCIL RECEIVES CHARTER

Holloway, Ex-Peanut Vendor, President of Educational and Religious Group

From peanut vendor to the presidency of the National Educational and Religious Council, Inc., has been the experience of the Rev. Elbert H. Holloway, colored, since he came here from Asheville, N. C., in 1930.

Holloway announced yesterday that a charter had been granted his organization by Secretary of State A. B. Broadbent, "to conduct lectures classes and to enter all necessary activities to promote health, academic and technical training for the moral, religious, economic and civic betterment of the Negro and citizenship of the United States."

Associated with him in the project are Prof. Paul F. Mowbray, former professor of economics and sociology at Fisk university, and the A. and I. State college for Negroes at Nashville; the Rev. A. M. Syler, pastor, Friendship Primitive Baptist church; Fred Ware and Prof. Will Jones.

A complete portable moving picture outfit has been obtained by the group to exhibit pictures on health conditions, "with emphasis on the ravages of tuberculosis." The intial showing and launching of the organization, according to Holloway, will be at Carter Street Baptist church Friday night. All lectures are free to the public, the announcement says.

Holloway was born in Swainsboro, Ga., and became known locally as a vendor of peanuts and popcorn on Market street.

His Educational and Religious council was organized in 1936, he says, and was chartered in April of this year.

Macon, Ga., News
August 31, 1938

Negro Preacher Plans Meetings

E. H. Holloway Arrives to Arrange Series of Talks

The Rev. E. H. Holloway, Negro minister, founder of the National Educational Religious Council, Inc., of Chattanooga, Tenn., has arrived in Macon for a series of lectures. Dates are to be announced later.

He explained today that the council was organized "for the purpose of teaching the following principles:

"To create a better understanding between the white and colored people.

"To be honest, dependable, well behaved and self-respecting.

"Cleanliness in the home to eliminate disease.

"Our duty to be loyal to American principles and be a law-abiding American citizen.

"To fight Communism and to stick to the Christian religion.

"To have race pride, self-control and to be polite and use common sense."

Education – 1938

Discussion.

"The People's College", – Chattanooga, Tennessee.

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Feb

Negro Leaders To Speak Here

Outstanding members of the Negro race will be brought here during the next two months to speak to the People's College, a colored discussion group which meets semimonthly at the courthouse, Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., chairman, announces.

Joseph H. B. Evans of the Farm Security Bureau, Resettlement Division, Washington, D. C., will talk on "A New Approach to the Problems of the Negro in the Rural South." Evans is a former insurance man and educator who has made a study of the problems in the deep South. He was appointed to the Resettlement Division several months ago.

Ira DeA. Reid of the department of sociology, Atlanta University, will discuss "Social Security and the Negro" on March 14.

Forrester B. Washington, a former Government attache who served as adviser to President Roosevelt on Negro affairs, will talk on "Social Outlook for a Racial Minority" March 28.

On April 1 Anne Cook of Spelman College, Atlanta, will discuss "Leisure Time Well Spent." Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department, Fisk University, Nashville, will come here April 25.

The People's College is a group of about 150 colored members who pay monthly dues to finance bringing speakers of their race here. They operate in cooperation with the Hamilton County Forum.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 26, 1938

NEGRO UNIT HEARS ATLANTA EDUCATOR

Anne M. Cooke Tells Forum U.S. Lags in Attention to Leisure Time

"The United States is 100 years behind the European continent in its attention to the leisure time activities of its citizens," Anne M. Cooke, director of dramatics at Atlantic university, Atlanta, said in the seventh of a series of lectures in Judge Miller's courtroom. The series is sponsored by the People's college, Negro forum.

The Oberlin college graduate, who has specialized in the dramatic field at Iowa State college and the Yale university school of fine arts, was introduced by Irene H. Patton, of the newly formed Coharda Little Theater for Negroes, and pointedly declared to her seventy-five hearers that "there is need for more attention to be paid to the leisure hours Americans spend, especially of our group."

"Tell me how a man or woman spends his or her leisure time," she said, "and I will tell you of his ultimate contribution to community life, for it is in that period that characters are formed and lives are made assets or liabilities in our commonwealth."

She named two things in American life that have made progress of our social order difficult. "Our puritanical heritage, which carries with it the idea that leisure time or play time is time lost, is the basic thing that must be outlived or out-legislated in this country," she said.

She averred further that a "mechanized social order has precluded American recreation. People now have to meet to try to get people to do the natural thing."

She dwelt upon forums and the art of self-expression as the panaceas for many of the ills in our modern civilization as interpreted in this country.

"Americans are afraid to play because of the changing order of things,' she said, adding that "we have become a nation of spectators instead of participants. We see the stars and are afraid to give expression to our very own talents and urges."

The high point of the meeting, scheduled as the last of the Negro lectures on the Hamilton county unit program, was the quizz directed at the speaker by members of the audience.

In speaking of the Little Theater for Negroes she had declared "we have no one community ideal in which we can believe." Prof. W. J. Davenport, Howard High school principal and chairman of the local little theater movement, asked whether or not plays put on by the group should be entirely of Negro life.

"Art and expression know no color or humanistic portrayals," she replied 'but are expressions of individuals seeking relief of spiritual and physical energies."

A meeting of a group of listeners remained after the meeting at the invitation of Prof. T. D. Upshaw, chairman, to confer on the best method of getting the little theater movement started among Negroes here and the selection of a suitable vehicle.

Some weeks ago the Coharda Little Theater guild, which derives its name from a combination of names of the original sponsors, Commissioner Robert M. Cooke, Recreation Director Ed Hargraves and Principal Davenport, was organized in the city hall, but as yet has not produced a play.

Judge L. D. Miller was announced as the final speaker at the close of the forum in May. His subject will be "Is Crime Increasing?"

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
October 14, 1938

Negro-Sponsored People's College To Open Here

The People's College, a discussion group, sponsored by a number of local Negro citizens, in cooperation with the Chattanooga-Hamilton County public forum, will hold the first meeting of its new program in Judge Miller's courtroom at the Courthouse Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

An advisory council has been selected consisting of the following members: Ralph H. Martin, Harry W. Tyner, Earl Qualls, David L. Collins, B. Cortez Tipton, John L. Pitts, Jr., W. J. Davenport, W. M. Bynum, A. F. Carney, James H. Cobb, Carl Landers, Mrs. Mrs. W. J. Astrapp, Mrs. Jennie Mondul, Bishop M. F. L. Keith, the Rev. M. O. Griffin, W. M. Lockhart, Dr. P. A. Stephens, Misses Mildred Stevens and Clara Ivy and T. D. Upshaw. This council will supervise the activities of the group.

The following leaders have been tentatively obtained to lead discussions: Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune, assistant to the administrator of the N. Y. A., Washington, D. C.; Dr. William Adkins, specialist in Negro education, office of education, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Giles A. Hubert, department of economics, Fisk University; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority; Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of sociology, Fisk University, and Dr. Ambrose Calaver, senior specialist Negro education, office of education, Washington, D. C.

Among the subjects to be discussed are history, health, recreation, social problems, organized labor and education.

The People's College was a development of the public forum last season.

Announcements of leaders and subjects will be made immediately before each meeting.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
October 18, 1938

NEGROES' FORUM IN FIRST SESSION

Movement of Co-Operatives Is Discussed by Hubert, Fisk Instructor

The People's college, Negro forum f the Hamilton county unit, opened ts first discussion of the 1938-39 seaon last night in Judge L. D. Miller's ourtroom, with Prof. Giles A. Hubert ssistant professor of economics, Fisk niversity, Nashville, as the main peaker.

"The Co-Operative Movement in the New Social Order" was the topic discussed. The history of the development of the movement now involving millions of workers in all Europe and America was traced from its beginning n England with "67-cents-a-week workers as a nucleus" to the present.

"Only in the co-operative movement is there to be found true economic democracy," he declared, "because therein workers benefit in all phases of the necessities of their comfortable existence. In the development there must be democratic control, and organizations of co-operative groups should be areas and not according to racial identity or religious creed."

He pointed to a recent visit to Sweden and Denmark in the study of the movement and how it works in these democratic, yet capitalistic, countries. "Workers buy and sell their shoes pigs, milk, bread and other vital necessities through the co-operative movement, and are glad to do so, because it protects them against exploitation and recessions and provides protection for them in every detail of their peaceful family lives."

Stressing the need for co-operatives in this area, he said he believes the south to be America's No. 1 economic hope instead of its No. 1 problem, and pointed to the progressive move being made in industry and the modernization of farm management and production. He cites the Tennessee Valley Authority as "the finest ray of hope for the Chattanooga area and other points in the south affected by it.

"What has appeared to make the south a problem is that it has been too reluctant to stop looking back at the past and too satisfied with the present. But everywhere we see evidences that these things are passing and giving up to progress and more forward types of development."

Co-operatives must take their place in this new social and economic order, he stated, adding that "the Negro must be in on the ground floor for, in the language of Booker T Washington, 'you cannot build a society above the man lowest down.' "

Prof. T. D. Upshaw, principal of Booker T. Washington County High school and chairman of the college group, presided. "The Lord Is My Light" was sung by the choir of the First Baptist church, East Eighth street.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Free Press
November 26, 1938

Atlantan to Address People's College Monday

J. B. Blayton, professor of accounting and business administration, Atlanta University, will lead a discussion meeting for the People's College in Judge Miller's courtroom, at the courthouse, Monday night at 7:30 o'clock. The subject for discussion iwll be "A Platform for the Future of the Negro in Business in America."

Blayton has done graduate work at the Walton School of Commerce, Chicago International Accountants' Society, Chicago. He is first vice-president of the National Negro Business League; president and founder of the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the advisory committee of the Atlanta Housing Authority. He is the author of a book entitled "Opportunities for Negroes in Accountancy."

C. B. Foster, president of the Chattanooga Negro Business League, will preside at the meeting, and members of this organization will take part in the discussion. The public is invited to attend.

USE A 'TECHNIQUE,' ADVICE TO NEGROES

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 29, 1938

Prof. Blayton Asserts Race Must Realize That It Is a 'Minority Group'

"The position of the Negro in America with respect to the neighborhood which surrounds him must be taken into account in any attempt to lay down a formula for his economic behavior, whether he likes it or not, for he must take his place side by side with other groups in the economic and industrial world," Prof. J. B. Blayton, of Atlanta university, told an audience composed entirely of colored people at the People's forum in Judge Miller's courtroom last night.

The speaker, who is vice-president of the Citizens' Trust company, and president of the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, addressed approximately 100 business and professional men and women. He told of progress made by Negro organizations in Atlanta by sponsoring educational programs, day nurseries, Boy Scouts, etc.

"A Minority Technique"

Using as a subject "A Platform for the Future of the Negro in Business in America," he stated that the Negro in this country is a minority group and as such must use a minority technique.

"There must be insistence on remaining a part and parcel, clinging to the culture pattern of the nation as a whole, and resisting any attempt to follow a culture pattern which might be suggested by those who would prefer social, cultural and economic regimentation of the Negro in this country," he said.

"The Negro business man of the future must be adequately trained in all those skills which touch his enterprise in any way. In order to insure this training, there have been established departments of economics and business administration in many of the leading institutions of higher learning for Negroes throughout the country. Also, that high schools have seen the need of training of this type, and have included in their courses of study branches touching this field. The part that forum groups, civic groups and churches can play in the propaganda department of this plan cannot be overemphasized.

"Educated Negroes must not divorce themselves from the masses of their race, but instead should strive to court their support and lift them and help prepare them in economic channels, as well as for good citizenship."

The speaker defined minority technique as nothing more or less than the common sense of knowing that "he stoops to conquer," and that when a man, a group of men or a client are in the superior position, it is well to recognize that position.

Prof. Blanton holds an L. L. B. degree and is the only Negro certified public accountant in the state of Georgia. He has private practices in the siness world in connection with his air of instruction at the university.

C. B. Foster, president of the local Negro Business league, presented the speaker and presided at the meeting.

Southern Leadership Training School System.

Education—1938

Discussions.

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long

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'NEW SYSTEM" OF LEADERSHIP EDUCATION FOR NEGROES

Advertiser
5-7-38
Montgomery, Ala.

Editor The Advertiser:

The Southern Leadership Training School System, with general headquarters domiciled at Meridian, Miss., is operating four schools in the South, one of which has been established here in Montgomery. These schools propose to "develop" a higher type of Negro citizenship; lift a higher standard of morals for the race; arouse the Negro to a keener sense of race-consciousness and social responsibility, and, to promote better interracial relationships," according to their incorporated objectives. The curriculum of these schools is uniform and includes short courses in "Good Citizenship", "Practical and Applied Christianity", and "Leadership Education." The Leadership Education courses are supplied by the International Council of Religious Education, with the other courses arranged by the Committee on Curriculum of the Leadership schc l system.

This type of educational work is sponsored for the purpose of training negro leaders who in turn will reach the masses. This is a "New field in Negro education" in that it caters to the Negro leaders who have not had the advantage of high school or theological training, and who, because of their wide influence and experience may have the "ear" of the masses. It is to this class that this system dedicates its work.

The Rev. W. H. Lewis, president and founder of the system, is widely known over the South. He is also president of the Negro Welfare and Social Service Work, Incorporated, and is the National Field Secretary of the Interracial Commission of his denomination. As a minister, he has preached before state, national and international assemblies. He earned the coveted Distinguished Service Medal for valor in the World War, serving on five fronts as a non-commissioned officer in the intelligence corps of the famous 92nd Negro Division. Lewis is ably assisted in this work by W. G. Young, Talladega College, as vice-president.

The Montgomery school will be made a regional school to serve several adjoining counties.

There are no available state funds for this type of work at present. The schools are financed by public subscriptions. The officials of the system e..pressed satisfaction over the cooperation and response being received here in Montgomery.

S. L. S. SPONSORING "NEW SYSTEM" OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

Weekly Review
5-6-38 Birmingham, Ala.

LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR $20,000 EXPANSION PROGRAM

The Southern Leadership Training School System, general headquarters domiciled at Meridian, Miss. with regional schools at Montgomery and Birmingham Alabama, is sponsoring what is being called "The South's New System in Negro Education" These schools are strictly non-denominational in teaching and application. The courses are arranged so as to stear clear of controversal religious philosophies and dogmas. the objectives being to develop a higher type of Negro Citizenship and to promote a finer spirit of inter-racial good-will.

The Rev. W. H. Lewis has acheived national distinction in this field of education and the Southern Leadership Training School System of which he is president-founder is making a worthwile contribution to the progress of the race and the South. Called upon to declare the immediate objectives of the system the Rev. Lewis stated: 1. We are seeking to build a better Negro Citizenship. 2. We are working for a finer spirit of inter-racial good-will. 3. We seek to awaken Negroes to social responsibility 4. We are building better christians, through our courses in Practical and Applied Christanity; what the world needs is a real demonstration of a living Christianity. 5. Our system hopes to arouse a feeling of race-consciousness.

The teaching aims and objectives of the schools are non-denominational. The courses in Leadership Education are prepared by the International Council of Rigigious Education and sixty-nine constituent denominations and state councils of Christian education. Supplemented courses in good citizenship and Practical Christanity by the Committee on education and curriculum.

The great institutions like Southern University, Piney Wood College in Mississippi and the world renounced Tuskegee Institute all had their beginnings and struggles but their founders had the courage and initiative to press their claims until the public gave them a sympathetic hearing and as a result these institutions today bless the lives of thousands who have the honer of being numbered amoung their students. It is to be hopped that theRev. Dr. Lewis will not relinquish his fight until the objectives of the Southern Leadership Training School System has been written into the pages of history.

W. G. Young, Vice President has ably assisted in bringing this work into the public limelight. As a high school Teacher she gladly gives part of her time and salary for the carrying on of this cause. teacher and social workers,rreaeoatqina- oe:.

Some outstanding personnels of the B'ham. Regional setup are: Mrs. Lillie Craig, former teacher and social worker Principal; Mrs. Georgia Blevins, Assistant principal; Rev. F. S. Jones, pastor of St. Joseph Baptist Church, Publicity; Mr. Claud A. Wesley, city teacher, Campaign manager; Mr. Benjamin H. Craig, "Y" Secretary, Chairman Trustee Board; Mrs. Lorane Taylor, Social worker; Janie Porter, Secretary and Treasurer.

Courses in leadership educatio are prepared by the Internationa Council of Religious Eduction an sixty-nine constituent denominations and state councils of Christian Education. Supplementar courses in good citizenship and practical Christianity are being prepared by the committee on education and curriculum

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School Closes At Binion Hall

Lewis Addresses Negro Students On Their Responsibility

Advertiser
5-27-38
Montgomery, Ala.

Development of the negro race within itself was urged Friday by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, president and founder of the Southern Leadership Training School System, at the first annual commencement of the Montgomery unit at Binion Hall, on Underwood Street.

The speaker, using for his topic, "The Needed Balance," said the system of schools which he had founded was dedicated to the complex task of arousing race consciousness and of awakening negroes to the importance of social responsibility.

"Negroes," he said, "should not try to be white people but should seek the highest possible development as negroes. The American white man today is the most advanced figure in the march of civilization and I would rather be an American white man if I were not an American negro."

Paul Fuller, secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, told the audience that the system of schools founded by the Rev. Lewis, now operating in Montgomery, Birmingham and Meridian, Miss., were doing splendid work in educating the negroes of these sections. He promised the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce.

At close of the exercises certificates were awarded to John Earley, Ada Lee Johnson and Sallie Mae Lightfoot. Others attending were Odies B. Earley, James Hamilton, Mary Hamilton, Irazetta Johnson, Johnnie Johnson, John H. Johnson, Clifford Myers and Louise Myers.

The program, in addition, included: Processional, "Savior Again to Thy Dear Name We Raise"; invocation, by the Rev. C. E. Edge; "The Great Redeemer Lives," by the chorus; greetings, by the Rev. R. F. Tarrant, and by the Rev. W. A. Stewart, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, on behalf of the negro churches of Montgomery; a reading, "House by the Side

of the Road," by Odies B. Earley, "Gi on Board," by the chorus; a solo, "My Task," by John Sawyer; presentation of class to founder, by Annie L. Williams, principal; awarding of certificates, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis; class song, "Hark, the Voice of Jesus Calling"; announcements by Wanda G Young, vice president, and benediction by the Rev. W. O. Thomas.

Margaret L. Lewis, principal of the Meridian School and chief principal of the system, was on the platform

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Birmingham, Ala. News
December 12, 1938

TRAINING SCHOOL WORK IS LAUDED

Strides Made In Leadership Instruction Given To Negroes Pointed Out

A checkup of the Southern Leadership Training School System's Birmingham branch discloses a fin record for its first quarter, person interested in the work announce.

This school, established at th Negro Y. W. C. A., on Eighth Avenue, has for its purpose teachin fundamentals of democracy and citizenship to Southern Negroes; warning them against all forms of subversive teachings, and to guar against misleading propaganda an activities of "foreigners who know nothing about the difficulties o sectional adjustments and differences and who, for pecuniary reasons, direct their appeals to a sor of mass hysteria which in the en gets us nowhere."

Work Praised

The Rev. W. H. Lewis, founder president of the school, praised local officials and boards for thei loyalty to the work during the recent financial crises, saying th "work of the Birmingham faculty i the best in our entire system."

Instructors in the Birminghan school are Mrs. Lillie H. Craig, firs and second series leadership course of standard curriculum of the International Council of Religiou Education; Benjamin Craig, Y. M C. A. secretary, special training i sociology and good citizenship an supervision of sociology and economics, assisted by Prof. Claude Wesley.

W. C. Young is vice president an executive secretary of the system

Start Of Movement

While doing special work at Tuskegee in 1925, the Rev. W. H. Lewis realizing the need of a higher so

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Training School For Leadership Seeking Friends

World
Birmingham, Ala.
5-6-38

Education's latest venture, the Southern Leadership Training School, with general headquarters at Meredian, Mississippi, and regional schools at Montgomery and Birmingham, seeks friends and supporters in this city to help get it properly footed in Birmingham. The system is sponsoring what is descriptively called "The South's New System in Negro Education."

Although strictly non-denominational, the schools emphasize Christian teachings while steering clear of controversial religious philosophies and dogmas, pursuing the objectives of 'developing a fine type of Negro citizenship" an promoting" a finer spirit of interracial goodwill.

Rev. W. E. Lewis, president-founder of the system and a man who has gained national distinction in the field of education sums up the five-point program of the system as (1) citizenship, (2) interracial goodwill, (3) to awaken Negroes to social responsibility (4) building better Christians, (5 arousing a feeling of race consciousness.

cial and economic standard for Negroes in the South, aided by several Negro leaders and C. W. Hare and other white men interested in work among Negroes, founded the Negro Welfare and Publicity Work, later incorporated as the Negro Welfare and Social Service Work, sponsoring organization for the leadership training schools in Alabama and Mississippi.

The schools have been operating at a sacrifice for those carrying on the work, it is said, and in order that it may continue its work an appeal has been made for contributions to the cause. Checks mailed to the Southern Leadership Training School System, P. O. Box 1221, Birmingham, will be duly appreciated and acknowledge.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News

December 9, 1938

Negro Leader Here

The Rev. W. H. Lewis, of Birmingham, widely known negro, will be in Tuscaloosa this week and next week in the interest of the Southern Leadership Training School System, of which he is the president. This system is sponsored by the Negro Welfare and Social Service Work, Inc., and it has schools in Meridian, Birmingham and in Montgomery.

Education - 1938
High Schools

Alabama

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
March 2, 1938

Appropriation For School Approved

A $100 appropriation to the Southeast Alabama High school for Negroes was authorized by city commission today following an appeal from the privately owned institution.

Authorities at the school reported they were in arrears on teachers' salaries.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
July 17, 1938

IT IS NEEDED

In the Third Column of this page is an appeal from a prominent Dothan colored citizen to the white people for help in what The Eagle believes is undoubtedly a worthy cause—the construction of a high school for Negroes.

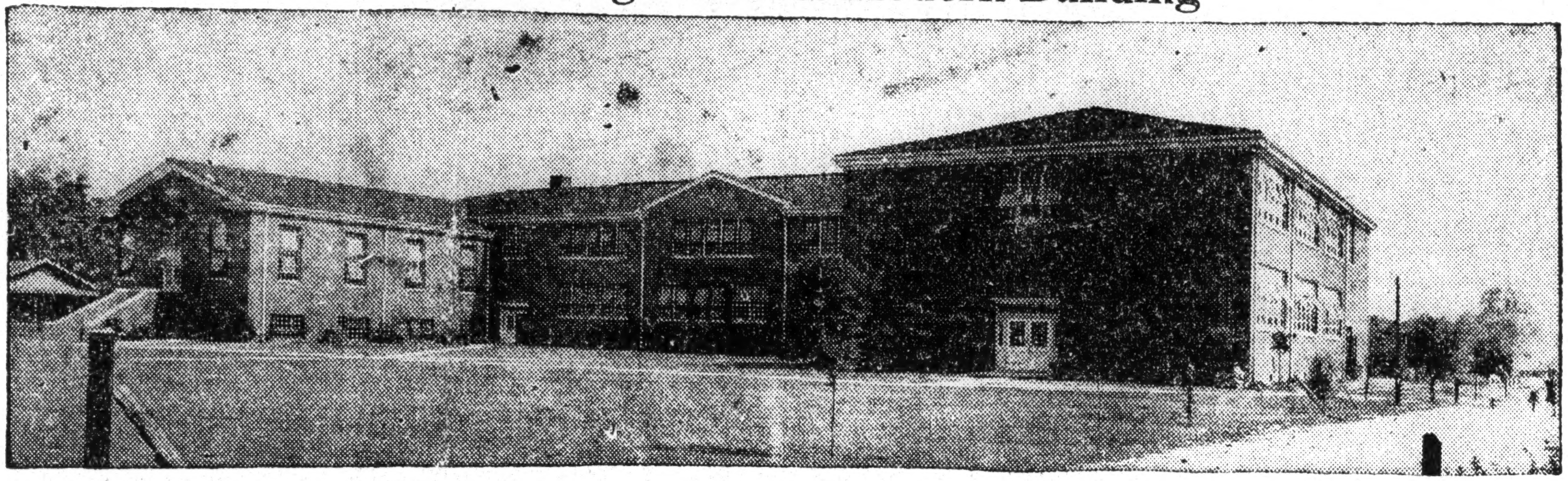
As the writer points out, the lack of such a school in Dothan is regretably conspicuous, as Selma, Eufaula, Opelika, Anniston, Decatur, and Tuscaloosa are equipped with colored high schools.

Of the $1,000 needed for the building $300 has been raised.

Ambitious Negroes who finish the grade schools must turn elsewhere for further education and training. The Eagle sincerely hopes that the needed $700 will be raised, for it is an investment in better citizenship for a people whose ability to help themselves is limited.

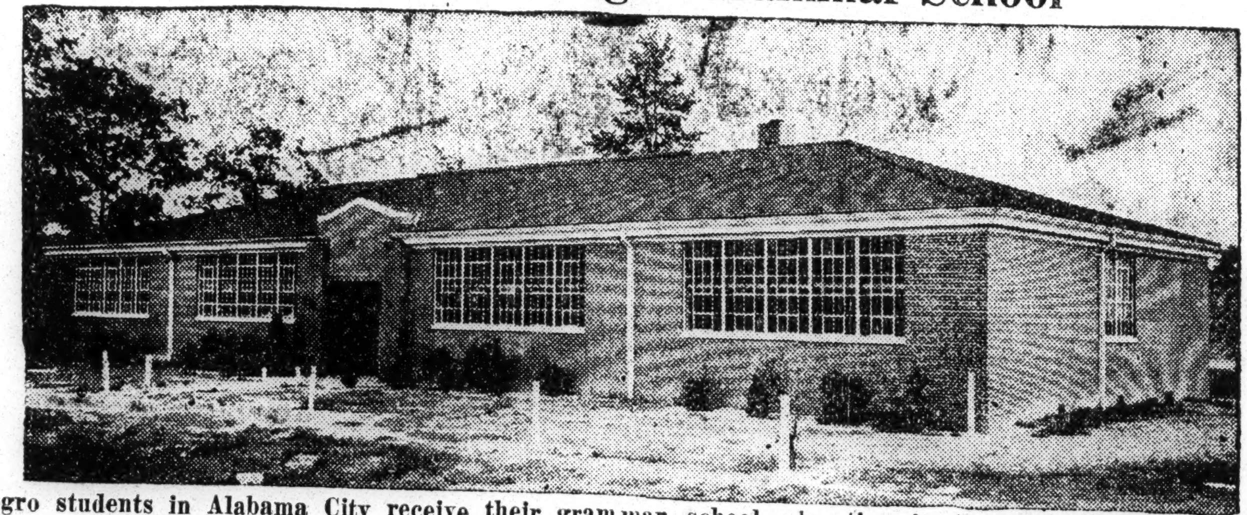
Gadsden, Ala., Times
September [illegible], 1938

Carver High Boasts Modern Building



Gadsden's educational authorities have not neglected the negroes in planning the school facilities of the city, as witnessed by the modern Carver High School, shown above. This building, named for Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist of Tuskegee Institute, is modern in every respect. It was erected as a part of the $400,000 school building program carried out by the city three years ago. It is located in a heavily-populated negro section and boasts ample grounds for outdoor activities.

West Gadsden Negro Grammar School



Negro students in Alabama City receive their grammar school education in the new building shown above. The building, constructed three years ago, is located just north of the Gadsden-Attalla boulevard.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 10, 1938

NIGHT SCHOOLS IN CITY OPEN TONIGHT

Woodlawn, Industrial And Paul Hayne To Offer Courses Of Study

Education - minded individuals over 16 will welcome announcement made today by Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of city schools, that Birmingham night schools will open tonight at Paul Hayne and Woodlawn High Schools for white students and the Industrial High for Negro students.

Classes are open to anyone 16 years of age or over not enrolled in a regular day school. High school credit will be given in certain courses to those who meet the entrance requirements and whose attendance and work are satisfactory. Any public school subject for which there is sufficient demand will be given.

A registration fee of $1 a semester for all classes will be charged and the tuition in classes not paid from state or federal funds will be $7 for a 20 week session in white schools and $3 for the same period in the Negro school. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed for payment, within one week of registration, of tuition for the entire session.

Among the vocational subjects offered to white students are bookkeeping, traffic management, commercial art, drafting, shop math, machine shop, printing, radio, electricity, woodwork, salesmanship, air conditioning, advertising, auto theory, calculating machines, electric welding and foundry practice.

Students at the Industrial High School may study all regular grade school subjects as well as beauty culture, shorthand and typewriting, choral singing, infant care and child nursing, cleaning and pressing, cooking, sewing and auto mechanics.

Vocational classes are given in cooperation with the State Board of Education through which state and federal money is supplied. For further information about these prospective students are asked to call V. J. Douglass, director of vocational education, at 3-9131.

Students wishing to enroll for any of the night class subjects are asked to see the principal at the school tonight.

Florence, Alabama—Times
November 1, 1938

1938-39 BUDGET IS ADOPTED BY COMMISSIONERS

Large Number Of City Workers Are Reelected At The Weekly Meet Monday

Adoption of an $86,650 budget for the fiscal year ending September 30 1939, and reelection of a large number of city employes and department heads, featured the weekly meeting of the Florence board of city commissioners at city hall yesterday afternoon, S. B. Howard, city clerk reported this morning.

Mr. Howard said the city's estimated income for the fiscal year ending next Sept. 30 is $90,000. The budget during the fiscal year ended recently was $88,450, of which only $85,990.31 was actually spent, giving the city a thoroughly balanced budget in every respect during the past year.

This year's budget was divided as follows: fire department, $14,500; police department, $17,000; sanitary and garbage department, $7,000; health department, $1,000; street department, cemeteries and parks $23,750; administrative department $21,000; welfare department, $1,200; Burrell Normal Negro High school $900; park commission, $60; reemployment and incidentals, $240.

Those reelected in addition to Mr. Howard as city clerk are: W. F. Baker, assistant city clerk; Miss Jane Bailey, stenographer and general office worker; Charles L. Haley, treasurer; W. H. Mitchell, city attorney: Lawrence A. May, city recorder; Donald White, fire chief, and all of his men; Bern Hendon, superintendent of the garbage department; T. G. Martin, superintendent of city streets; W. O. Turpin, sexton at the cemetery; L. A. Stevens, in charge of city parks; Frank G. Crow, manager of the city water department; Mrs. M. C. White, cashier; Miss Margaret Trottman, assistant cashier, and all other waterworks employes under them.

The city commission took no action on the recently proposed city-wide zoning ordinance, which is now being studied and surveyed with a view of action by the commission on it as soon as convenient, in keeping with the commission's pledge to pass upon the subject within a reasonable time.

Education - 1938
High Schools
6

Florida

Tampa, Fla., Times
October 13, 1938

2 NEW TEACHERS ARE APPOINTED

Memorial, Hillsborough Additions Are Made

The County School Board today appointed two additional teachers, in Tampa schools, naming Robert C. Geiger, to teach manual arts at Memorial Junior High School, and Mrs. Ruth Snyder, as assistant to the librarian at Hillsborough High School.

Mrs. Florence Root was appointed at Antioch to fill a vacancy, and an additional teacher for the Palm River School was approved.

Board members accepted invitations to meet with the Schoolmasters Club tomorrow night, to attend a reception later tomorrow night given by the Tampa Teachers Club, and decided to dine at the Plant City Negro High School next Tuesday. The home economics teacher at the Negro school sent an urgent invitation to the Board through Chairman J. S. Robinson.

A suggestion that the Board furnish "coveralls" for bus mechanics was turned down with the statement that it would set a precedent that would soon require furnishing of working clothes for janitors teachers, and other school employes.

A request that an additional janitor be appointed at Plant High School to live in the building was denied, with the statement that one of the janitorial force now at the school should occupy the custodian's quarters.

Bert E. Carter, purchasing agent, was instructed to study the expense of building targets for the R. O. T. C. units in Plant and Hillsborough High Schools, after Board members had decided that estimates on constructing the targets were "too high."

Jacksonville Fla Times-Union
October 24, 1938

FLORIDA THRIFT AND ENTERPRISE

Work started this week on a WPA project to construct and prepare an athletic field for negro athletics just north of the Stevens High School. The field, to be 350 by 300 feet, is to be prepared at a cost of approximately $14,000, with expense shared by the WPA, the city of Quincy and the county school board.—Quincy Times.

Education - 1938

High Schools.

Georgia

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
March 16, 1938

HONOR BENNETT AND MRS. WALKER

At the request of Negro citizens the Waycross Board of Education has named the main building at the Center high school the Bennett Building and the Trades and Home Economics building the Laura Singleton Walker Building.

The committee from the Negro citizens composed of Tom Williams, Dr. J. J. Creagh and E. E. Moore, said the Negroes desired these names for the buildings as a tribute to John W. Bennett, sr., and Mrs. Laura Singleton Walker, who for years have labored constructively for the advancement of the Negroes in Waycross.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 6, 1938

NEGRO PRINCIPALS AIR SCHOOL PLANS

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 5.—The new curriculum for Georgia schools was discussed by principals of negro high schools in a state meeting in Americus Friday and Saturday.

Over 200 principals of negro schools throughout Georgia attended the sessions. L. L. Lester and Robert L. Cousins, Atlanta, of the negro education division of the State Department of Education, were in charge of the meeting.

M. E. Thompson, Americus, assistant state 'superintendent of school, was a featured speaker.

Welcoming the principals to Americus was S. C. Haddock, superintendent of the Americus Public Schools.

Augustus R. Johnson High School Named for Pioneer Negro Teacher

Following the custom of the Board of Education to name schools after former teachers, the new Negro high school has been named Augustus R. Johnson High school, for the first Negro to be awarded a certificate to teach in this county.

Johnson, who died in 1908, was principal of the old Gwinnett school, in which the high school is located, for 15 years prior to his death. He had been connected with Richmond county schools for a great many years prior to his death.

He was the first principal of the Gwinnett school when it was opened more than 50 years ago. There was an enrollment of nearly 900 students in the Gwinnett school when he was principal there.

Only the first three years of high school work will be taught in the Negro high school which enters its second year this session. The senior year's work will be added in the fall of 1939.

Last year 366 students enrolled in the school and Superintendent S. D. Copeland said yesterday he expects about 450 to attend the school this year.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 24, 1938

$29,288 ALLOCATED FOR PWA BUILDINGS

Valdosta, Greenville School Projects Approved.

Grants amounting to $29,288 were allocated by the Public Works Administration yesterday for three Georgia school projects at Valdosta and Greenville, it was announced by H. T. Cole, regional PWA administrator. The program in the two cities is expected to be completed at an estimated cost of $65,084.

Two separate grants were approved for Valdosta, one for $16,519 for the addition of an auditorium, gymnasium and one classroom to the high school, at a cost of $36,709, and the other for $4,500 toward the addition of an auditorium to the Dasher High school for negroes. The work is expected to cost $10,000.

Greenville was granted $8,269 toward the addition of an auditorium and three classrooms in the high school at a cost of $18,375.

Augusta [illegible] Chronicle
August [illegible]

Writer Praises Naming of School For Late Prof. Augustus Johnson

Board of Education Decides to Memorialize First Outstanding Negro Educator—First Year of Institution Demonstrated Its Long-Felt Need in City

By J. W. WALLACE

The announcement by the Board of Education of Richmond County of the choice of the late Prof Augustus Roberson Johnson as an outstanding citizen of Augusta during his lifetime and as the first and leading Negro educator in this community, after whom the public high school for Negroes is to be named comes as a source of great satisfaction to the people of this community.

During its first year, the past term, the school was variously called, the Augusta High school, the Gwinnett school, and the Negro High school, and hence its faculty members and patrons welcome an official name for this institution which answers a long felt need for a free public high school in the city of Augusta.

No man more richly deserves this honor; no name could more amply grace the institution. Held in high esteem by all who knew him because of his nobility of character and his unswerving devotion to the right, at the time of his death an editorial in the Georgia Baptist paid him the following tribute: "Prof. Johnson was strictly conscientious as a Christian and would never allow himself to be lured away from the path marked out by his Master, the Lord Jesus Christ. Even as a military man, and a leading Lodge man, on no occasion would he sip from the wine glass. Even wine bibbers loved and honored Prof. Johnson because of his consistency as a Christian."

Born in the city of Augusta February 29, 1853, Prof. Johnson received his early education in the schools of that day and later attended the old Augusta Institute, now Morehouse college. Upon him were conferred the A. B. and M. A. degrees by the institution which a few years later became the Atlanta Baptist college. Devoting himself fully to the teaching profession, Prof. Johnson became in 1869 the first Negro teacher licensed under Georgia State laws and paid from the state fund.

In the year 1892, upon the consolidation of several public schools then being held in churches of the community, among them, Harmony and Springfield Baptist and Trinity C. M. E. churches, Prof Johnson became the first principal of the Mauge Street school, housed then in the same building in which with additions and improvements the now Augustus R. Johnson high school is located. Under him were 12 teachers with Ursula E. Collins, now principal of the Silas X. Floyd school, as assistant principal; and nearly 900 pupils in regular attendance.

In the public schools there was no teacher more universally respected and beloved than Prof Johnson. He maintained from beginning to end the unshaken confidence of the Board of Education as well as the public. He exerted a great and good influence upon the hundreds of children with whom he came in contact as well as upon the teachers who served under him. Exact and methodical, his record books of many years show the minute attention to duty with which he attacked his work for the 39 years during which he taught in Augusta.

For 36 years he was superintendent of the Harmony Baptist Sunday school, and than him a more competent, more faithful, more successful Sunday School worker has not been known in this city. For years also he was clerk of the Shiloh Baptist association, a Deacon of his church, and a holder of important positions in temperance organizatons, both local and state. He served as Lieutenant colonel of the First Georgia Battalion for six years and was in adidtion an outstanding lodge man and leader.

For Augustus R. Johnson, then, is the high school named; and for the father of Negro education in the city of Augusta, for a wise counsellor to both parents and children both in his public and Sunday school work, for a noble character, temperate in all things, loyal to duty, exemplary in all places and under all circumstances for a man whose life may be held up to the youth of Augusta with the certainty of unanimous sanction, it is well named.

Education - 1938
High Schools
6

Illinois.

DU SABLE HIGH OVERCROWDED HOLD CLASSES IN REST ROOMS

Defender
10-29-38
Chicago, Ill.

The DuSable High school built in 1934 at the cost of $3,450,000 is now so crowded that classes are being held in lunch rooms, store rooms, corridors and toilet ante rooms.

This over-crowding condition was anticipated and pointed out to the Board of Education during the early stages of the erection of the

Constructed originally to accommodate 2400 students, and sixty-four regular classrooms, this high school with an enrollment to date of nearly 4,000 pupils is taxed beyond its capacity within the short span of four years.

Overcrowding Anticipated

structure. The original specifications called for a high school building with a capacity of 3,400 pupils. But the Board failed to consider the wisdom of those who were more informed than its members about the needs of the community and the growth of the population.

The over-crowding has existed for four years without anything being done by the Board of Education to relieve it. A tabulation of enrollment for the four years of occupancy shows:

End of month of February, 1935, 3426; September, 1935, 3164; February, 1936, 3189; September, 1936, 3096; February, 1937, 3194; October 1937, 3399; February, 1938, 3592; September, 1938, 3900.

Conditions Demoralizing

These conditions are not only unsanitary, but they are demoralizing. It is obviously impossible for teachers to do effective work under such revolting circumstances. In fact they cannot teach at all in an atmosphere that is repugnant to teacher and pupil alike.

Many parents are now asking the question: "Was DuSazle built at the cost of $3,450,000, or was it built at a figure that cannot stand the ight of investigation?"

Education - 1938

High Schools

Kentucky

LEBANON, KY., ENTERPRISE
SEPT. 2, 1938 S14

NEGRO SCHOOL IS ACCREDITED

Larger Enrollment, Faculty, Give Local Institution New High Rating.

L. H. S. TEACHER NAMED

With the addition of a new teacher at the Rosenwald Colored School, and the enrollment of twenty-five students from the now discontinued Colored High School at Springfield, the local institution becomes a fully accredited high school, its credits recognized by the State Department of Education and its graduates eligible to enter any college for colored students on the merit of their diplomas. The announcement was made this week by the City Board of Education.

The new colored instructor is Daniel E. Carman, for the past seven years principal of the Springfield Colored School which was abolished at the close of the 1937-1938 term. He is a graduate of the State Street High School at Bowling Green, attended Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn.; Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., and the University of Cincinnati, and obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree from the Kentucky State Industrial School at Frankfort.

The twenty-five new students will be transported here by bus, and the City Board of Education will be paid the regular high school tuition fee by the Springfield Board of Education for the education of each of the pupils. Carman will continue to make his home at Springfield and will operate the vehicle on which the new group will come here for daily classes.

According to Prof. J. H. Parker superintendent of the local schools an accredited high school must have a minimum of forty-five students and of course, must maintain a rigid curriculum approved by the State Department of Education. That the new program will benefit the Rosenwald School is evident.

The City Board of Education in session Tuesday evening accepted the resignation of Miss Alyce Swope of Henderson, who only last week was named as head of the Lebanon High School home economics department to succeed Mrs. Ben F. Wilson. The vacancy was filled by Miss Bertha Smith of Woodburn, a graduate of Western Kentucky Teachers College, who comes here highly recommended by the school. Specializing in home economics, she was among the best students in that course, it is reported.

Education - 1938

Mississippi.

High School.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
July 2, 1938

CANNING WORK AT NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL

The home economics department of the Gulfport colored high school Thursday completed the tenth month's work. This extra month of work that followed the completion of the regular nine months of school, was devoted to special work among the students in their homes for three days of each week, and the other two days were spent at the school building doing canning and sewing. About 500 jars of food were canned from the home gardens, the canning including beans, peas, carrots, pumpkin, cushaw, okra corn, pears, peaches, figs, cucumbers, beets, soup mixtures, greens and jellies. Home projects included gardening, beautification canning, and the care of children V. G. Tuggle, home economics instructor, was in charge.

Carrollton, Miss. Conservative
August 19, 1938

Colored High School To Open Doors This Year For First Time

For the first time in history, Carroll County has a high school for the colored.

Some time in early September the doors of this school will be opened for the pupils of the county, with Thaddeus L. Johnson, A. B., as principal. Johnson is a member of the graduating class of 1936 of the Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss. Last year he was the coach and Mathematics teacher at the Ministerial Institute and College, West Point, Miss.

Johnson has a big program planned for the Agricultural High School, and he asks the cooperation of the students and parents of the county. He refused work at three other schools to take this job, it is reported.

Education - 1938

High Schools

North Carolina

Lumberton, N. C. Robesonian
October 14, 1938

Fairmont Colored High School Has Made Fine Progress In 7 Years

By R. D. Cunningham

All of the citizens of the district in which the Fairmont colored school is situated should be especially proud of the progress the institution has made during the past seven years. They should none the less be proud of the progress which it has made since its beginning. We should all be thankful to those public-spirited citizens of the local community, both colored and white; to the county board of education, the state officials and the late Julius Rosenwald, for their contributions towards making the school possible for the education of the colored youths. Too often we fail to appreciate the efforts put forth and the sacrifices made by those who lay the foundation.

We should especially be proud of the achievements of the past seven years because they were made during the period of the depression and in spite of it. WE pause here to both commend and thank all those who in any way help to make this progress possible. Credit is due to both parents and pupils, friends and teachers.

There are five outstanding achievements made which are as follows:

(1) During the fall of 1932 a bus was put in operation by the county board of education to transport high school pupils to and from the Fairmont colored school. This achievement was due largely to the efforts of the Proctorville committeemen. Mr. J. R. Poole was then superintendent.

(2) In 1933, the school was put on the state accredited list. To do this, the following requirements had to be met: A set of Standard reference works and 95 volumes of standard books had to be added to the library; two classrooms and an office had to be provided; globes, maps and science equipment had to be procured. The total cost of these items amounted to the sum of $492.52. $288.83 of this amount came from the Rosenwald and Slater funds through the courtesy of the county board of education and Dr. N. C. Newbold. Mr. J. R. Poole was also superintendent at this time.

(3) Seven teachers have been added—three elementary teachers and four high school teachers. These additions came about as a result of the cooperative efforts of the members of the faculty to put into effect a better attendance program, which is so much needed among our group. Of course both the parents and the pupils deserve some credit.

(4) A new agriculture building was completed on the school grounds last May. The amount of $240.63 was raised largely by the teachers. Our white friends contributed $20. Parents, patrons and pupils made liberal contributions, for which we are thankful. The balance was contributed by the county board of education through the courtesy of Superintendent C. L. Green.

(5) The curriculum has been enriched to more nearly meet the needs of the pupils. The curriculum has been expanded so as to include vocational agriculture and home economics. Since the new building has been completed, the agriculture teacher is giving full time to that department. The home-economics department has not yet been well established but some progress has been made along this line. Last year a home economics teacher was added and a sewing machine was purchased for that department.

The total expenditures for the library alone during the past 7 years amounted to the sum of $775.73. Expenditures for other improvements amounted to $1,277.06. The total expenditures for the improvements of the school plant covering the period of seven years equaled to the sum of $2,052.79. Of this amount there is a balance of $113.32. The credit sheet for the year 1937-38 session shows that $489.90 was raised. $240.63 went toward the completion of the agriculture building. Most of the balance, if not all of it, would have been taken care of were it not for this special project.

R. D. Cunningham, who was principal during this period, began his duties as new principal of the Oak Ridge school, Lumber Bridge, September 26.

Gatesville, N. C., Index
November 2, 1938

Ahoskie Negro Hi School Gets $974

Ahoskie, Nov. 1.—

On Sunday afternoon, Octobe 30, at a general meeting of parents and friends at the Ahoskie colored high school, the drive to raise money for the accreditment of the institution came to a successful close. Features of the program were a sermon by Rev. E. M. Lewis, pastor of the Calvary (Ahoskie), Union, and Menola Baptist churches, and the debut of the new high school choral club under the direction of Prof. Sherman Greene.

The officers and special workers of the nine Parent-Teacher associations operating in the two townships of the school district brought in funds which had been gathered over a 6 -week period through fish frys, barbecues' banquets, baby contests, musical programs, and individual contribution ranging up to $5.

The effort was begun when it was learned that the $2,000 appropriated by the County for the equipment of the new high school building would not be sufficient to provide for the science apparatus, maps, and library books in addition to the necessary furniture. With the present amount of $974.80, stated H. D. Cooper, principal of the school ,outstanding bills can be paid and purchases completed for the State minimum required equipment; and as soon as all goods arrive and the library books are prepared for circulation, the state high school supervisor H. L. Trigg, will be notified and requested to inspect the plant.

The principal expresses thanks to all the parents, teachers and friends who gave money or food, worked, sang, or otherwise contributed to make this co-operative effort a success. Special credit is due to the Community Singers, who traveled from place to place several times each week giving musical programs.

The names of persons who gave money in amounts of 50 cents or over will be published in the next issue of the Hertford County Herald.

Carthage, N. C., News
October 27, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATOR HERE

Rev. A. C. Pinckney, founder and former principal of the Pinckney high school, passed through Carthage las week en route to South Carolina. Fo the many years that he was principa of the local school, Rev. Pinckney performed his services willingly and unstintingly in a manner that wo for him the highest respect from bot races.

Because of ill-health, he was forced to resign his position as principal o the school named for him.

The colored people of Carthage fee especially grateful to Rev. Pinckney for his manifold services to education in the county and state and his christian and gentlemanly influence in the lives of both students and teachers who were the beneficiaries of his labors.

Ahoskie, N. C., Herald
November 3, 1938

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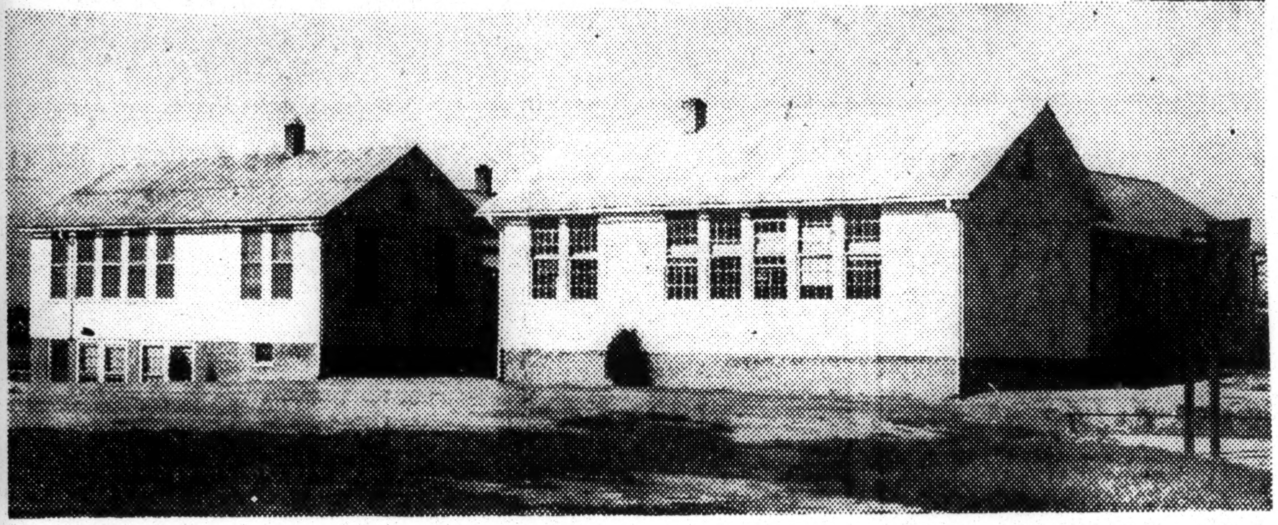
Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
November 13, 1938

Forsyth County's Only Negro High School



Filling an important place in the education of the Negro youth of this section is Carver High School, the only Negro high school in Forsyth county. A competent faculty, extra-curricula activities and modern buildings provide extraordinary facilities for training the Negro boys and girls of the county. The high school is east of Evergreen Cemetery.

County Superintendent Cash Is Aiding Carver High School To Fill Need in Community

By A. A. MAYFIELD

Superintendent T. H. Cash of the Forsyth county schools, has taken a leading interest in the development of the Carver High School, it was disclosed Saturday. The Carver High School, which is the only school of its kind in the county, lies east of the Evergreen Cemetery and is supervised by Edward E. Hill, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hill of this city. Hill is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and after receiving his degree of A. B. there, he did graduate work at the same institution.

Aside from being a comparatively new school, Carver, which proudly takes its name from the famous Tuskegee wizard of science, George W. Carver, is also located in a distinctly new development. There, the Negro youth of Forsyth county is provided with excellent educational facilities, the report disclosed. This being the only Negro high school in the county, it has been made possible for a student to complete his high school training at this instittuion.

Equipment Provided

Superintendent Cash is rapidly providing equipment for the school and has a definite program laid out to meet the needs of the people who attend Carver, it was pointed out. The school has a faculty consisting of fifteen teachers, six of whom are full-time high school teachers and nine elementary school teachers.

The teachers are Miss Florence B. Hairston, B, S., Winston-Salem Teachers College, with graduate work at Columbia University; Samuel L. Hamlin, A. B Livingstone College, Salisbury; Gaston L. Dyson, B. S., A. and T. College, Greensboro, with work at the American School of Art, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Thelma J. McKay, A. B., Shaw University, Raleigh; J. Warren Baldwin, A. B., Shaw University, Raleigh; Hoyt Coble, B. S., A. and T. College, Greensboro; Mrs. Barbara Alexander, Scotia Junior College, Concord and Winston-Salem Teachers College; Miss Ethel D. Upthegrove, B. S., Indiana State College, with work at Northwestern University; Mrs. Irene Pace Hairston, B. S., Winston-Salem Teachers College; Mrs. Estelle Eaton, Scotia Junior College, Concord, Fayetteville State College, and Winston-Salem Teachers College; Mrs. Clara Douglas, Winston-Salem Teachers College; Mrs. Beatrice Crutchfield, B. S., Virginia State College; Mrs. Gwendolyn Ashley, B. S., Winston-Salem Teachers College.

New Course Offered

This year Mr. Cash has introduced a new course at the school under the heading of agrculture and manual arts. It was revealed in the survey that this course is proving to be helpful both to the boys at school and to the people of the community. Prof. Coble, who is an expert in this field, is showing great ability to put this phase of the curriculum into practical use at the school.

The present enrolment is 510 students, which is a considerable increase over the enrolment of the previous cemester, the records show. Seven buses have been provided for transporting students to Carver.

Among the extra-curricular activities which the principal has organized are a basket ball team under the supervision of Profs. Hamlin and Baldwin, and dramatics under the supervision of Mrs. Irene Pace Hairston. Mrs. Gwendolyn H. Ashley directs a glee club that would be a credit to any school, it was shown in the Saturday survey. Mrs. Ashley was at one time a member of the famous Hampton Institute choir and traveled abroad with that group. Mrs Thelma J. McKoy was for four years a member of the Shaw University choral society and traveled with that group through many of the northern states. The Carver Glee Club was heard last year over WSJS. The school also has a strong student council that operates under the leadership of the principal. Its project for this year is to secure books for the library. The Girl Reserve and Hi-Y clubs are supervised by Miss Hairston and Prof. Hamlin. There are also a camera, art and better homes and garden clubs.

Student Labor Constructs Building at North C. School

H. T. Tucker, Vocational Instructor, Accomplishes Many Things With Little Material and Equipment, "Green" Labor

By A. A. MORISEY

WASHINGTON, N. C.—In the fall of 1937 there came to this town a man to begin a course in vocational subjects. Previous to this time there had been no opportunity for the youth of the town who wanted the training afforded by vocational courses.

This man began his work with little material and equipment but a determination to accomplish. iHs name was H. T. Tucker.

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The progress and enthusiasm of the students made more necessary a building for their use. Soon the powers that be were discussing the possibility of having a building erected which would serve the need for the vocational subjects and home economics. This alert and efficient gentleman noticed that on the school yard there was sand which apparently was worth something and might have the possibilities of use for construction. To verify his belief he had a nationally known cement concern to analyze the sand and to make specifications for its use in cement.

USES SAND

The availability of sand on the campus made the construction of a building made of cement blocks the most economical type. These blocks had to be molded and put aside to set for a while.

The plans for the building were drawn by Mr. Tucker and presented and without any hesitation he was given permission to start.

Two molds were secured to make the cement blocks and the students under the direction of their instructor began to mold over 5,000 cement blocks which were to go into the construction of the building.

Before the end of the school year the new building was well under way. All work was being done by the students themselves. Their anxiety and industriousness caused them to be hired by the city to do repair work and make improvements on other schools of the city during the summer working on salaries.

While not working on other projects for the city they continued their work on their own building.

Only around twenty-five of the boys were allowed to work on the project. They were chosen on the basis of their grades made during the courses.

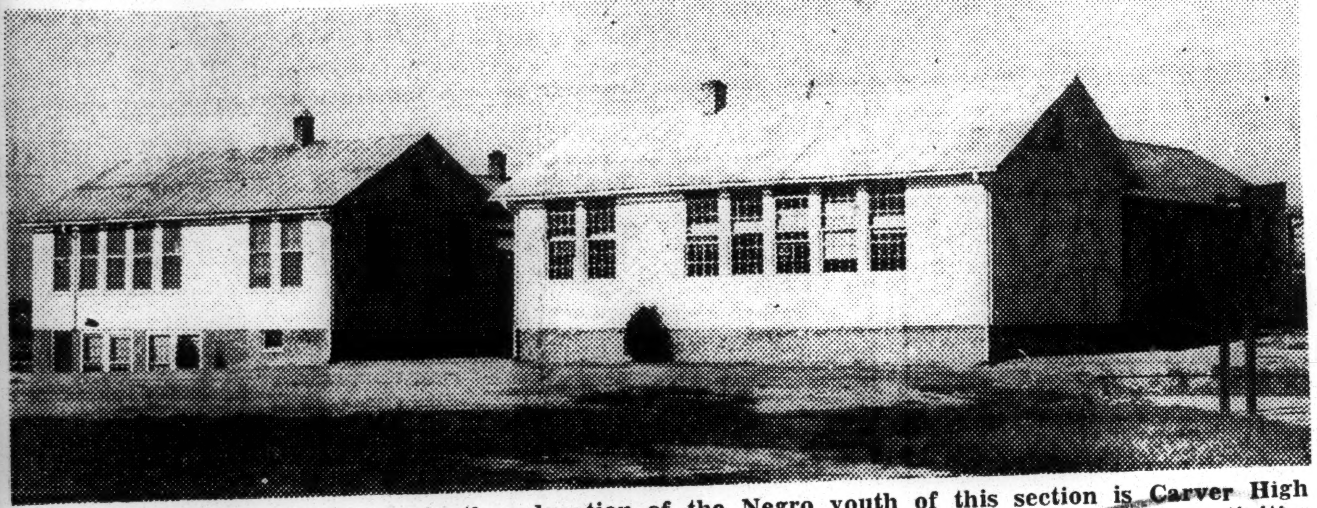
Today as a result of the labors of the man, there stands on the campus of the Washington high school, of which Prof. P. S. Jones is principal, an imposing building of five rooms. The, final finishing touches have not been made yet but the outside is complete and it is even now being used.

It stands as a monument to the efficiency and ingenuity of Mr. Tucker, who is instructor of vocational subjects and coach at the local school.

Mr. Tucker is a graduate of Hampton Institute in the class of 1937. He did post graduate work in building construction there also. He is also a liscensed building contractor.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
November 13, 1938

Forsyth County's Only Negro High School



Filling an important place in the education of the Negro youth of this section is Carver High School, the only Negro high school in Forsyth county. A competent faculty, extra-curricula activities and modern buildings provide extraordinary facilities for training the Negro boys and ~~girls of the~~ county. The high school is east of Evergreen Cemetery.

County Superintendent Cash Is Aiding Carver High School To Fill Need in Community

By A. A. MAYFIELD

Superintendent T. H. Cash of the Forsyth county schools, has taken a leading interest in the development of the Carver High School, it was disclosed Saturday. The Carver High School, which is the only school of its kind in the county, lies east of the Evergreen Cemetery and is supervised by Edward E. Hill, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hill of this city. Hill is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and after receiving his degree of A. B. there, he did graduate work at the same institution.

Aside from being a comparatively new school, Carver, which proudly takes its name from the famous Tuskegee wizard of science, George W. Carver, is also located in a distinctly new development. There, the Negro youth of Forsyth county is provided with excellent educational facilities, the report disclosed. This being the only Negro high school in the county, it has been made possible for a student to complete his high school training at this instittuion.

Equipment Provided

Superintendent Cash is rapidly providing equipment for the school and has a definite program laid out to meet the needs of the people who attend Carver, it was pointed out. The school has a faculty consisting of fifteen teachers, six of whom are full-time high school teachers and nine elementary school teachers.

The teachers are Miss Florence B. Hairston, B, S., Winston-Salem Teachers College, with graduate work at Columbia University; Samuel L. Hamlin, A. B Livingstone College, Salisbury; Gaston L. Dyson, B. S., A. and T. College, Greensboro, with work at the American School of Art, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Thelma J. McKay, A. B., Shaw University, Raleigh; J. Warren Baldwin, A. B., Shaw University, Raleigh; Hoyt Coble, B. S., A. and T. College, Greensboro; Mrs. Barbara Alexander, Scotia Junior College, Concord and Winston-Salem Teachers College; Miss Ethel D. Upthegrove, B. S., Indiana State College, with work at Northwestern University; Mrs. Irene Pace Hairston, B. S., Winston-Salem Teachers College; Mrs. Estelle Eaton, Scotia Junior College, Concord, Fayetteville State College, and Winston-Salem Teachers College; Mrs. Clara Douglas, Winston-Salem Teachers College; Mrs. Beatrice Crutchfield, B. S., Virginia State College; Mrs. Gwendolyn Ashley, B. S., Winston-Salem Teachers College.

New Course Offered

This year Mr. Cash has introduced a new course at the school under the heading of agrculture and manual arts. It was revealed in the survey that this course is proving to be helpful both to the boys at school and to the people of the community. Prof. Coble, who is an expert in this field, is showing great ability to put this phase of the curriculum into practical use at the school.

The present enrolment is 510 students, which is a considerable increase over the enrolment of the previous cemester, the records show. Seven buses have been provided for transporting students to Carver.

Among the extra-curricular activities which the principal has organized are a basket ball team under the supervision of Profs. Hamlin and Baldwin, and dramatics under the supervision of Mrs. Irene Pace Hairston. Mrs. Gwendolyn H. Ashley directs a glee club that would be a credit to any school, it was shown in the Saturday survey. Mrs. Ashley was at one time a member of the famous Hampton Institute choir and traveled abroad with that group. Mrs Thelma J. McKoy was for four years a member of the Shaw University choral society and traveled with that group through many of the northern states. The Carver Glee Club was heard last year over WSJS. The school also has a strong student council that operates under the leadership of the principal. Its project for this year is to secure books for the library. The Girl Reserve and Hi-Y clubs are supervised by Miss Hairston and Prof. Hamlin. There are also a camera, art and better homes and garden clubs.

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Education-1938
High Schools
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Ohio

Many Negro Teachers In Cleveland's Oldest High School

By MARCELLOUS HEFLEY

CLEVELAND, O. — The oldest high school in Cleveland—Central High School, founded in 1846—boasts some of the leading Negro educators of the state on its faculty. R. M. Watson, a man of great ability, is principal of this school, assisted by J. P. Lee, supervisor of the senior class and Boys' League, and Mrs. Myrtle C. Bell, who was recently appointed assistant principal. She is one of the few Negro school executives in the fifth largest city of this country, and her work is the supervision of the Girls' League.

Among other race teachers are: R. W. Davis, vocational guidance teacher, who has given many jobs to students at Central; Mr. Smith, a graduate of Wilberforce; Mrs. Gee history teacher; Frank Kelker, graduate of Western Reserve University as cadet teacher and assistant coach; Mrs. Chesnutt, head of the foreign language department and co-author of the text book, "Road to Latin"; Mr. Love, science department, and others whose names I am not familiar with.

The school also has such fine teachers as Mr. Benedict, head of the history department, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and teacher of economics; W. L. Long, head of the science department; Mr. Drinkall, physics department; Mr. Christopher, civics and history; Mrs. Ryan, loved by everyone; Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Harge, Mrs. Sitz and others.

Age
11-5-38
New York

Education - 1938
High Schools

Pennsylvania

Negro May Be Vaux Junior Hi Principal

Hopes Brightened With Dismissal Of Miss Margaret McGuire

SCORED AS BIASED

Board Accepts $600,000 Grant To Erect New Singerly School

Hopes for a colored junior high school principal brightened considerably with the dismissal of Miss Margaret T. McGuire, last Wednesday, as principal of Vaux Junior High School, 24th and Master sts., because of alleged prejudice and discrimination.

The vacancy places 4 qualified colored grade school principals in strategic positions for the appointment. The fact that Vaux Junior High is located in a 98 per cent Negro populated area also indicates that a Negro might be selected to head the school.

Duties of the principal are now being performed by B. Diamond, white faculty member. But according to Dr John P. Turner member of the schools committee of the Board of Education Diamond will be relieved as soon as a permanent appointment is made.

Dr. Turner also revealed that no principal will be appointed at Vaux Junior High until after examination results are obtained in the early fall He made these statements following a meeting of the schools committee.

It is also been reliably reported that the Board of Education has accepted a government grant which will make possible the erection of a $600,000 new Singerly School at 22nd and Berks sts Already work has begun to raze some of the buildings adjacent to the site.

Miss McGuire's dismissal as principal of Vaux Junior High School came as the result of a concerted fight by the Educational Equality League, Floyd L. Logan, president, and demands last year by the American Federation of Teachers that she be transferred.

The teachers union based its complaint on charges that Miss McGuire exhibited "outspoken racial prejudice to teachers and pupils" in Vaux Junior High.

Miss McGuire, however, has not been dismissed from the school system. She has been transferred to the principalship of Vare Junior High School, 24th and Snyder avenue.

July 24 1938
Phila Tribune

Education - 1938
High Schools
6

South Carolina

Greenville S. C. News
October 30, 1938

Anderson Will Speak At Christian Church

G. A. Anderson, principal of Fountain Inn negro high school, will speak to the young people's society of the First Christian church tonight at 6:30 o'clock on the subject, "What the Negro Thinks About the Racial Problem." Students and youth of the city were invited to attend.

Regular services today at the Christian church will include morning and evening worship services with sermons by the minister, the Rev. Thomas P. Inabinett. The subject of the sermon this morning will be, "The Stewardship of Possessions," and tonight Mr. Inabinett will speak on "The Development of Christian Personality."

Columbia S. C. State
November 6, 1938

Washington High Opens Its Doors

Invites Parents of All Students to Visit School During Education Week

Booker Washington high school of Columbia will observe National Education week by throwing open its doors to parents and visitors at all hours each day this week.

Parents will have an opportunity to come in at any period of the day to observe at first hand the progress of their children and to compare modern methods of instruction and equipment with those of a generation ago. No special preparations will be made so that one may see the school as it operates every day.

In order that all parents might have the opportunity to visit the school during school hours employers are requested to co-operate by allowing their employes the necessary time off.

The Booker Washington high school, of which J. Andrew Simmons is hte principal, has an enrolment of nearly 1,300 pupils and is the only public high school for Negroes in Richland county.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
November 7, 1938

SCHOOL WORK BEGINS

Work on the new Northside junior high school, at Howard and Franklin streets, and on the addition to the Highland negro school is expected to be begun this morning. The new junior high will cost approximately $116,000; and the negro school addition, $30,242. Both are projects in the $400,000 school improvement program here.

Columbia S. C. State
November 22, 1938

Negro School Raises $776 For Program

In their annual competion for the title of "Miss Booker Washington" the students of Booker Washington high school broke all existing records and reported a total of $776.

Eva Grant, a senior in Floyd Massey's class, was given 100 per cent co-operation by the members of her class and won the coveted honor by a wide margin. Her class reported $133.30 and the Saxon division of the senior class came second with $78.10.

During the half at the home-coming game, which Washington high school won from Stephen-Lee high school of Asheville, one of the most elaborate and colorful ceremonies ever attempted by a Negro public school in this state was staged by members of the physical education department. The band, attired for the first time in new uniforms, and the candidates for the title, culminating with the crowning of Eva Grant as "Miss Booker Washington." Before the game a big home-coming parade took place starting at the school grounds and ending at Antisdel field where more than 3,000 persons heard the reports and witnessed the ceremonies.

Funds raised in the contest are used for the support of the activity program of the school.

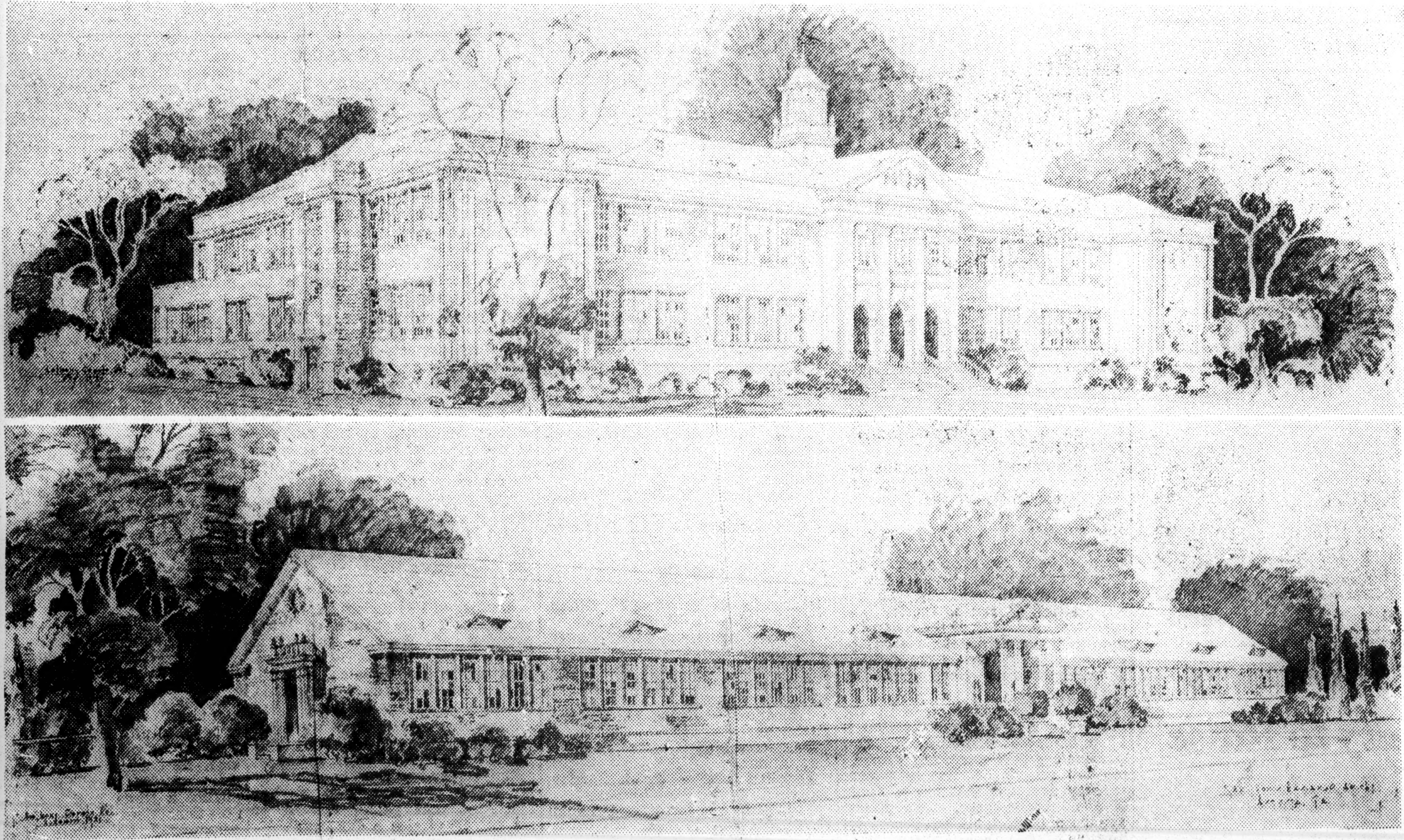
South Carolina

Education - 1938

High Schools.

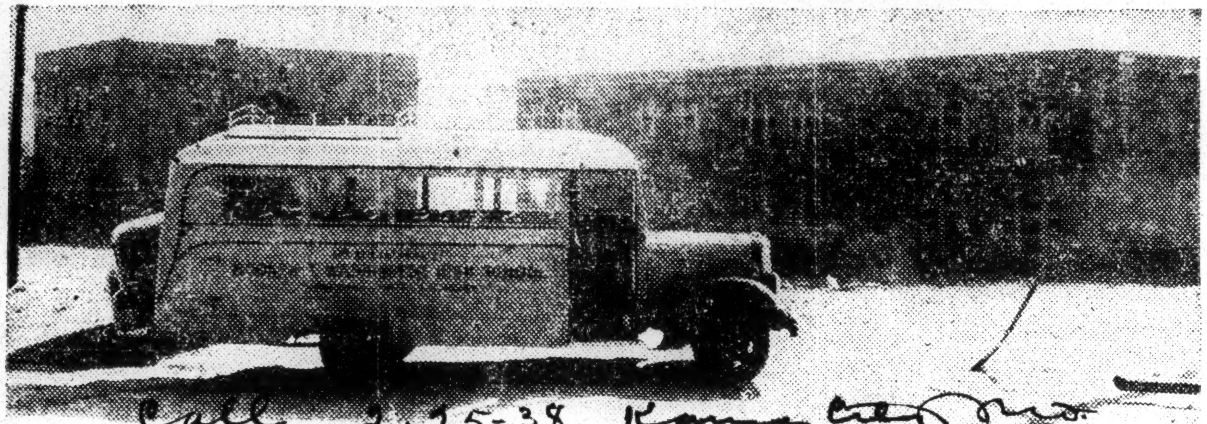
Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
January 9, 1938

WORK IS UNDER WAY ON GEORGETOWN'S SCHOOLS



AN ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of the $132,565 Georgetown high school building is shown at the top with a sketch of the $45,000 Georgetown negro school building, a WPA project, at the bottom, above. The high school building, exterior of which will be face brick and limestone trim, will contain ten class rooms, a commercial department, home economics department, music room, emergency room, general science and biology laboratory, physics and chemistry laboratory, large library and study hall, modern toilet facilities, large gymnasium, containing a basketball court and seating for 700, a coach's room, boys and girls shower and locker rooms, and equipment storage rooms. The negro school will contain fifteen standard class rooms, toilet facilities, library and office. This building will be of brick veneer on frame. Both jobs are expected to be completed in six months. F. Arthur Hazard, of Augusta and Georgetown, is the architect for both. Ervin West Construction company, of Statesville, N. C., is contractor for the high school and the WPA is contractor for the negro building.

South Carolina High Gets School Bus



Call 2-25-38 Kansas City Mo.

The new activities bus purchased recently for the Booker Washington high school of Columbia, S. C. Funds for the purpose of the new bus were raised in a drive by the students, faculty and friends of the school. Two buildings of the senior high school, which has an A-rating, are seen in the background.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 21, 1938

Bids Asked on Negro School

Bids for the construction of a two-story brick negro grammar and junior high school building, to cost between $55,000 and $65,000, and to be erected on Elmwood avenue between Brown and Waverley streets, were advertised for today to be opened April 4 at 5 p. m. at the city schools administration building at 1311 Marion street.

Proposed construction of the school, which is to be completed by September 15, was announced several weeks ago by A. C. Flora city schools superintendent.

The building will contain 15 classrooms, administrative offices and an auditorium capable of seating 400 persons. The property on which it is to be erected is approximately ten acres in area.

James B. Urquhart is architect for the building.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
March 28, 1938

PLANS WAITING ON COMPLETION OF VARDRY HIGH

Negro School Addition And Grammar Plant For Section Near Laurens Road Next On Schedule

Next step after completion of the new $488,000 senior high school will be construction of an addition to Union negro school and erection of a grammar school between Eastover and Overbrook, it was learned today from Major William F. Robertson, chairman of the city schools board of trustees.

Land for both proposed schools was purchased last year. A lot next to the present union school was bought, and a 13-acre site was secured in the section between Eastover and Overbrook, near the junction of Laurens road and East North street.

Although the trustees have considered construction of the schools for some time and have planned accordingly, no definite plans have veen made for actual construction, and probability is that none will be made until after the new high school is completed.

Meanwhile exterior work is completed on the high school, being built on a site on Vardry street. The building is expected to be ready in July for installation of equipment and it will be placed in use at the opening of the next school term.

The site of the proposed Eastover-Overbrook school is one of the most beautiful in the city.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
May 27, 1938

101 Sterling High Seniors Will Get Diplomas Tonight

Dr. McGill, President Of Allen University, To Speak; Dr. Mann Will Present Awards

Commencement exercises for 101 Sterling negro high school students will be held tonight at 8:30 o'clock in Textile hall. A section will be reserved for white spectators.

Dr. E. H. McGill, president of Allen university, Columbia, will be the principal speaker. Three honor students will also speak, and Dr. J. L. Mann, superintendent of city schools, will present diplomas.

Two medals will also be awarded to students whose names will be announced tonight.

The class is the largest in the history of the school.

Officials announced that no children would be admitted to tonight's exercises unless accompanied by parents, and it was urged that all spectators be in their seats by 8:30 o'clock.

Columbia, S. C. Record
August 6, 1938

Booker Washington Gets $42,000 Gym

A new $42,000 gymnasium was in sight for Booker Washington high school with announcement today of approval of a PWA grant of $22,005 for the project.

The application, according to the office of James B. Urquhart, architect, calls for the building to be a combination field house and auditorium.

The structure will be built of brick to match the present building, with which it will be connected.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 8, 1938

COLUMBIA STUDENTS STAND WELL.

Columbia high school has long had a reputation for sending to college large numbers of students so well prepared for further study that they have stood well in their advanced studies and have taken a generous share of extra-curricular honors wherever they have pursued higher education.

It is gratifying to note evidence of similar high standing among students from the Booker Washington high school of this city. The valedictorian of the school in 1937 received a scholarship for the freshman year at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. At the end of his first year, his standing in the pre-medical course was highest among all the male students in the institution. As an award of honor he has been given a scholarship for his sophomore year.

Other examples of the good rating of Booker Washington high school come to mind, but this, the most recent, indicates that the training given Negroes of Columbia in the high schools here compares favorably with that afforded by public schools throughout the Southern states.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
September 13, 1938

OPEN HOUSE SET TODAY AT SCHOOL

Public Invited to Inspect New Negro High School on Liberty Street

Open house will be held today from 4 to 6 p. m., at the new $60,000 George Washington Carver negro high school at South Liberty and Carrier streets, it was announced yesterday by C. C. Woodson.

Both white and colored people are invited to inspect the new school plant at this time, Woodson said.

The modern brick structure was completed recently as a part of the city's school expansion program and was occupied at the beginning of the new school year Monday.

Twelve Classrooms

It contains 12 classrooms, a study hall, a domestic science room and a manual training room.

The school replaces as the high school for negro children of the city the Cummings street high school, which has been converted into a grammar school. Classes from the eighth through the eleventh grades are provided at the new high school. An enrollment of 232 students was reported by the principal.

Members of the senior class will act as guides during the open house period today.

Education - 1938 Tennessee

High Schools

6

Clarksville, Tenn., Star
August 25, 1938

Negro Students Are Urged To Register

THOSE ENTERING HIGH OR ELEMENTARY FOR FIRST TIME MUST REPORT

Principal H. L. Allison urged today that all parents having children who plan to enter either the Burt High School or elementary school for the first time, call by the school office and register during the week of Aug. 29-Sept. 5.

Registration hours will be from 9 a. m. to noon each week day. Pupils who have attended other schools and who plan to enter Burt must bring a transcript of the work done in the school from which they come, so they can be properly classified at Burt.

The principal states that it is urgently necessary that parents cooperate with the school in having all new students register in advance and in having all school children report for assignment to classes on Thursday morning, September 8, when school will open.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
December 1, 1938

~~NEGRO SCHOOLS~~ TO GET FUNDS TO STUDY ARTS

Efforts Succeeding to Place Industrial Arts Department Under Program For Vocation Training.

Efforts to place the industrial arts departments in colored high schools here under the state program for vocational training, thereby obtaining additional state and Federal funds, are meeting with success, Commissioner of Education T. H. McMillan pointed out today.

In addition to the Chattanooga colored school receiving additional funds for operation of their industrial arts departments, the schedule of training will be greatly extended, McMillan said.

Howard High School will be placed under the state vocational training program by the first of next year, McMillan said he was told by W. A. Seely, director of vocational education of the State Department of Education.

Vocational programs already under way at the colored schools include courses in "hotel service" and servicing of automobiles.

Education - 1938
High Schools

Virginia

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
January 25, 1938

PARKER-GRAY ACCREDITED BY VA. BOARD

Becomes First Fully Accredited School for Colored in City

OFFERS VARIED COURSES

Few Deficiencies Still Remain; School Board Plans Remedies

Notice has been received at the public school administrative offices of the City that the Parker-Gray Negro High School has this year been placed upon the fully accredited list of Virginia high schools, it qualifying as a full-fledged four-year institution of this type.

It will be remembered from press notices in regard to this school released at about this time last year that this school was put on the qualified list that session, preparatory to being placed upon the accredited list. It is required that an individual school be first placed upon the qualified list and then upon the accredited list if the standards of operation, etc. continue to be satisfactory. All conditions were found to be in line with State requirements at a recent inspection on the part of Mr. J. L. B. Buck who was at that time Supervisor of Secondary Education of the State.

This is the first time that there has been a fully accredited four-year high school for negroes in the City of Alexandria. For a long time the Parker-Gray School operated with two years of high school work and no more. It was about five years ago that the School Board of the City instituted a program which would guarantee an accredited high school if continued over a period of years. This plan has its consummation in the recent notice from the State Board of Education.

It is a matter of considerable gratification to school authorities that a standard high school program which is recognized as being satisfactory is being offered to the negro pupils of the City.

The school, in addition to its regular academic work, offers a very good and complete course in home economics education which is found to be both popular and profitable to the students.

Some criticisms were made by the State Supervisor of High Schools on his fall visit. In most respects he was inclined to be rather complimentary. There are certain deficiencies in the library which he strongly recommended be strengthened. There were also certain other criticisms which are receiving the attention of the school authorities and will, in the course of time, be remedied.

This school accomodates four years of high school and certain elementary grades. In the latter field the grades are the first, second, third, fourth, and the seventh high grade. The high school department is accomodating about 148 pupils.

The George Washington High School is accredited by the State Board of education and also by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Parker-Gray School, however, is accredited only by the State Board of Education. The rating by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is a distinctly different one from that of the State Board of Education and its requirements are very much more rigid and exacting than any other accrediting agency imposes.

School Board To Consider Race Principal

Journal and Guide

Entire Faculty At Maggie Walker To Be Colored

2-19-38
Norfolk Va

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va. — Names of three or four candidates for the position of principal of the new Maggie Walker high school here will be presented to members of the school board for consideration at the February meeting, it was announced this week by Superintendent of Schools Jesse Binford.

The new high school, which is scheduled to be ready for occupancy by September, will not only have a Negro principal, but an all-Negro faculty as well, it was disclosed.

Mr. Binford revealed that applications for the position had been received from as far south as Florida and as far north as New York. The post is expected to be filled between now and June, he said.

This will be the first time that Richmond has had a Negro principal of a high school, although there are several who head elementary schools.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
September 7, 1938

New Maggie L. Walker High Formally Opens Tonight

Formal opening of the new Maggie L. Walker High School will be held tonight at 8:15 with Mayor Bright, Superintendent of Schools Binford, Dr. Roshier W. Miller, chairman of the School Board, and other notables in attendance.

The exercises are held on the eve of registration day, when some 700 pupils are expected to throng through the halls of the handsome new building and sit for the first time in its modern classrooms.

Highlights of the ceremonies tonight will be the presentation of a portrait of Mrs. Walker by Rev. W. L. Ransome, pastor of the First (Negro) Baptist Church, on behalf of the Armstrong High School Council of Maggie L. Walker's Independent Order of St. Luke's.

The A. W. Glinn Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics will give a flag and a Bible to the school.

Glee Club to Sing.

The Sabbath Glee Club, famous Negro chorus directed by Joseph Matthews, will sing, and a WPA concert orchestra of Negro musicians will play.

Speakers in addition to Mayor Bright and Mr. Binford will include Mrs. M. V. Binga, president of the Negro Playground and Recreation Association, and J. E. Segear, principal of the school. Prayers will be offered by Rev. R. H. Johnson, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church, and Rev. W. T. Johnson, pastor of First African Baptist Church.

The school is built of concrete and brick and is two stories in height. It has facilities for 1,000 students. Each of the twenty-five class rooms opens on the school ground. In addition, there are eight shop rooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, a modern cafeteria and rooms for domestic and vocational training. An athletic field adjoins the building.

All Negro high school freshmen will enter the Walker School which is located at Leigh and Lombardy Streets. After their first year they may decide whether to stay at Walker for vocational and industrial courses or go to Armstrong for academic college preparation.

Named for Negro Woman.

The school is named for the late Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, one of the outstanding Negroes of the city and a notable business woman. She was president of the St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank, which was affiliated with the Independent Order of St. Luke's, of which she was executive secretary. This made her the first woman bank president either white or Negro, in the United States. The Penny Savings is the present Consolidated Bank and Trust Company.

Mrs. Walker was a contributor to both white and Negro welfare work in the city through the Community Fund and other agencies.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 4, 1938

Growth in Negro E

Opening of Building Thursday Honors Great Race Leader

By Margaret Leonard

After the War Between the States, Northern soldiers still in Richmond opened a high school for Negro boys and girls in their barracks and sent for Northern girls to come and teach them.

This was the beginning of Negro public high school education in Richmond, a strange and hostile first attack on the Negro education question for the capitol of the Confederacy.

A decade later, Northern philanthropists established the first real high school for Negroes and it was operated by the Richmond Schoo Board. Thus Richmond took into her own hands education of its teen-age Negroes. From that start there has developed, slow step by slow step, a system which now provides modern high school opportunities for Negro boys and girls in Richmond.

The system becomes modern and adequate with the opening of the new Maggie L. Walker High School next Thursday. Construction and equipment of the building for industrial and vocational education of Negro youth.

The new school is named for the late Mrs. Maggie L. Walker who was one of the most successful Negro women in the history of her race in this country.

Mrs. Walker's success was not in education, nor was her chief interest in education. Daughter of a Negro washerwoman who lived in an obscure Richmond alley, little Maggie Laura Mitchell grew up to achieve a business career that probably surpasses the success story of any woman of her time.

Scant Preparation

As a little girl she went to Richmond public schools and wa graduated from the first Negro high school, the old Richmond Norma and High. With this scant preparation, she became a teacher in Richmond. In her five years in this job, she got extra work as a secretary at the Richmond office of the Independent Order of St Luke's, then a small Negro fraternal insurance order.

The young teacher got along so well at her little extra job that she abandoned teaching. She became executive secretary of the order and, as head of it, built the company into one of the larges of its kind in the United States. She held this position 30 years.

She also was interested in the St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank affiliated with the order, and became president of the institution. She was the first woman bank president, white or Negro ,in the United States. The Penny Savings is the present Consolidated Bank and Trust Company.

Married Bricklayer

Mrs. Walker married a bricklayer, Armistead Walker, and had two sons, both of whom are dead. She died at the age of 68, in December, 1936.

Negro leaders urged the Richmond School Board to name their new school for Mrs. Walker, as a worthy woman who "lived her entire life in Richmond, was known from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from the Coast to the Mississippi" and whose name "would be an inspiration to the struggling youth of today." .

In late years of her life, Mrs. Walker was a contributor to white and Negro welfare work through the Community Fund and other agencies. It is said that at one time her bank lent the Richmond School Board $10,000 in a lean year.

In 1875, the old Richmond High and Normal School which gave Maggie Laura Mitchell her only formal preparation for her career was built in Richmond by Northern philanthropists interested in Negro education. This school on Twelfth Street just north of the Medical College of Virginia property was abandoned about 1910 when the school board moved the Negro students to Booker Washington School at First and Leigh This building had been the white Leigh School.

Grew Up in 1920

Public school education for Negros here grew up, in a sense in 1920 when the school board built Armstrong High School. Up to that time, Negro high school children studied under the school board which operated the high schools, but in buildings provided by outside philanthropy. But that year the board took Negro children into the public school family completely, with a new building provided by the City of Richmond.

There was such an increase of Negro students at Armstrong that six or seven years later the board built an addition which doubled the school''s' capacity.

Young Negro ambition continued to flourish until the capacity of the school again was taxed in a few years. In the last seven years the board attempted to meet the need by operating the school on a double shift with half its student body going to school in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

When the first regime of the Public Works Administration was at its height, the school board asked Council to apply for a PWA 45 per cent fund. The application was granted, and after many changes of plans and estimates. the school was built and equipped at a cost of $535,000.

Trade Equipment Issue

There was some question about the expense of shop building and equipping, but Superintendent Jesse H. Binford led the champions of industrial and vocational training facilities and persuaded the board to keep such plans in their estimates.

In fact, the need for such educational opportunities for Negroes was a factor in getting the new school, whose curriculum will provide practical training for work leaving academic training for professions to Armstrong High. The City appropriated $68,000 for shop equipment.

Designed by Carneal, Johnston and Wright, architects, the Maggie L. Walker School is a two-story brick and concrete building Two broad flights of white steps from the street lead to a marble and brick facade with white columns.

Each of 25 classrooms open on the school grounds. There are eight shop rooms, an auditorium to seat 600, a gymnasium, modern cafeteria, rooms for domestic and other vocational training, and a well-graded athletic field adjoining the school.

The building has facilities for between 800 and 1,000 students and will be one of the finest schools of its type and size in the South.

The new school will have as principal J. E. Segear, a 30-year-old Virginian, who will be the first Negro high school prncipal in Richmond. Mr. Segear has specialized in vocational work and has taught for eight years at Armstrong.

All high school freshmen—about 350—will enter next Thursday at Maggie L. Walker at Leigh and Lombardy Streets, near Virginia Union University.

Three hundred upperclassmen will go to Armstrong.

After their first year, students will decide whether to stay at Maggie L. Walker for vocational and industrial "preparation for life" or go to Armstrong for academic "preparation for college."

Where Armstrong offers academic courses, the new school curricula will include no languages, different English courses, only one year of high school math, more science (for which there are two laboratories), history, civics or citizenship, hygiene, carpentry. general machinery, cafeteria and restaurant work, manual arts, cooking, sewing, laundry and other practical courses. The school board hopes next year to start beauty courses.

Equal to Armstrong

A diploma from Maggie L. Walker, emphasized Mr. Binford, will be "equal in standing and dignity" with that of an Armstrong diploma and will qualify graduates for entrance to such institutions as the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg and Hampton Institute. Should graduates, however, decide to enter Virginia Union University here or Howard College in Washington, it might be necessary to go to Armstrong for an additional year of academic work.

Maggie L. Walker will be opened with a formal program of music, speechmaking and presentation of gifts at 8:15 P. M. Wednesday.

The exercises, on the eve of public school opening, will assemble white and Negro educational leaders and will be open to the public

Master of ceremonies will be Dr. Roshier W. Miller, chairman of the Richmond School Board Mayor Bright, Mr. Binford, Mrs. M. V. Binga, president of the Negro Playground and Recreation Association and Mr. Segear will speak.

Portrait to Be Presented

A portrait of the late Mrs. Walker will be presented by Rev. W. L. Ransome, pastor of the First Baptist Church (Negro), on behalf of the donor, the Armstrong High School Council of Maggie L. Walker's Independent Order of St. Luke's. The A. W. Glinn Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics will give a flag and a Bible to the school.

Highlight of the program will be music by the Sabbath Glee Club, Negro chorus directed by Joseph Matthews, and by the WPA Concert Orchestra of Negro musicians, of which Oliver T. Williams is conductor. Prayers will be offered by Rev. R. H. Johnson, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church, and Rev. W. T. Johnson, pastor of First African Baptist Church.

Education - 1938
Illiteracy

Alabama.

WPA STAMPING OUT ILLITERACY

Post

Total Of 24,326 Persons In Alabama Taught To Read And Write

8-2-38

W. G. Henderson, state director of the Works Progress Administration, said today that the WPA education program, inaugurated four years ago under sponsorship of the Alabama Education Department, has taught 24,326 illiterate adults the fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Birmingham Ala.

This is a reduction of approximately 10 per cent in the number of illiterates in the state.

The Federal Census of 1930 showed there were 251,095 illiterate persons in Alabama above the age of 10 years. Of this number 188,673 were Negroes.

At the same time there were 2,000,353 persons 10 years of age and over, and of this number 719,290 were Negroes.

The record of achievement was compiled by Judson Snead, state WPA education director, following receipt by Col. Henderson of a statement from Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, that the program had effected a 25 per cent reduction in illiteracy throughout the United States and more than 1,000,000 persons had been taught to read and write.

The WPA during the past fiscal year employed 510 teachers in Alabama adult schools, Mr. Snead reported. Technically the WPA program has been in effect only three years, as the first year 1934-35, it was under supervision of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Col. Henderson said the progress upon the illiteracy front was "most gratifying." He pointed out that while a reduction of 25 per cent had been accomplished in the United States, that Alabama had a higher ratio of illiteracy than most states and approximately one-eighth of the persons 10 years of age and older in Alabama were illiterate in 1930.

The program for the fiscal year 1937-38 had an average enrollment of 21,503 persons in Alabama.

Practical Education Stressed

Rex Donald, in Drive to Stamp Out Illiteracy, Puts "Education on Wheels."

Courier

ENTERPRISE, Ala., Sept. 22—(Special — Rex Donald, teacher of adult classes, who devotes all his time to stamping out illiteracy among the older members of his race here and throughout the county has obtained especially satisfactory results since, in the practical application of an idea originating with himself, he literally "put education on wheels" during the summer of 1936.

9-24-38

Pittsburgh Pa.

This is done through tours by school busses in which members of his classes are taken on visits to points and institutions of educational interest. Each trip, all of which he personally arranges, is planned on the basis of minimum cost, the amount of knowledge to be gained, and as an incentive to attendance at regular classes of instruction. This summer, 330 persons have been included in the five tours made.

The first was to Montgomery during April, when visits were made to the State Capitol, Kilby Prison, the U. S. Army Air Post at Maxwell Field, the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts and the Alabama Power Company's hydroelectric plant at Jordan Dam on the Tallapoosa river. In the month following, a group of 30 attended the graduating exercises at Tuskegee Institute.

Ninety class members, most of whom had never seen a body of water larger than a mill-pond went to Pensacola, Fla., in June and gazed with awe on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. During July, 60 others traveled to Birmingham and went through the steel mills in the industrial suburb of Ensley. Last month 120 made a return trip to Pensacola, visiting the Navy Air Base and the historic old forts dating back to the time when Pensacola was a Spanish city.

Enrollments in Donald's classes have increased to the extent that two other teachers are soon to be assigned to him as assistants.

Opelika, Ala., News
November 22, 1938

Special Classes Colored Adults

Special classes for colored adults who wish to continue their general education are being offered here at the Opelika Colored School, Opelika school authorities announced today. These classes are free to all colored adults age 16 and over.

Instruction is being given by Prof. W. E. Morton, principal of O. C. H. S. who is doing an excellent job at his present post. Classes are held every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 p. m.

Prof. Morton says a large number of colored people will be helped in their occupations by attending these classes, which include business English and business arithmetic. All who wish to attend are urged to get in touch with Prof. Morton.

Florida

Education — 1938

Illiteracy

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
October 27, 1938

NIGHT CLASSES UNDER WAY FOR NEGRO WORKERS

Hotel Co-operation Urged

Registration for training classes for negro maids and bellmen will continue today and tomorrow at the Bethel AME church, 912 Third avenue north, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Ruth Adams and Emil I. Latham, supervisors of the courses.

Maids will register at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the church basement as well as on Friday and Monday afternoon. Classes for employed maids will be held tonight and Monday and Thursday nights of next week. These will be taught by Zenobia Comer, who has had nine years of experience in Chicago and Indiana hotels.

Qualifications for maids are: age, 25 to 45; weight, 110 to 160 pounds; height, 5 feet, 2 inches to 5 feet, 10 inches; and eighth grade education.

Registration for the bellman course will continue at class meetings, which began Monday and are held every other night at the Bethel church. These classes are taught by S. H. Mosely.

The project is sponsored by the department of trade and industrial education under the county board of public instruction, in conjunction with an advisory committee appointed by the St. Petersburg Hotel association.

There is no fee for the classes and maids who take the course will be more assured of obtaining employment, Mrs. Adams stated. She urges that all hotels which employ negro help have them attend the classes.

Matherly to Address Pinellas Educators

Dean Walter J. Matherly of the University of Florida will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Pinellas County Educational association tomorrow at the senior high school. His address will be "The Finished Products of Florida Education."

There will be no classes all day as teachers from every part of Pinellas county attend the lectures beginning at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and group meetings throughout the afternoon.

Junior College Musicians Provide Chapel Program

The music department of St. Petersburg Junior college, under direction of Miss Harriette G. Ridley, will provide the chapel program this morning at the First Avenue Methodist church.

The program follows: organ and piano duet, "Arand Aria" (Demarest), Harriette Ridley and Louis Hollingsworth; "Holy Fathers, Cheer Our Way" (Huhn), college singers; "Sunshine and Happiness" (Speaks) and "The Butterfly" (Jenkins), Trojanettes (Lorna Ballengee, Dot Green, Ada Jane Lewis, Emily Brown and Charlene Brice, accompanist); "The Star" (Rogers) and "Sons of Men" (Cadman) male quartet (Tom Stokes, Dick Bradbeer, John Cronkhite, Wilson Brydon and Anna Neel, accompanist; duet, "Starry Night" (Densmore), Lorna Ballengee and Emily Brown; and "Go Lovely Rose" (Thiman) and "The Nightengale" (Curry), college singers

Members of the college singers are: sopranos, Lorna Ballengee Dorothy Green, Virginia Jones Janet Mandeville and Janet Stratford; altos, Emily Brown, Martha Butterfield, Margery Wunderlich; tenors, Tom Stokes, Sam Harris, Dick Bradbeer, Bernard Masterson; basses, John Cronkite, Don Watson, Wilson Brydon and Bob Burns. Elizabeth Post is their accompanist.

Child Labor to Require School Age Certificate

The U. S. department of labor in enforcing the fair labor standards act, will recognize certificates of age and employment issued by Florida county superintendents of public instruction, it was learned yesterday through Colin English, state superintendent of public instruction.

Each employer is required to show that he is not violating the wages and hours bill, by having on file an unexpired certificate to show that each child employe is above the "oppressive child labor" age.

An almost forgotten act of the 1913 state legislature designating the county superintendents as responsible for the issuance of such certificates has resulted in Florida's being one of the few states in which local age certificates and child labor permits will be accepted, for six months, as having the force and effect of federal certificates.

Superintendent English predicts that school officials, as a result of the new law, will demand new state legislation to define more clearly responsibilities for school attendance enforcement and to provide case records and attendance service workers in each county.

College Registration Continues Tonight

All adults desiring to register for St. Petersburg Junior college night course, survey of the English drama, which opens tonight at the college at 7 p.m., are urged to do so by Dr. George Robert Hood Bowers, before the close of the week.

The course will include pre-Elizabethan drama, the masques, and Shakepeare's forerunners, contemporaries and satellites. Other night classes which meet tonight are those in elementary accounting, public speaking and beginning French. Three semester hours credit will be given for satisfactory work.

Wilson to Laud Florida's Agricultural Research

Development and introduction of new crops into Florida agriculture during 50 years of research will receive tribute tomorrow morning in an address by Undersecretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson at the joint exercises honoring the Florida experiment station's golden anniversary and the installation of a chapter of Sigma XI, national scientific society, at Gainesville.

Among the most prominent new crops developed by the station, some of which are now occupying places of importance in other southern states, are the tung oil tree, the velvet bean, now important to cattle raisers, and a strain of cigar-wrapper tobacco, Rg, which is now grown altogether in the Florida-Georgia cigar-wrapper belt, as well as improved varieties of melons, beans and corn.

University to Extend Social Work School

The appropriation of $8,000 by the state welfare board will enable the University of Florida to obtain additional personnel and complete its school of social work, providing a bachelor's degree in social administration as well as graduate courses, President John J. Tigert announced yesterday.

A complete curriculum, developed following a committee study under Dr. Elmer D. Hinckley, head of the psychology department, will be available the second term of the present academic year. Approximately 25 students are now registered in social welfare courses now offered by the university.

Local Students Chosen By Stetson Glee Club

Three St. Petersburg students at Stetson university in DeLand, the Misses Virginia Batchelder and Barbara Peden and Roy Kinsey, have been selected from among a large number of candidates to sing in the Glee club which during the year give an oratorio, an opera, a series of tour concerts and other special programs.

Avon Park, Fla., Sun
November 5, 1938

Adult School For Colored Asks Help

Charles W. Hall, who is teaching an adult WPA colored school in the quarters, has requested The Sun to ask the people of Avon Park to extend some financial help to him in paying the expenses of the school. His school runs from 1:30 to 8:00 p. m., five days a week, and is teaching reading, writing, English, arithmetic, geography, sanitation, health, traffic laws, and reduction of crime.

In his letter he says, "I am asking the people of my town to help me furnish rent for a building, light and water bill and material."

General.

Education - 1938

Illiteracy

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
March 24, 1938

Negro Illiteracy Is Rapidly Fading

About 84 Per Cent Of The Colored Population Can Read, Write

Where only a scattered few Negroes had any education at all in 1866, "amout 84 per cent of the colored population now can read and write," Miss Annie Mae Adams, local newspaper woman, told members of the Moultrie Kiwanis Club in a brief address yesterday.

Quoting statistics to show the rapid rise of the Negro race in the past two decades, Miss Adams said 12,000,000 members of the race now live in the United States, or approximately 10 per cent of the country's population.

The Negro, who played such an important part in the old and intriguing South, now has a collective wealth estimated at $2,500,000,000. Vast sums annually are being spent on education facilities for the race, she said.

Quoting from several writings of Negro leaders, she said the principal plea of the race is to be "recognized as individuals and not slaves." The southern Negro, writers said, does not want equality, but only to become a valuable citizen.

Club officials announced that W. Cameron Forbes, former ambassador to Spain, will be the principal speaker at next week's Kiwanis meeting.

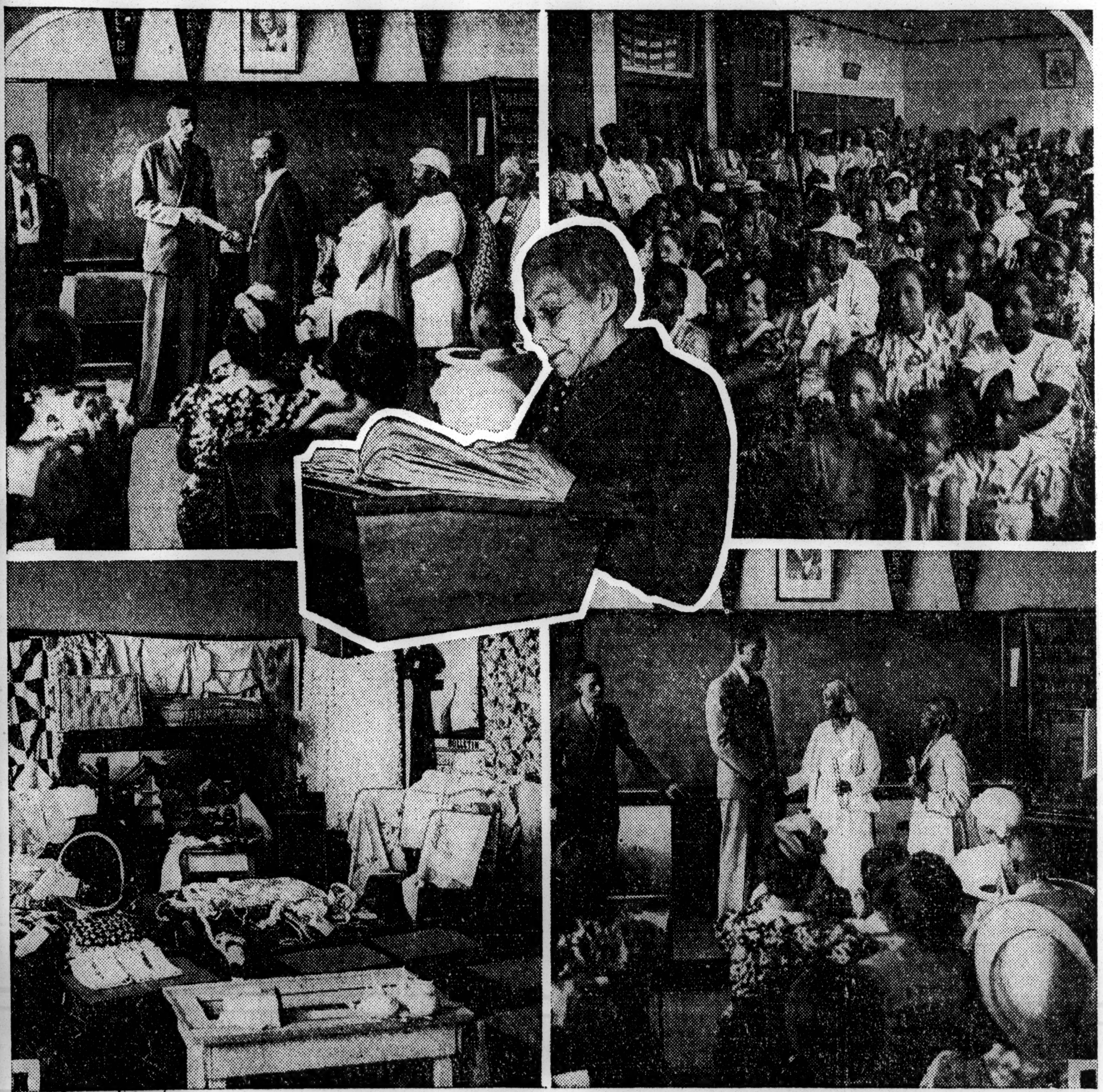
John C. Parker, former member of the local club, returned to active membership yesterday.

500,000 To Benefit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adult education classes on the WPA will be thrown open to an additional 500,000 people this winter and the total enrollment is expected to reach 2,000,000 before the end of the year Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, said last Friday. Maximum enrollment heretofore has been slightly above 1.500,000, which was reached last April.

Journal 11-3-38
Pittsburgh
Pa.

WPA STUDENTS RECEIVE CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT



Defender
7-16-38
Chicago Ill.

Certificates of achievements and special awards were presented to nearly 1,000 Race students enrolled in WPA adult education classes in five central Texas counties, as some 2,000 spectators gathered with the pupils to attend the second annual interscholastic meet at the O. J. Thomas High school, Cameron, Texas, recently. To the upper left, Director Carl W. Huser of the state education program of the WPA, is pictured as he presented awards to contest winners and outstanding students at this event. Part of the huge crowd filling the O. J. Thomas High school assembly hall is shown to the upper right. In this photograph may be seen contestants in the spelling matches lined against the wall. The exhibition of home-making and industrial arts and crafts revealed much ability on the part of some of the 400 central Texas students taking part in this interscholastic meet. A view of some of their work in the arts and crafts is to the lower left. O. J. Thomas, president of the Negro State Teachers' Association and principal of the O. J. Thomas High school, is pictured to the lower right as he congratulates an 86-year-old woman who has been taught to read and write in a WPA class.

EDUCATION- 1938
ILLITERACY

GEORGIA

Illiteracy Drops Among Race Group

Illiteracy among colored people in Georgia is less than it was was 23 years ago.

One colored person out of every five in Georgia can neither read nor write, according to a report made to the State Board of Regents by Dean Walter Cockling, of the University of Georgia.

In 1910 the ratio was one out of every three.

A Daily World
Atlanta Ga

Bowdon, Ga., Bulletin
December 1, 1938

Illiteracy Is Less Among Negroes

Of much interest to the people of Carroll County is the fact that one negro out of every five in the State of Georgia can neither read nor write.

Education - 1938
Illiteracy

Louisiana

2,000 Cotton Pickers Graduated By 'Starlight, Moonlight' School

Constitution
5-2-38
Atlanta, Ga.

ST. JOSEPH, La., May 1.—(UP) More than 2,000 plantation negroes of Tensas parish shuffled happily back to their lowland cabins tonight from perhaps the largest graduating class in history.

They proudly carried certificates signed by 10 federal, state and local officials signifying completion of a three-month "starlight and moonlight" WPA school. They could read, write and "cipher" their cotton-picking earnings, and 2,497 received equivalent of a third grade education in Louisiana's fight on adult illiteracy.

Strapping young bucks with flashing teeth, woolly headed former slaves, men and women both grinned the equivalent of "I'se educated now."

Expansive, linen-clad plantation owners, heavy-handed overseers and "de big men" from Baton Rouge and even as far off as New Orleans came up to the commencement to see the chuckling negroes "say a piece," sing and "orate."

State Superintendent of Education T. H. Harris: "This is one of the most important meetings held in the United States in 150 years. . . . You can now read and write and cipher. But don't get the big head. Use what you have learned as a basis for learning more."

Harris said that Louisiana was listed next to last in literacy in the 1930 census. He planned to remove illiteracy in Louisiana by 1940.

WPA illiteracy classes were held in schools, churches, plantation shacks and cotton gins—wherever a class could meet.

LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE IN LA.

Fight on Ignorance and Illiteracy Making Remarkable Headway in Parishes of State.

World
12-10-38
Atlanta, Ga.

NATCHITOCHES, La., Dec. 3—(By Richard H. Thomas for ANP)—The recent revelation that 50 per cent of the population of adult illiterates had learned to read and write, and the aim of the state administration to wipe out illiteracy in Louisiana by 1940, is perhaps the stimulus for the desperation in which 12 Negro teachers of Natchitoches parish are working.

Fulfilling the childhood desire to know how to read and write, over 500 adults in this parish attend night schools to present a pathetic yet glorious effect. Grim, hardened faces sit for the first time in a classroom with inexpressible anxiety and joy for the opportunity.

TEACHERS WALK MILES TO CARRY ON FIGHT

Fording the Red and Cane rivers climbing the red clay hills, and following beaten paths, to old worn, weather beaten churches, the teachers have their tribulations as well. Inclement weather and sometimes sickness do not hinder them in their effort to wipe out illiteracy in this parish. Some of the teachers walk distances of two and three miles each night to their schools, others come by bus, automobile and other means.

Because of the overcrowded conditions in the homes of some communities a few of the teachers must trek as far as 12 miles to give instruction. An example of how four teachers met this challenge is pictured in the following case. They purchased a car. Each evening they started out, the first driving to her place, the second to hers and so on until the last place is reached. The problems they encounter such as flats, battery trouble and becoming bogged in rainy weather are only incentives for them to cope with their problems.

Education-1938 Mississippi.

Illiteracy

Gulfport, Miss. Gulf Coast Guide
August 19, 1938

RACIAL

UNDER the federal government's Adult Education Project there recently convened a number of illiterates at Mississippi State College.

Among these white adults there were included negroes who attended classes with the whites and withal created something of a sensation at "Old A. & M."

While this editor was a student at that College President Teddy Roosevelt had the press of the South up-side down when he dined Booker T. Washington at the White House. Booker T. Washington was a cultured gentleman, and yet the South was inflamed.

Illiterate black adults are intitled to any of the advantages that may flow with the educational redemption undertaken by the federal government, but Mississippi negroes should be segregated into a separate schoo at Alcorn College or elsewhere.

Summit, Miss. Sentinel
October 6, 1938

Negro Adult Education

This display of clothing and household appliances made by the evening classes is remarkable. The old vinegar barrel and nail kegs are transformed into comfortable and attractive chairs and stools, the clothing is well and economically made. Drapes, rugs, needlework and fruit displays are pleasing.

Education - 1938
Illiteracy

New York

2,264 Attend

Journal and

WPA Classes

Guide 10-22-38

In Harlem

~~NEW YORK CITY~~ Norfolk, Va.—Two thousand two hundred sixty-four students are now enrolled for the new term in the free WPA Adult Education classes sponsored by the New York City Board of Education in the three largest centers in the Harlem area. These centers are located at St. Marks M. E. Church, 46 Edgecombe Ave., Abysinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th St., and St. Martins Chapel, 230 Lenox Ave.

Dr. Lorenzo H. King is director of St. Marks Center; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., of Abyssinian and Rev. John H. Johnson of St. Martin's.

The first mentioned has the largest enrollment, 1,100, Abyssinian center is a close second with 803, and St. Martin's is third, with 361. Nearly 100 full time teachers and workers are employed at these centers, a report by Mrs. Inez R. Wilson, district supe visor, disclosed.

As compared with the enrol nent figures for last year tl number registered is almost doub what it was at that time.

One group of craft students planning to make souvenirs for sa to visitors to the World's Fair ne year, in order to help themselves

These classes are free to all pe sons 17 years of age or ove whether citizens are not. Info mation concerning these classes, c others offered by the Adult Edu cation Program may be obtaine at 735 Fifth Ave., fourth flor (57th Street) at the office of Mr Inez R. Wilson. The telephon number there is Plaza 5-5663, o at 13 Astor Place, Room 303, (Alg 4-4850.

Education-1938

Illiteracy

North Carolina

13 NEGROES TO WORK ON ADULT ED. COMMITTEE

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Thirteen Negroes and 33 whites were named Thursday by Governor Hoey to an Adult Educational Council to act as advisers to the state advisers to the state department of public instruction in a program to "eradicate illiteracy among adults." Governor Hoey said that through a $25,000 state appropriation, federal funds and local facilities, the state hopes to go far toward eradicating illiteracy in North Carolina.

Colored members of the council include: Dr. F. L. Adkins, president, Winston-Salem Teachers college; Dr. J. H. Bias, president Elizabeth City State Normal; L. G. Blackus, WPA Recreation Program, Raleigh; Dean L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia college; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president Shaw university; Dr. David D. Jones, president Bennett College for Women; Mrs. D. F. Lowe, state supervisor of Home Agents, Agricultural and Technical college; Dr. James E. Shepard, president North Carolina College for Negroes; Lelia B. Michael, Hill Street Public School, Asheville; C. C. Spaulding, president North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; H. L. Trigg, Inspector of Negro Schools for North Carolina, Raleigh; the Rev. M. W. Williams, corresponding secretary, Negro Baptist State Convention, Raleigh; and L. B. Yancey, state president, Parent-Teacher Association Henderson Institute Henderson, N. C.

N. C. Adult Education Group To Meet

State Ranked 42nd In Illiteracy In 1930 Census Shows

RALEIGH, N. C. — The first meeting of the Negro membership of the North Carolina Adult Education Council, appointed by Governor Clyde R. Hoey, will meet at North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, on April 13, at 2:00 p.m. Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of N. C. College is chairman.

At this meeting Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education, will present the plan for the state wide co-ordinated literacy drive. Mrs. Mary E. Campbell, state co-ordinator, Works Progress Administration; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris, state director adult education WPA and state department of Public Instruction; and Mrs. J. M. Day, field representative, will assist in the discussions.

In the 1930 census North Carolina had 36,261 illiterates who were 10 years of age and over. This was 10 per cent of the population. For the nation as a whole the percentage of illiteracy was only 4.3 Among the states, North Carolina ranked forty-second in percentage of illiteracy.

4-9-38

In addition to Dr. Shepherd the personnel of the council is as follows: John W. Mitchell, secretary; Dr. F. L. Atkins, President Winston Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. J. H. Bias, President Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C..; L. G. Blackus, supervisor of Negro Activities, WPA recreation program, Raleigh, N. C.; Dean L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C.

Norfolk

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, President Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. David D. Jones, President Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. D. F. Lowe, district home demonstration agent, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Prof. S. D. McRae, head teacher of adult education, Edenton, N. C.; Mrs. Leila B. Michael, Hill Street public school, Asheville, N. C.; John W. Mitchell, district agent, Agriculture Extension Service, A and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

J. W. Seabrook, President State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.; C. C. Spaulding, president N. C Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.; H. L. Trigg, inspector, colored high schools, Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. M. W. Williams corresponding secretary, Negro Baptist State Convention, Raleigh N. C.; Mrs. L. B. Yancey, state president Parent-Teacher Association, Henderson Institute, Henderson. N. C.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 5, 1938

NEGRO NIGHT SCHOOL STARTS THIS EVENING

The 1938 session of extension and night school will begin at A. and T. college this evening at 6:30 o'clock. Registration will be held in Room "L" of Dudley memorial building. Persons interested in taking courses leading to renewing or raising of certificates, gaining college credits or training in business and commerce will be elligible for registration. At this meeting courses in English, general science, zo-ology and art will be organized.

Winston Salem, N. C., Sentinel
November 6, 1938

State Negroes Making Gains In Literacy

Many Learning to Read and Write in Carolina, Survey Shows

By LEROY DAVIS

Some light was thrown on the illiteracy problem among Negroes in the state, county and city, when last week the WPA adult education department at Raleigh informed The Journal and Sentinel that according to the 1930 census, there were 139,105 or 20.6 per cent. Negro illiterates in North Carolina; in Forsyth county, there were 4,436 or 14.9 per cent., and in the city of Winston-Salem, 3,826 or 14.5 per cent.

The Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce informed The Journal and Sentinel that according to the 1930 census, there were 918,647 Negroes in the state, 37,182 in Forsyth county and based upon a general population of 75,274, there were 32,566 in Winston-Salem. The bureau reported that the present general population of the city is 95,706.

The state WPA adult education office reports that since certification on the basis of need determines employment on WPA projects, no attempt has been made in the education program to apportion the work by races. It was reported, however, that of 835 persons employed in the program during the past year, 268, or 32 per cent., were Negroes. The office reported that the Negro population of the state in 1930 was 29 per cent. of the whole.

Enrolments and Sponsor's Aid

The state agency stated that of the 43,025 adult students enrolled this year 16,920 or more than 39 per cent., were Negroes. All nursery schools enrolled 1,060 children; 435, or 41 per cent., were Negro children. Eight of eighteen nursery schools established, were for Negroes. Local sponsors contributed a total of $9,073.63 for support of nursery schools. Of this total, 44 per cent. was contributed to Negro nursery schools.

In federal education programs, extending over the past five years, from 1933 to 1938, the Raleigh office reported that approximately 18,500 North Carolina Negro adults have learned to read and write. The "banner year" in literacy classes for both races, closed June 30, 1938, it was stated. Supervisors reported a total of 17,056 adults, who achieved literacy rating during the year. Of this number, 6,648 or approximately 39 per cent., were Negroes, it was said.

From the yearly reports on Negroes engaged in the program over the state, it was learned that 1,894 acquired perfect attendance records; 34 community clubs are organized; free materials distributed 1,532 bulletins, 2,236 pamphlets, 4,395 magazines and 2,633 books. The number of persons using library service is 3,720; the number of students aided in securing employment, 1,066. Through co-operation with health officials and agencies, 654 students have received benefits through health services, operations and other aids to good health, it was reported.

State Stands Low

According to a review of the state's illiteracy problem during the past 60 years, published in the press March 13, the report shows that "among 16 southern states, North Carolina stands twelfth in percentage of illiteracy."

On the basis of the 1930 census figures, the account states, "however, North Carolina ranked forty-second among all states in the nation in percentage of illiteracy, with only the states of Arizona, Alabama, Mississippi, New Mexico and South Carolina trailing behind."

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morriss is state director of the WPA education program. Other officials handling the Negro phase of the program in the state are Miss Louise Cooper, state supervisor of Negro education in North Carolina; Mrs. Mozelle P. Lane and W. T. Murphy are supervisors of Negro work. Mrs. Vonnie Murphy is the head teacher in charge of general WPA education in Winston-Salem and Forsyth county.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
December 17, 1938

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL IN MEET

Promotion Of Negro Education Discussed—28 Educational Leaders Attend

The North Carolina Negro adult education council met yesterday afternoon at North Carolina College for Negroes to study plans for the promotion of adult education and the reduction of illiteracy. President James E. Shepard as chairman presided over the meeting, which was attended by 28 educational leaders from various parts of the state.

The council is making a special effort to put full-time workers in each of the 100 counties, with the purpose of reducing illiteracy by 1940. In the 1930 census, North Carolina stood seventh from the bottom of the 48 states in the Union in illiteracy. Since that time, the educational program has taught 50,000 illiterates, but other states are also making great strides in this direction so an extra effort is being urged to keep North Carolina from staying near the bottom. The council was named by Governor Clyde R. Hoey to make studies along this line to further the adult education program. Its first meeting was held last April. It will meet again in January to hear reports from the committees with view to submitting a report to Governor Hoey and the general assembly.

A summarizing committee composed of T. B. Jones, professor of education at A. & T. college in Greensboro, chairman; L. G. Blackus, state recreational director, and J. P. Bond, NYA state director, was named yesterday. John W. Mitchell, district agent, agricultural extension service, A. & T. college, is council secretary.

On the program for talks were: Mrs. Elizabeth Morriss of Raleigh, state director of WPA education, who spoke on the immediate duties of the executive and planning committee; E. Louise Cooper, state supervisor of Negro work who spoke on community organization; John Mitchell, on public relations, and Dr. Shepard, who spoke on the budget request to the 1939 general assembly.

Among other educational leaders present were Dr. J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, Prof. S. D. McRae of Edenton, Dr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, W. R. Johnson of Raleigh, H. L. Trigg of Raleigh, L. G. Backus of Raleigh, Dr. Nelson Harris of Raleigh, T. B. Jones of A. & T. college, Greensboro.

The meeting was devoted exclusively to the adult education program and plans for the furtherance of the program that has already been under way for some time.

EDUCATION- 1938
ILLITERACY

OHIO

Learns To Read

Though past her 84th birthday, spry Mrs. Mary Preston Rogers has just been taught to read and write as a pupil in one of the many adult educational classes of the WPA at Hamilton County, Ohio. She was born in slavery.

Daily World
1-27-38
Atlanta, Ga.

EDUCATION- 1938
ILLITERACY

PENNSYLVANIA

STRONGER THAN WORDS

"Common sense" about the relative intelligence of racial classes being correlated with heredity is utterly misleading.

Here's an interesting study—a group of adults groping for education denied them, through force of circumstances, in earlier life. They are members of a WPA class.

Granted we get our brains from our parents, we do not get from them the innumerable stimuli which are to shape its product.

We get two unexposed negatives from a dealer in photographic supplies, and one may be "faster" than the other, or they may be both the same. But it is the subject we impress upon them when we take the photograph which determines the picture—not the negative. This group feels it's still not too late to make beneficial impressions on their mental "negatives".—OCF

Tribune 11-3-38
Philadelphia, Pa.

South Carolina.

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Illiteracy

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
June 13, 1938

NEGRO BUSINESS SCHOOL REOPENS

WPA Classes in Business Adult Illiteracy to Open This Morning

Work of the WPA negro business school and adult illiteracy class will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning at the class room, on the third floor at 175½ North Church street officials have announced.

Students in the commercial classes must be high school graduates. A fee of one dollar per month is charged. The class will accomodate 15 pupils.

Accommodations are provided for 20 adult negroes who wish to learn to read, write and spell, it was said.

Requirements

All students must furnish their own books, paper and pencils. Contributions of books, pencils and other school materials are welcomed by the school at all times.

Special classes in dramatics, music and art will be taught this summer.

Regular hours of the school will be from 9 a.m. until noon; and from 5 to 7 p.m. The school will be operated each Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Carrie Nell Hamilton is instructor of the class, and Miss Flora McKelvey of Greenville is area supervisor.

Columbia S. C. State
June 12, 1938

USC Extension Division Grows Steadily Under Ward

The extension division of the University of South Carolina has just moved into its new location in Melton hall, on the corner of College and Main streets, near Drayton hall.

The extension division has had a rather interesting and varied history. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, who was president of the university, 1908-1913, was much interested in extension work, and during his administration Dr. Reed Smith, now dean of the graduate school, began to do some extension work for the university. In the course of time the extension division had several directors, including Dr. B. L. Parkinson and Dr. O. F. Crow.

Approximately ten years ago, when the appropriation was vetoed, the extension division received a severe blow. At that time Dr. Havilah Babcock took over the duties and kept them, to some extent, intact until 1937. At this time W. H. Ward, superintendent of Walterboro public schools, was appointed director.

The extension division is the administrative unit through which the citizens of South Carolina utilize the services of the university. The idea at the basis of extension is that through some form of organization the advantages and influence of the university faculty, libraries and laboratories should be made available and serviceable to the greatest number of persons.

Probably the most clearly recognized extension activity is that of bringing education on the university level to college graduates and others qualified to pursue such courses. Through lectures, discussions, conferences, publications, press reports and direct correspondence, the division forwards the adult education movement and interests the citizens of the state in the problems involved.

The most important phase of adult education in which the extension division has been most active recently is the five-county federal forum project. This was carried on over a period of nine weeks in Richland, Calhoun, Newberry, Lexington and Kershaw counties. Besides these five counties, two meetings were held in Orangeburg and one in Greenwood county. Five different forum leaders were furnished by the United States office of education in response to the request of the state department of education and the extension division of the University of South Carolina. These leaders conducted forums on public affairs. They presented such subjects as "Problems of the Far East," "Swedish Democracy," "Problems of the South," "International Relations," "Problems of Local Government" and "Negro History and Race Relations."

These leaders were nationally known authorities in their field. Dr. Ebba Dalin, professor of history in the University of Washington, author and world lecturer, discussed "Swedish Democracy." Also here, and their subjects, were: Dr. Sydney Greenbie, editor of Leisure Magazine, world traveler, lecturer and educator, on "Problems of the Far East"; Dr. H. Clarence Nixon, professor of history at Tulane university, author, lecturer and world traveler, on "Problems of the South"; Dr. Fred W. Ingvoldstad, author, world traveler and lecturer, on "International Relations"; Dr. Walter J. Millard, field secretary of National Municipal league, educational director and author, on "Problems of Local Government," and Dr. William Pickens, noted educator, lecturer and author, on "Negro History and Race Relations."

It can readily be seen that these leaders have touched upon all the subjects of vital interest to the public at large.

Through the extension division, faculty members answer inquiries and requests for facts, information and advice upon any topic within their respective fields. The division co-operates with the South Carolina High School league in holding its debates, declamations, expression, English, Latin, stenography and typewriting contests and track meet at the university each spring, as well as championship high school games in football, baseball and basketball.

From time to time the university holds short courses for various groups, which consist of an intensive training program composed of a specialized series of lectures, discussions and demonstrations directed by leading speakers and teachers secured from the faculty of the university and from the state and nation. The division will be glad to aid organizations or groups in arranging for short courses, special meetings or conferences. For example, June 14, 15, 16, a conference is to be held for superintendents and principals. Also on the same dates will be a parent-teacher association conference. Round-table conferences on measurements and guidance will be held June 20-24. A conference on student government is scheduled for July 5, 6 and 7, and June 15 and 16 a conference for the Water works association.

Aid in preparing programs for parent-teacher association meetings, chapel, literary society and clubs is offered free of charge. The division has a large collection of declamations and orations, plays and pageants and programs for special occasions which are lent to schools, clubs and other organizations. Special libraries containing material on various topics have been prepared for debating societies, and reference material on important social, educational and political problems can be obtained through the package library.

Through the lecture bureau, South Carolina schools, civic clubs, educational assocaitions, women's clubs and other organizations can secure speakers on literary, historical, social, religious, economic and scientific topics. A list of lectures may be had on application to the director, and addresses for special occasions can also be arranged upon application. This service is without charge except for actual travel expenses.

Through the co-operation of the radio station WIS, the extension division sponsors two programs each week, on Wednesdays at 11 to 11:15 a series of campus interviews is being given on various phases of university life. At 4:45 to 5 o'clock on Friday afternoons a forum leader has been making a short talk.

Extension classes are being organized in various centers of the state whenever the number of requests justified the organization of a class.

A film library is being established and the division now has available for loan to schools, churches and other educational organizations in the state a small number of educational films. The division plans to offer a more complete service ofr the session of 1938-1939.

Columbia S. C. State
August 26, 1938

SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO PUZZLES THEM.

Illiteracy, it appears, is no unsurmountable obstacle to political position in New York city. One of the witnesses who had testified against Hines before the grand jury, repudiated his statements to which he had signed his name. But when his own signature was presented to him, he declared he could not read it. This witness, who completely flabbergasted District Attorney Dewey is a South Carolina Negro, and also a Democratic election captain in New York.

SOUTH CAROLINA TEACHERS ATTEND WPA INSTITUTE

[illegible] 9-17-38 [illegible] 9-17-38

One hundred fifty adult teachers coming from forty-two counties of South Carolina attended a four-weeks' WPA training institute at Benedict college, Columbia, S. C., August 8 through September 3. Mrs. Dora E. Daniels, director of the institute and state supervisor of adult work among members of the Race for WPA in South Carolina secured a competent faculty of twelve members. Handicraft, homemaking, community leadership and industrial art were some of the many courses offered the teachers. Many special speakers addressed the teachers during the session, leading the list was James A. Atkins, Washington, D. C., specialist in adult education for Negroes, who made a two-day survey of the work. The faculty members were: Mrs. Dora E. Daniels, director; Miss Rosamond Alston, Mrs. Etta B. Rowe, Miss Sarah B. Henderson, Mrs. Juanita B. Johnston, Mrs. H. J. Walden, Miss Glada Walker, Prof. W. H. Hubert, Prof. G. E. Nelson, Miss Jane Watts, Miss Thomasina Duckett, Reginald Daniels, and Mrs. L. R. McGhee.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 2, 1938

Above are the 142 adult teachers from 42 counties of South Carolina who have attended a four-week W. P. A. training institute held at Benedict college. The institute opened on August 8.

Saturday, September 3, will close the successful session. Displays, demonstrations and varied commencement exercises have filled the program during the closing week.

The enrolment this year was more than 50 per cent. greater than last year when the first institute was held.

Dora E. Daniels, director of the institute and state supervisor of adult work among Negroes for W. P. A. in South Carolina secured a competent faculty of 12 members. Handicraft, home making, community life, industrial art were among the many courses offered the teachers who go back to serve their respective communities.

Many special speakers addressed the workers during the session. Heading the list of specialists was James Atkins, Washington, D. C., who made a two-day survey of the work of the institute in the closing week.

The faculty members are: Director Dora E. Daniels, Rosamond Alston, Etta B. Rowe, Sarah B. Henderson, Juanita B. Johnston, H. J. Walden, G. Walker, W. H. Hubert, G. E. Nelson, Reginald Daniels, Jane Watts, Thomasina Duckett, L. R. McGhee.

Students from the various counties are: Abbeville, Lillie B. Clinkscales; Aiken, Hattie Nelms; Allendale, Annie Lou Johnson, Cornelius Myers, Rosa Manor, Annie Lou Jones, William Miller, Evelyn Daniels; Anderson, Annie G. Bailey, Helen Speed, Willie Mae Ellis; Bamberg, Mamie Handy, Elmira Crawford; Barnwell, Katie H. Allen, Lettie Tims, Nina Price; Beaufort, Esther Rainey, Maria Singleton, Annie B. Moody, Izora Robinson, Walter Taylor; Berkeley, Elmore Anderson, Horace Reid, Gabriel Mack, Louise Johnson; Calhoun, Isabelle Parker, James P. Brown, Ethel Argyle; Charleston, Arthur J. Howard, Alethia Meggetts, Lula Johnson, Florence Green, Addie Alston, Mildred Hare, Emily Gough; Cherokee, Minnie Smith.

Also, Chester, Ruth Reid, W. Scott Foster, Mary Pendergrass, Hattie McClennon; Chesterfield, Annie Faegan, George Johnson; Clarendon, Lucile Garner, John Hanberry; Colleton, Jarodis Belton, Timothy Robinson, Florence McTeer; Darlington, Bertha Streater, Roxie McCray, Fairy E. Law, Alehtia Murray, Bessie House; Dillon, Rachael James, Mary Townsend; Dorchester, Mabel Summers; Edgefield, Corrie Gaston; Fairfield, Estelle James, Cora Vanderhost; Florence, Henry Brown, Florence Gainey, Marie McLaurin, Alice Jenkins.

Also, Georgetown, Janie Smith, Ernestine Robinson, Lula Strong, Ethel Moses; Greenville, Lucinda Wilson, Thomas Andrews, William Mitchell; Greenwood, Farrar Webb, Louder Fletcher, Herman Hill, Clarence Klugh; Hampton, Daniel Brown, Etta Wilcox, Lawrence Young, Rufus Drayton; Horry, Charles Stackhouse, Hazel DeWitt, Ida Belle Reaves; Jasper, Celia Scott, Clotelle Mouzon, Willard Palmer; Kershaw, Thomas Miller, Mattie Davis, Benjamin Hall; Lancaster, Magnolia Shaw, Carrie Jenkins; Laurens, William Reddick; Lee, Addie Bradley, Lillian Cooley, Viola McDuffie, Gussie Arnold; Lexington, Lillian Hardy, Jesse Weston, Henrietta Bouie; McCormick, Essie Cartledge, Carrie Johnson; Marion, Naomi Grice; Marlboro, Adonijah McNair, Ardella Roberts, Callie Sanders, Birdie Harley, Anna McKinnon; Newberry, Nancy Haltiwanger, Hattie Alexander, Floride Thompson; Oconee, Layon Kibler, Belle Brown, Amos Lewis.

Also, Orangeburg, Sylvia Fuller, Charlie Davis, John Matthews, Annie Dannerly, Icie Wilkins, Alma Jacques, Catherine Dannelly, Sylvester Louis, William Jennings; Pickens, Matthew M. Strickland; Richland, Annie Garrison, James Rhodes, Geneva Lewis, Sallie Rice, Ollie Myers, Edith Roberts, Alophonso Peppers, Cassie Martin, Bertie Weathers, Hattie White; Saluda, Aleen Hammond; Spartanburg, Bertha Thompson, Savannah Smith, Carrie Nell Hamilton; Sumter, William Collier, Clarence Holmes, William Loney, Alonzo Roberts, Elouise Roach, Alice Franklin, Herman Walker; Union, Mamie Hemphill, Willie Hodges; York, Rosa Hall, Lillian Pride, John C. James.

Tennessee

Education- 1938
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Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
September 18, 1938

NEGRO NIGHT SCHOOL OPENS REGISTRATION

Registration for colored adult classes for Green Night School will be held tomorrow through Thursday from 5 to 9 p. m.

In addition to the regular night school courses in handicraft, sewing, knitting, music and art, elementary and high school subjects and technical and vocational training classes will be offered.

A mass meeting to consider the problems of adult education will be held in the auditorium at 8 p. m. Thursday.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
October 6, 1938

Talk of Negro Education Here

W. E. Turner, director of Negro education of the Tennessee Department of Education, Nashville, conferred Thursday with Commissioner T. H. McMillan concerning Negro education work here.

Tennessee's high illiteracy classification is being reduced through adult education classes and other educational activities, he said.

Asked about President Roosevelt's statement that the South is the nation's No. 1 problem, Turner said: "Personally, I don't think there is any problem down here we can't solve without too much interference. Of course, we welcome constructive help, but I doubt the value of the missionary spirit."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 16, 1938

200 Negroes Have Adult Education Classes Here

A program of adult education is being conducted for almost 200 Negro WPA workers, with headquarters located in the old Lincoln Junior High School on Cleveland Avenue at Holly Street in Bushtown. The program, under the supervision of Mrs. M. V. Neal and the city's educational department, has seven teachers, who give lectures on parent education, child study, typing, citizenship, gardening, sewing, crocheting, homemaking and Bible study.

The vacant school has only recently been used for the WPA classes, which formerly met in various other places.

The largest number of adults seek instruction in reading, writing and mathematics, but history, citizenship and geography have also a popular attendance.

Music is also taught, with Albert Miller in charge of the department. Other instructors are Gladys Woods, Gradie Long, Hattie Mae Andrews, Esther Smart and E. M. Billingsley.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
January 1, 1939

Adult Night Schools Open On Tuesday

New Courses Planned Following Two-Week Vacation

Knoxville's adult night schools will reopen Tuesday after a two weeks vacation, Hugh J. Betts, supervisor of adult education, said last night. Classes will be conducted at Knoxville High School, Flenniken school, and at Green and Mechanicsville Negro junior high schools.

New courses will include: salesmanship, economics, psychology, lip reading, commercial law, Spanish, consumers' education, accounting, every-day chemistry, high school chemistry, home management, home planning, metal and leather craft, health education, family relations, educational, vocational, and personal problems.

Since the KHS night school is state accredited, grade and high school diplomas are awarded those who complete the required courses, Betts said. More than 150 adults are registered in the high school credit department, and approximately 40 are completing requirements for an eighth-grade certificate.

Classes at Knoxville high school meet from 6:30 to 9:30 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday, and a fee of $5 per semester is charged adults who are taking subjects above the eighth grade level. Tuition is free for persons completing work for an eighth grade certificate, the supervisor pointed out.

Tuition also is free at the Flenniken night school which will offer, in addition to recreational facilities provided under the WPA, general education subjects and classes in homemaking and business training. Classes will be at 7 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Negro adult education program will be conducted at Green school from 5 to 9 p. m. each Monday through Friday, and at Mechanicsville junior high from 7 to 9 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday. No fees are charged at either Negro center.

Complete details of the adult night school program may be obtained by calling 2-5913, Betts said.

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Newport News, Va. Press
October 21, 1938

HOLD CONFERENCE AT LOCAL SCHOOL

Study Adult Education and Negro; Dr. Cartwright, Dr. Locke Speak

Conference on adult education and the Negro, under auspices of American Association for Adult Education, the extension department of Hampton institute and the associates in Negro folk education got under way last night in Clarke hall at the school, under chairmanship of William M. Cooper, extension director. Delegates were welcomed by President Arthur Howe.

Dr. Morse A. Cartwright of New York city, national director of American Association of Adult Education, discussed adult education in a democracy. Among other things, he declared that "my purpose is primarily to bring greetings to the conference" and "to draw attention of the people to the subject, as we have been doing during the last few years at regular conferences, and obtain expressions of interest along the line of the free practice of adult education, in contrast to conditions which one finds in certain other countries."

Dr. Alain Locke, noted scholar from Howard university, Washington, spoke on "Negro Needs as Adult Education Opportunities." Dr. Lyman Bryson of Columbia university discussed "Controversial Issues and Mass Education."

Norfolk Night Schools

Journal & Guide

IF ONE were called upon to point out the most interesting as well as the most important phase of work now being done in the Norfolk public school system the night schools would qualify as a close contender for first place.

Nothing, of course, can take the place of work done in the elementary and high schools, nor supplant it as an essential service to youth and to the State. But looming in almost equal importance is the work now being done in the night schools to enable adults to "make up" for what they lost in their elementary and high school days, and to make up for deficiencies that existed in the system in their days.

12-24-38

The Norfolk public school system, in common with other city and county systems, is rendering a highly commendable service, in affording opportunity to white and colored adults alike to prepare themselves for "a world of change, a world of challenge and a world of opportunity."

Norfolk, Va.

One of the most interesting—even remarkable—educational ventures ever undertaken locally is the Washington High night school With an enrollment of approximately 800 adults Principal Hillary C. Wright and his teachers are making the community adult education conscious.

A dozen courses in practical phases of education designed to meet the needs of those who find themselves in these times poorly prepared, or totally unprepared are being conducted. A casual inspection will convince anyone that these people are deeply interested and are making the best possible use of their time and opportunity.

The Norfolk night schools are contributing greatly to the solution of the most difficult problem of the times—the education and re-education of adults to enable them to measure up to the requirements of changing methods in the performance of the everyday work of the world.

Education - 1938

Industrial Schools.

Alabama

Girls' Dormitory Destroyed By Fire

SELMA, ALA., Sept. 12.—(Special)—In the wake of a fire of undetermined origin which destroyed the girls' dormitory of Street Manuel Training School, for negroes, plans for rebuilding as early as possible were announced today by its principal, Emanuel Brown, who was in Selma officially to notify Dr. W. W. Harper (white), chairman of the board, of the loss. Damage from the fire which occurred at an early hour yesterday was estimated at $20,000, of which approximately $2,000 is covered by insurance. This is one of the heaviest blows in the history of the school, which was established at Minter 35 years ago.

Six girls attending Summer school were asleep on the first floor of the frame structure, barely escaping with their lives. Their clothing and other possessions were consumed by the flames. Kate Mae Douglas, one of the six, awoke at 4 a.m. to find her room filled with smoke and the building being rapidly enveloped.

The loss is so near the beginning of the term, set for Oct. 1, that the expectation of enlarged enrollment places the school at a disadvantage. Plans are being made, however, it was stated by Dr. Harper today, to care for the students who will soon be enrolling. When funds are available the dormitory will be replaced by a one-story structure.

Advertiser 9-13-38 Montgomery Ala.

Anniston, Ala., Star
September 26, 1938

NEGRO SCHOOL FIRE PROBED IN MOBILE

Incendiarism Suspected In $22,000 Blaze

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 26. (U.P.)—Fire believed to be of incendiary origin early today destroyed three buildings of the Mobile County Training School for Negroes, the only accredited high school in Alabama for members of that race. The loss was estimated at $22,000.

Lack of water supply in suburban Plateau where the school is located handicapped Mobile and Prichard firemen.

County Education Superintendent W. C. Griggs and Principal B. F. Baker revealed an attempt was made to burn the main building last week. A large pile of paper was set afire in the auditorium, but it was discovered and extinguished before it could spread.

The buildings destroyed today housed valuable laboratory equipment, none of which was saved. They were owned by the state. Arrangements were being made to take care of the 860 students in other structures until the school can be rebuilt.

Officials were expected to ask for an investigation. Baker could give no motive for incendiarism.

Mobile, Ala., Press
October 7, 1938

School Head Sounds Warning On Imposter

Professor B. F. Baker, principal of the Mobile County Training School for Negroes, which was destroyed by fire recently, warned today that "an imposter" is going about Mobile taking pictures for 50 cents each, and explaining to his customers that 48 cents of that amount will be donated to a fund to rebuild the demolished buildings.

Baker said he would notify police to be on the watch for the man.

"Officials of the school," Baker explained, "know nothing of such a man going about taking pictures, proceeds of which will go to the school. This man is an imposter, and I'd like to warn the people of Mobile against buying any pictures from him."

Baker said he had received numerous complaints about the man. Those who have paid him money for the pictures say he promises to come back within a short while with the pictures, and that 48 cents of the original price will go to the school.

Mobile, Ala., Register
October 8, 1938

Imposter Is Reported Seeking School Funds

An unidentified person was reported canvassing the city of Mobile yesterday, taking pictures at 50 cents each, and explaining to his customers that 48 cents of the cost was to go for the rebuilding of the Mobile County Training School for Negroes, which was recently destroyed by fire, according to Prof. B. F. Baker, principal of the school.

This information came to light following numerous complaints to Baker about the man who failed to return with the pictures as he had promised to do.

When questioned, Baker stated that neither he nor any of the officials of the school knew anything about such a person, and advises any one who happens to be approached by him to summon the police.

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Savannah, Ga., Press
February 26, 1938

GOVERNOR VISITS NEGRO COLLEGE

WILL CONTINUE WORK TO MAKE IT OUTSTANDING INSTITUTION

Governor Rivers today visited the Georgia State College at Thunderbolt and expressed his intention of continuing to work to make it the outstanding institution of learning and industrial training for negroes.

The governor was accompanied by John G. Kennedy, member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The visitors rode through the college grounds and the governor talked with Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the school.

Governor Rivers told Professor Hubert he wanted to know what was being done to train the colored people to help do the work of Georgia. Professor Hubert emphasized the school was training its students to help build the state, fitting them to take their place in life and do their share of the work in an efficient manner, thus making them worthwhile citizens.

The pledge of the governor to continue to work to make the institution the outstanding one of its kind in which colored people might be trained to work with their hands, as well as be educated in their heads, was given by the executive. Professor Hubert pointed out the training given in farming, mechanics and domestic service.

Newnan, Georgia—Times
April 7, 1938

Atlanta Man Gives Land For Training School for Negroes

A fine modern training school for the negro youth of this section will be built within the near future at Grantville, as a result of a recent gift of several acres of land to be used for that purpose. The land was donated by D. B. Blalock, of Atlanta, and lies in a picturesque setting atop a hill near the center of the city.

Funds for the erection of a $10,000 building will be furnished by the Works Progress Administration and by public spirited citizens of Grantville. Mrs. Stewart Colley, prominent matron of Grantville, is one of the leaders in the project.

W. M. Gordon is principal of the present training school, which consists of a small frame structure. The new school building will be equipped for training colored youth in home economics and other vocational courses.

Telegraph 5-4-38 Macon Ga.

Chorus of Fort Valley School Will Sing Here

HERE IS A CLASS in biology, one of the many courses taught at the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school in Fort Valley. The class was making a study of the boll weevil when this picture was snapped.

The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school chorus will present a varied program of Negro spirituals and musical dramas at the Macon auditorium one week from tonight. The program will begin at 8 p. m.

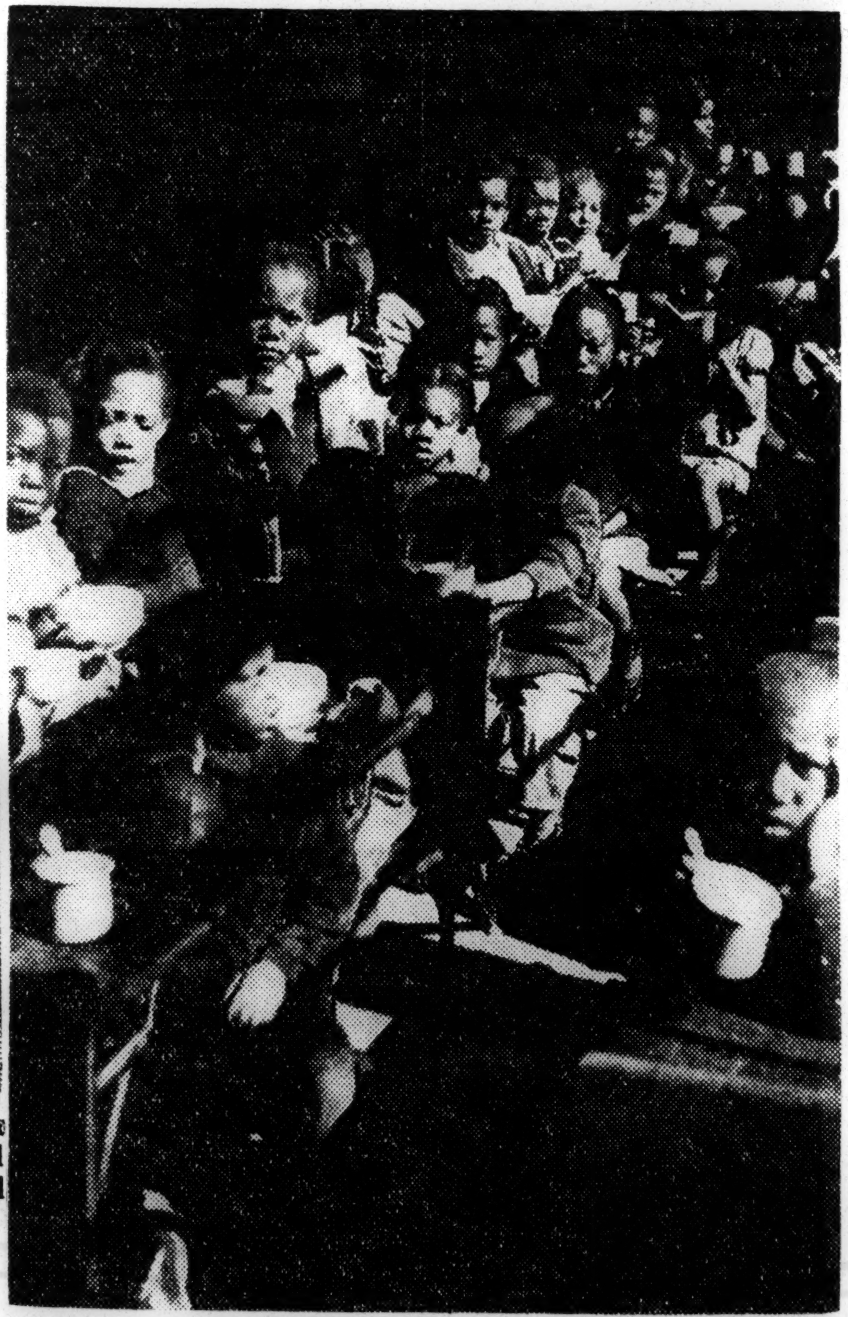
Trained by Prof. Edgar Rogie Clark, the chorus has established a reputation in Middle Georgia. No admission will be charged, but those attending will be asked to make contributions to the Negro school, which is located at Fort Valley.

The organization has been heard in Atlanta, Savannah, Columbus, Waycross, Albany and has broadcast over the radio. Several weeks ago the group came here and sang at Christ church.

Professor Clark has announced that three of the singers—Tenor Bailey Jones, Soprano Frances Johnson, and William Rutherford — are residents of Macon.

The Fort Valley school gives complete training in the arts as well as in manual sciences.

Fort Valley School Has Record of Contributions



WHEN WINTRY WINDS BLOW through thin clothing and meager food supplies fail to furnish needed nourishment, Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school opens its doors to young Negroes of Fort Valley and vicinity who need additional food. Here are some of those who received wholesome meals last winter.

Telegraph
5-9-38
Macon Ga.

Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school, whose choir will present a program in Macon auditorium at 8 p.m. Wednesday, has made many contributions to advancement of the Georgia Negro.

The choir will appear here in one of a series of programs to gain friends and supporters of the institution. The singers will present a musical drama setting forth development of the Negro race from primitive life in Africa to the present.

The school has been in existence for 34 years. In a prepared statement from the school, the following "concrete results" were enumerated:

"1. It has helped to transform a community of rusty, unpainted and tumbled-down Negro houses into a community of neat and painted cottages with vegetable gardens, trees and shrubbery.

"2. It has taught ideals of health and living so that the people no longer look upon vaccination or clinical treatment with dread but seek it.

"3. It has raised moral standards in the community as well as in the school.

"4. It has inculcated a proper regard for honest work of what ever sort.

Teachers Supplied

"5. It has steadily raised the desires for decent living throughout the country through friendly and neighborly interest.

"6. It has supplied rural school teachers who are sympathetic with rural problems and who understand how to meet them.

"7. It has stimulated production of meat, hams, eggs and other home products, in addition to improved farming.

"8. It has given training in carpentry, cooking, sewing and good housekeeping and other forms of mechanical and industrial arts.

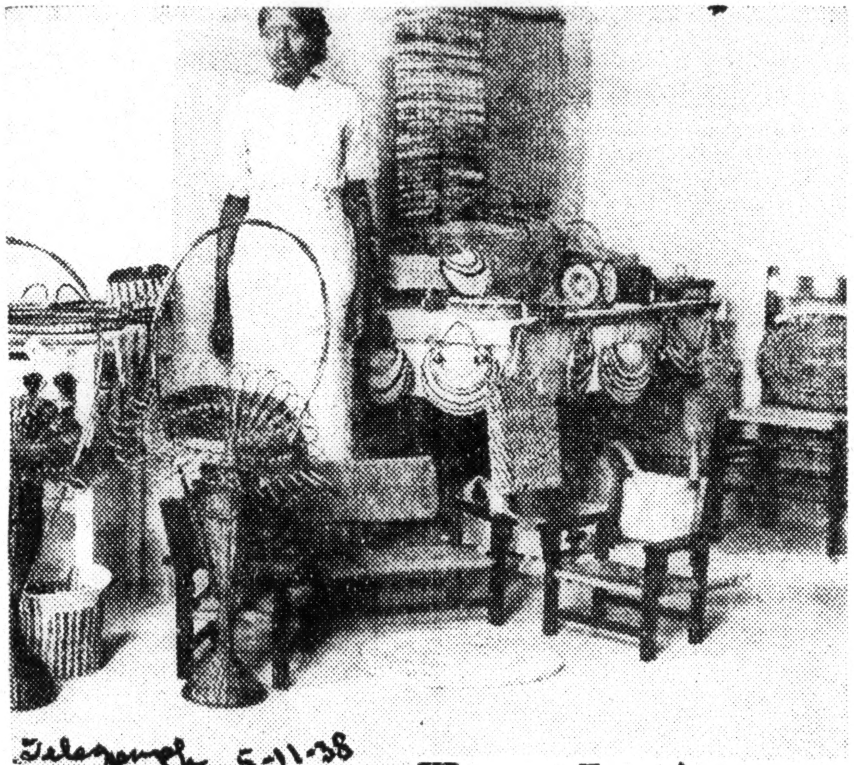
"9. It has developed self-respect, self-reliance.

"10. The only junior college for Negroes in Georgia voted "A" grade by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"All this is why the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school comes to give a delightful evening of entertainment and to sing into the hearts of the public."

Albany, Ga., Herald
September 4, 1938

Fort Valley Negro Choir To Give Concert Tonight



Telegraph 5-11-38

Macon, Ga.

In their musical drama at the Macon auditorium tonight, Negro singers from Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school will portray the progress their race has made.

In music and pageant, they will trace the development of the Negro from his early primitive life in Africa to today. The drama, according to reports, is similar to Green Pastures, famous Negro play which had a successful run on Broadway and on the road.

As in the New York play the Fort Valley choir entertainment will portray the "primitive emotions and deep religious feeling that have characterized Negro life as set forth in the spiritual songs," according to Prof. Edgar Rogie Clark, director.

"The normal school choir has fully absorbed the spirit of race music and will present it faithfully and with abandonment," the director said.

The public concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

Georgia Normal

Negro College Wins Recognition

Dr. J. W. Holley Has Paced Institution to High Educational Achievement.

Director of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College here since its founding in 1903 has been Dr. J. W. Holley, pioneer Negro educator.

Coming here 35 years ago with extremely limited funds contributed by a Rhode Island family, Doctor Holley founded an educational institution which has since written part of Georgia's history.

Scoffed at, frequently ridiculed, and often discouraged, Doctor Holley never lost heart. He has struggled constantly through the years for the best interest of the school so near his heart, and today has the satisfaction of knowing that it is one of the foremost institutions of its size.

In its infancy the college consisted of one frame building located on a sand hill in East Albany and was known as the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute.

Today the college is housed in nine modern brick buildings, located on a 150-acre tract of land on the old Blue Springs Road, and has an average annual enrollment of more than 600.

In 1917, a legislative act provided for the establishment of an agricultural, industrial, and normal school for the training of colored teachers of the state, this school to be a branch of the University of Georgia. The school was called the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College and it incorporated the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute.

Endowment for the college has come primarily from Northern friends of the project and from state appropriations.

Prof. Aaron Brown New Dean At Fort Valley Normal

[illegible]

ATHENS, Ga.—(SNS) — Professor Aaron Brown recently resigned the post of supervisor of colored schools here to assume duties as dean of Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School. H. A. Hunt, president. Fort Valley is the only accredited Junior College for Negroes in Georgia.

Prof. Brown worked in Athens three years, during which time he earned the respect and confidence of both white and colored citizens. A former dean at State Teachers College, Forsyth, Ga., he came to Athens with wide experience and training, having received his A. B in 1928, his A. M. in 1932 and advanced work on his Ph. D.

In Athens he served as president of the Men's Civic Club, the largest of its kind in northwest Georgia; as district commissioner of colored Boy Scouts; president of Athens District of the Georgia Teachers Association; chairman of the board of trustees of the Union Temple Methodist church and a loyal worker for such organizations as the Red Cross, T. B. Association and others. In the Red Cross roll call last year, Prof. Brown served as chairman of the Negro division and raised the largest amount of money in the history of the movement among colored people here.

Under his direction, the State Summer School for colored teachers has shown marked growth and teachers have been reached yearly.

A farewell fete to the popular supervisor has been arranged by the Men's Civic club, colored P.-T. A. and alumni.

Kentucky

Education - 1938

Industrial Schools.

New Names, Cash Seen For Ky. State Colleges

New World

3-26-38

Columbus Ga.

FRANKFORT, Kentucky—A bill has been passed by the State Senate and is now before the House of Representatives that changes the names of the colleges at Frankfort and Paducah and provides $79,000.00 for the one at Paducah. Kentucky State Industrial College at Frankfort, now becomes "Kentucky State College for Negroes," and West Kentucky Industrial College at Paducah, now becomes West Kentucky Vocational Training School. The latter gets $40,000.00 for the fiscal year 1938-39 and 39,000.00 for the fiscal year 1939-40.

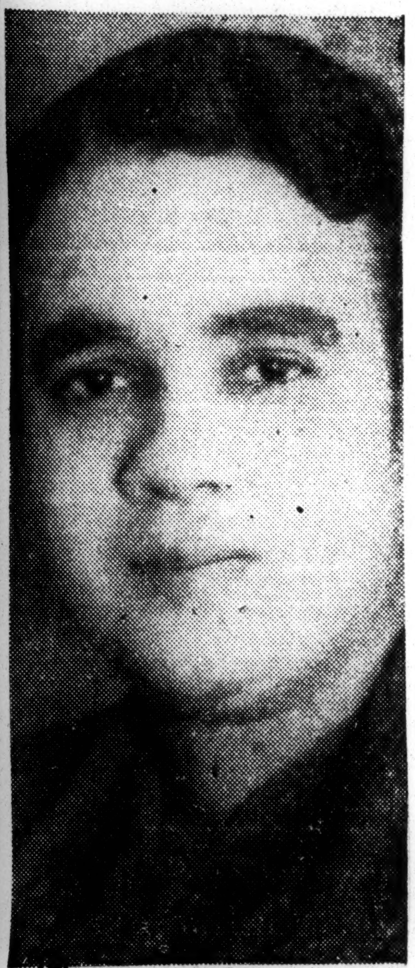
Both schools are to be under the State Board of Education and the State Treasurer shall be treasurer of both institutions. The bill was sponsored in the Senate by Senator Strother Melton of Paducah. It passed the Senate Tuesday, 28 to 0. It is being sponsored in the House by Clyde D. Lester of Mayfield and C. W. Anderson, Jr., of Louisville. The House votes on it next week. When the bill passes and is signed by Governor A. B Chandler it will end and heal a sore spot which arose when the Governor left the West Kentucky School out of all appropriations and practically abolished it as a state school.

Rufus B. Atwood heads the College at Frankfort and H. C Russell presides at Paducah.

Education – 1938
Industrial Schools.

Mississippi.

MASTER



Courier

Arenia Cornelia Mallory, president of Saints Industrial and Literary School, of Lexington, Miss., was awarded a master of arts degree by Jackson College for outstanding achievement in educational field. With only twelve years, Miss Mallory has developed in the heart of the farming area of Mississippi, an institution for under-privileged boys and girls of this section, valued at more than $180,000. Six hundred students are in attendance, 105 of whom are from 36 various States in the Union. The school is of twelfth-grade level and has been rated by the Southern Association for Accrediting of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

7-2-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Education—1938

Mississippi.

Industrial Schools.

Wants Dixie To Prove Love For 'Black Mammy'

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.
1-15-38

PINEY WOODS, Miss., Jan, 13—If those Southerners who continually prattle of the tender love they hold for their "black mammy" are sincere, here is a chance to prove it. In the special centenary edition of the Jackson Daily Clarion-Ledger published last week, Laurence Jones of Piney Woods School bought 20 inches of advertising space to insert the following:

"IN MEMORY OF 'YOUR BLACK MAMMY.

"Major Geo. W. Dulaney gave to Piney Woods School a girl's dormitory in memory of his old colored mammy.

"Piney Woods School now proposes to erect in memory of the old Southern mammy a domestic science building in which colored girls will be taught to cook and sew and wash and iron. We have heard many Southern white people talk about how much they loved their old mammy. Here is a chance to prove it.

"Is her memory worth a hundred dollars, or fifty, twenty-five, ten, five or on dollar's worth of brick toward the construction of this building in her memory?"

EDUCATION- 1938
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

SOUTH CAROLINA

HAS 28 BUILDINGS WORTH $258,000

Union

11-24-38

Cincinnati
O.

Denmark, S. C.—By E. L. Hercules, Calvin Service)—Forty-one years ago, Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, a graduate of Tuskegee, began the Voorhees School under the most impoverished and discouraging conditions. From the small beginning, has evolved an institution which today has four hundred acres of land, 28 buildings, and an enrollment of 720 pupils, 34 teachers, helpers, and a total valuation of $258,000. Indeed, Voorhees began as an ungraded school, and has grown to a standard high school and Junior College, and is accredited by the State of South Carolina, and by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools.

Since Dr. J. E. Blanton assumed the principalship of the school in 1922, rapid progress has been made in the entire system. It was chiefly through his efforts that nine years ago, the Junior College was added, beginning with a class of nine. Today, there are many Voorhees graduates scattered all over the United States. Among the many things for which Voorhees is known, perhaps the most outstanding is its Teacher Training department.

S. C. School Is Worth $258,000; Built By Woman

Globe

11-25-38

Nashville, Tenn.

Denmark S. C., (C)—Forty-one years ago, Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, a graduate of Tuskegee, began the Voorhees School, under the most impoverished and discouraging conditions. From the small beginning, has evolved an institution which today has four hundred acres of land, 28 buildings, and an enrollment of 720 pupils, 34 teachers helpers, and a total valuation of $258,000. Indeed, Voorhees began as an ungraded school, and has grown to a standard high school and Junior college, and is accredited by the State of South Carolina, and by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Education-1938
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Virginia
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Hampton Greets Mrs. FDR

Journal and Guide

Replica of Desk Washington Used Gift of Institute

4-30-38

Staff Correspondence

Other Stories Page 1, Section 2

HAMPTON INSTITUTE Va.—In language, the simplicity of which registered her message indelibly upon the hearts of the students, and in a vein characteristic of the neighbor-to-neighbor conversation with which the Roosevelts have endeared themselves to the American people, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told an audience of 3,500 adults and students here last week, that "the greatest danger to democratic forms of government is ignorance "and that "the most important thing for every one of you is to see that in this nation there is no such thing as ignorance."

The First Lady delivered the featured address of the 70th anniversary exercises of Hampton Inhtitute, Thursday afternoon, April 21. With Ogden hall filled to its 2,000 capacity, her message on "Seeking a place in a Community," was carried to some 1,500 more by amplifiers in the Chapel and o the campus.

MINORITY GROUPS

Of particular significance to ou racial group, was Mrs. Roosevelt' observations on the attitude of minority groups in seeking and maintaining a place in the community She said: "Now, I know that minority groups very often feel tha they have not as much responsibility because they have not a much influence.

"I do not think that that is right way to feel, because it almost always means that you are trying to find an excuse for not taking up the responsibility that is yours; if you belong to a minority group, you have to realize that your situation is very much the same as the situation of all women has been for a good many years.

"Now, it is still quite true that, if a woman is going to hold a position, she has got to be better than a man would be who would be going to hold that same position; and if she fails, she is not going to fail alone, just as an individual. but it is going to hurt other women who try to hold that same position for a long time. I think we women have learned that that is the case."

CHARACTER REQUIRED

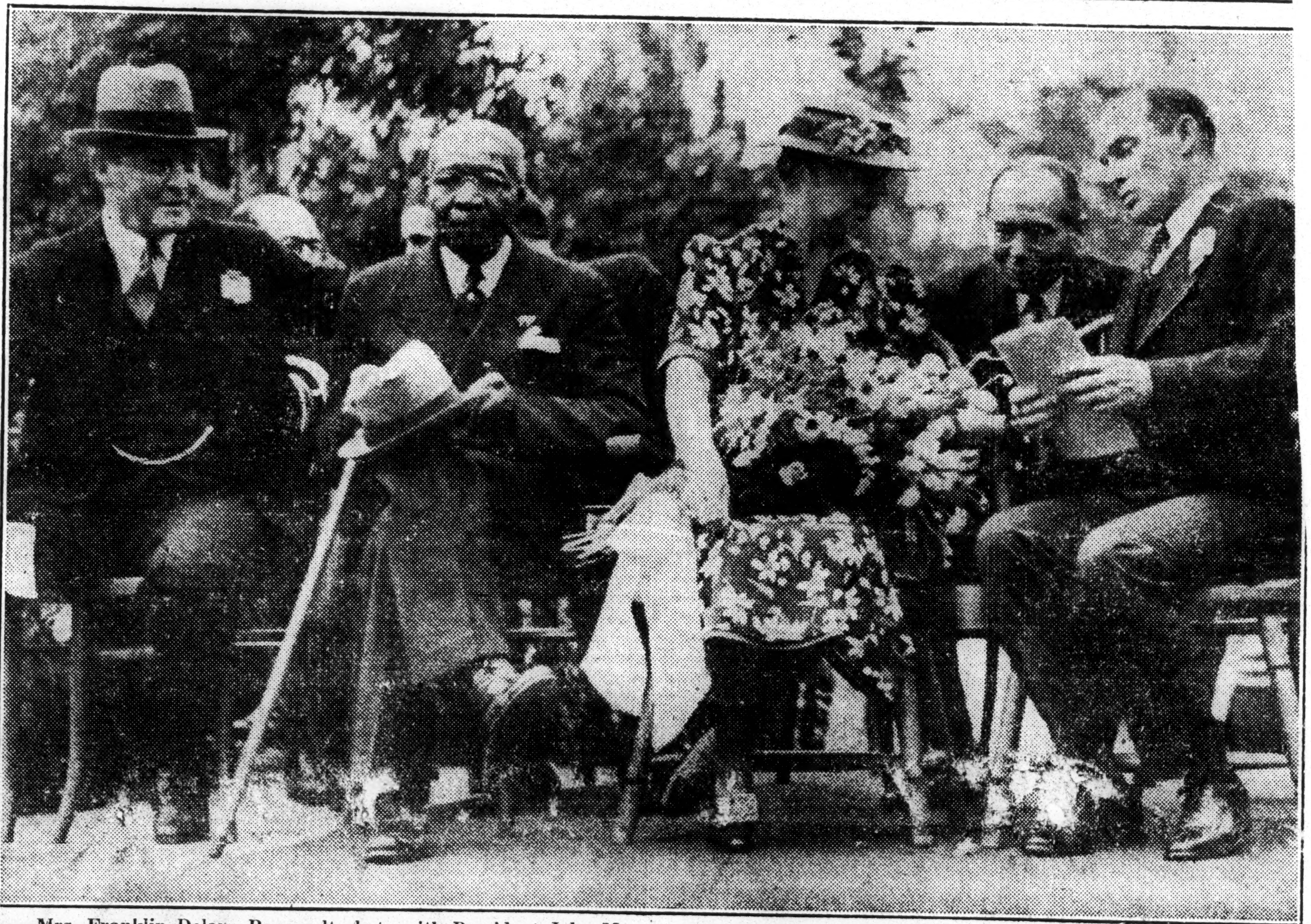
Speaking directly to the students, Mrs. Roosevelt told them: "In making our place, in seeking the place which you can fill in the community, remember that it will require the best that is in you. It will require you to do the best, while you are here, in preparation. It will require you to learn all you can of practical things, of academic things: but. above everything else, it will require character. No one can succeed without character. It is the most important preparation that any of us can have—to learn to control ourselves and to force ourselves to do the best that is in us, instead of being content to 'get by.' "

The First Lady went on to emphasize the danger to the community and the nation of young people who are satisfied to choose the line of least resistance. "A great many of the young people who come to my house," said the speaker, "frequently tell me that they are all right in school or in college—oh yes, they 'get by' and I always long to tell them that they may 'get by' in college in their examinations or with their fellow students who are their friends, but in life it is not enough to 'get by'. You will have to do a good deal better than that, if you are going to contribute something to the community in which you live and to the democracy which today is on trial as a form of government in the world."

COMMUNITY IGNORANCE

That part of Mrs. Roosevelt's address of immediate interest to the adults in the audience, concern-

First Lady Chats With College Heads At Hampton



Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt chats with President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College (rear) and President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute while waiting to review the student cadet corps during Hampton's anniversary exercises last week, when she addressed a record size crowd. To her right is Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, and next to Dr. Moton is William J. Schieffelin of New York. Both are Hampton trustees. Other pictures on Page 8, Section 2. (Journal and Guide Photo)

Journal & Guide
4-30-38
Norfolk Va

ed community ignorance, and the indifference of the masses to their responsibilities as individual citizens.

"There are many different kinds of ignorance in communities," she commented, and the first thing that every one of us needs to do is to study the community in which he is making his place. . . because a community is the expression of the knowledge of the people that live in it; and each individual who continues to live in a community ignorantly, adds to the ignorance of the community, and that community is just that much less worthwhile."

The First Lady suggested that a study of one's community begins by trying to know about housing conditions, leading to a thirst for knowledge concerning what is happening to the young people in the way of health; then will come a desire for information on what is happening in the matter of sanitation. "You are going to find out," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "that many things happen that are wrong in your community; and possibly some of those things happen because people do not know that they should not happen—again, a question of ignorance."

The speaker pointed out that even, "if we never thought about clean food and clean milk and clean habits of living," after just a short study, we will begin to think about these things and our community will begin to change. From the study of housing and sanitation, Mrs. Roosevelt said the next step would be "a study of education and recreation," which in her opinion, should always be coupled together, because, "we have forgotten very often, in building our communities, that everybody needs recreation as well as education."

The First Lady made an urgent plea for recreation for youth when she said: I believe, of course, that all young people should have an opportunity for physical recreation. Every community should see that all of the young people in that community have an opportunity to work off their spirits and energy in physical ways."

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

She closed her wholesome address with pointed references to the principles of American Democracy: "We believe in the democratic form of government. We believe that we are able to govern ourselves as individuals and to do it as a nation. We can not possibly do it unless. . .we think of the community as a whole, and unless we work to make them good for all the people that live in them—not for any part of the people that live in them—we learn, as we grow older and as we widen our horizons, that we can not have our nation only good in part or in spots; we have to make our nation serve the needs of the whole people. We can not have one section of the nation suffer and the rest of the nation prosper; and, if this is true of our nation, it is true also of the world of which we are a part. . . .

"We all want peace today. Well, we have to begin to have peace at home. We have to begin to learn to get on together, to deal justly with each other, not to resort to force at home. Then we may build ourselves as individuals and our country as a whole community—a country which the rest of the world may feel it can trust sufficiently to help it to build a peaceful world."

SURPRISE GIFT

President Arthur Howe introduced Mrs. Roosevelt to the audience, briefly recalling the interest she and the President have always taken in Hampton Institute. At the close of her address, President Howe presented her with a reproduction of a desk which was given to George Washington in New York in 1789 by General Lafayette, the French officer. The desk was made by the institute trade school, and was a surprise gift to the guest of honor. Mrs. Roosevelt graciously accepted for herself and the President with "deep thanks." The students presented a bouquet of flowers, and sang several spirituals during the program. The Rev. Chester B. Emerson of Cleveland, O., responded to Mrs. Roosevelt's address. The First Lady reviewed a military drill on the parade ground prior to her departure.

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Industrial Schools

Virginia
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Norfolk, Va. Pilot
January 26, 1938

Closed Doors That Should Be Open

The Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls and the Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys, both in Hanover county within a few miles of each other, are State institutions wholly Negro in personnel, save for the white physician who serves both. Formerly the medical job was held by a colored woman doctor. The white doctor replaced her.

A special committee from the Virginia Interracial Commission two weeks ago conferred with the State Board in control of the two colored institutions, on the possibility of assigning to this post a qualified Negro physician. There was no criticism of the white incumbent—no complaint against his work. The discussion centered about an important question of principle—whether it would not be fair, just and enlightened State policy, whenever professionally qualified persons are available, to staff all-Negro State institutions with Negro personnel.

In our opinion, the principle is sound beyond question. It made a sufficiently strong appeal to the Board (Virginia Industrial Board for Colored Children) to bring about the adoption of a motion pledging that body to consider carefully the qualifications of any Negro physician who may be recommended by the Interracial Commission as competent for the medical job.

Here is an opportunity for one of the smaller State welfare agencies to open one of the many public doors that have improperly been kept closed to Negro initiative and development, and to set the State an important example in enlightened public administration. To the white physician the doors of innumerable institutions, private and public, are wide open. The colored physician in search of institutional training finds virtually all doors closed. It is only elemental fairness to open to this professional class those State institutions that minister exclusively to the Negro race.

The State's experience with this policy at the Virginia State College for Negroes, at Petersburg, has been wholly successful. There an all-Negro staff has made a distinguished contribution to State education. The policy is worth extending to all other all-Negro State institutions, as fast as competent Negro ff material becomes available.

Change, Shorten Hampton Trade School Curriculum

Journal and Guide
6-18-38
Norfolk Va.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Recognizing the need for and the great importance of continuous strengthening of the economic structure of the Negro race, Hampton Institute has redesigned its offerings in the field of trade training in order to supply more effectively the demand for well-trained mechanics, builders and teachers of trades and industrial arts.

The new plan will go into effect September, 1938.

The change from the present four-year program to the new three-year plan has been made only after much thoughtful study by the Trade School faculty. A significant amount of outmoded subject matter and mechanical process has been eliminated while much that is new and of vital importance to industry today has been added.

It is stated that the shortening of the trade training program will not greatly affect the number of hours of actual trade instruction and practice. Complete reorganization of the entire curriculum, including "trade theory," "related trade work" and academic work has made it possible to maintain practically the same amount of actual trade work as was included in the four-year program.

As one of the objectives of Hampton's trade-training program still remains the "training of young men to take their places in their communities as intelligent citizens," a carefully selected, well balanced curriculum of academic subjects has been included in the new three-year program.

This new three-year trade-training program will lead to a Hampton Institute trade diploma. This program is open to students who have finished at least two years of high school work. Young women will be considered for those courses in which they are able to meet the physical requirements.

Gloucester, Va., Gazette
December 15, 1938

Training School To Have Gymnasium

The Gloucester Training School for Negroes, located near Roanes postoffice, will have a new gymnasium, largely through the instrumentality of the Works Progress Administration.

Allocation of $1,638 for the purpose of building a gymnasium at the school was announced Tuesday by William A. Smith, state administrator of WPA at Richmond.

This appropriation was one item of a number in the apportionment of additional federal funds in the total amount of $1,497,953 announced by Mr. Smith for the continuance of WPA work in Virginia.

The authorizations will continue the employment of 28,609 persons on the WPA payroll as of Nov. 30. Few, if any, more workers will be placed on the rolls, Mr. Smith said, as most of the new projects will be manned by transfers from existing projects.

Education - 1938
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A Heartening Step

IT is heartening that the board of trustees of the Virginia Industrial School for Girls at Peakes has taken initial steps, upon the urging of a special committee representing the Interracial Commission of Virginia, to place a Negro staff physician at the institution. A year or so ago the colored physician serving the institution in her medical capacity was replaced by the white doctor now serving. Assurances came from Commissioner Arthur W. James of the State Welfare Department that the change was only temporary.

In a conference with the board of the school on January 13 the special committee made it clear that there was no complaint to bring against the present incumbent, but that it was the growing policy of Virginia to fill responsible executive positions in institutions for Negroes with Negro personnel; that the white physician was free to practice upon both races, while the Negro physician was limited to his own; that competent Negroes could be found to fill these positions, as illustrated at Virginia State College and elsewhere.

The discussions were characterized as friendly and understanding. The board formally recorded its willingness to give careful consideration to the committee's recommendation and to explore the possibilities of presenting the names of competent available Negro physicians. President Frank Darling of the board said that he had no objection to employing a Negro physician if the proper person could be found for the post.

The preliminary steps taken by the girls' school board are to be commended, and it is to be hoped that definite favorable action will follow. The example of this institution could be well followed in many other instances throughout the state.

Hampton To Cooperate With V. U. U. Norfolk Unit In New Courses

Journal and Guide
1-29-38 Norfolk, Va.

Plans for a program of cooperation between Hampton Institute and the Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University, under consideration for several months, were finally perfected last week, when the executive committee of the local advisory board of the Unit unanimously approved the proposal.

The plan of cooperation between the two schools is patterned closely after the agreement existing between the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and William and Mary College at the Norfolk Division of William and Mary.

Dr. W. T. Hodges, dean of the Norfolk Division of William and Mary and also chairman of the executive committee of the Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University, explained in detail how satisfactorily the plan worked at his school.

Under the operation of this plan Hampton Institue will furnish instructors at the Unit for such technical courses as the advisory board feels will be needed in this community. Several subjects are under consideration such as secretarial science, business, retail salesmanship, civil service preparation, preparation for domestic service, and the like.

Dr. J. W. Barco and Dr. J. M Ellison of Virginia Union University, Messrs. George Kuyper and William M. Cooper of Hampton Institue, and S. F. Scott, and G. W. C. Brown of the Norfolk Unit were members of the committee who worked out the plan of cooperation.

The pressing need of the Norfolk Unit now is for classroom space in which to offer the subjects available. An additional teacher was approved at this session of the advisory board for the semester beginning in February

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Danville, Va., Register
November 27, 1938

NEGRO STUDENTS LEARN BY DOING

Christiansburg Industrial Institute Obtaining Tangible Results

CHRISTIANBURG, Va., Nov. 26—(AP)—Over 200 negro students at 72-year-old Christianburg Industrial Institute are "learning by doing" in one of the most impressive applications of efficient farm management to be found in Virginia.

Under the intelligent and practical leadership of well-trained teachers students from 25 Virginia counties have obtained tangible results of their vocational agriculture work in a remarkable rehabilitation of the farm plant and stock.

The improvement is the result of progress over a four-year period, but most of the visible evidences of the project's success have materialized in the last year.

Starting point of the upward climb was assumption of supervision of the institution by the Montgomery county school board. Institute officials believe prospects are bright that the school board will acquire the property itself, now owned by the Freeman's association of Philadelphia.

C. C Shelburne, Montgomery school uperintendent, has taken an active nterest in the school's progress unler the leadership of A. M. Walker, principal, and J. A. Allen, instructor of vocational agriculture and farm manager.

Allen, a graduate of Hampton Institute, has inspired and directed the successful farm improvement program, which drew the praise of the school board, county supervisors, Superintendent Shelburne, other county officials and friends of the institute who inspected the school and attended a dinner there recently.

The work also has been commended by Dr. Walter S. Newman, director of vocational agricultural training for the State Department of Education and Virginia director of the National Youth Administration, who authorized aid to a number of NYA students who did much of the construction and other work.

One of the most striking things about the work on the physical plant is the efficiency and permanence of the planning and construction. Sturdy construction and concrete flooring characterize the farm buildings.

During the last year the poultry plant has been removed to a more desirable location and rebuilt with addition of a feed room, brooding house and electric lights. Replacement of the old barnyard flock with blooded chickens obtained from Virginia Tech is paying dividends in profits of $125 a month from eggs. Further improvement is planned.

The barn floor has been repaired, the dairy barn floor concreted, the barn repainted, new barn sheds and corn crib and feed room have been built, and a model farrowing pen constructed. New equipment has been bought for cultivation work.

Herd improvement is well under way in the dairy herd, which includes 16 milking cows, eight yearling heifers, 11 calves and the herd bull. The institute realized $50 a month from cream, separated in a sanitary concrete-floored shed cooled by a flow of spring water. The dairy herd also supplies the school with milk.

Allen is particularly proud of the crop yields this year: 1,800 bushels of corn on 28 acres, an average of 64.3 bushels, as compared to the state average of 23.5; 778 bushels of white potatoes on two acres; 606 bushels of wheat and 22 tons of straw on 30 acres; 60 tons of hay; 80 bushels of onions from two bushels of sets; 80 tons of silage on 7 1-2 acres.

Truck crops not only fed the school during the growing season, but 1,400 gallons of tomatoes and 110 gallons of string beans were canned, using a discarded steam boiler refurnished by Allen, and a home-made vat.

In 1937 6,740 pounds of home-butchered pork was cured, and some of it is still in the meathouse. Even more will be obtained this year from the institute's hogs, which include 21 killing hogs, ten sleek shoats, three breeding gilts, one brood sow and a purebred Poland-China boar.

The boys learn how to apply modern farm management to their own homes by using the school shop in construction of additions and repairs for the physical plant, and each gets a turn at managing the poultry flack, dairy or swine herd, and other phases of a going agricultural concern.

The girls learn cooking, sewing, and other domestic sciences in efficiently equipped classrooms.

Among other things which impress the visitor are the cleanliness and neatness of the buildings, from furnace rooms to classrooms, and the pride which the personnel, including the janitor, yard-man, and jack-of all trades, taken in the progress of the institution.

Education — 1938

Industrial Schools.

Virginia

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Presents Annual Address At Hampton Institute

HAMPTON, Va., April 29—Arriving at Hampton Institute without pomp, fanfare or ceremony, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt won the great host of people gathered on the campus to hear her make the seventieth anniversary address, Thursday, April 21.

Defender

Driving her own car, with but one companion, she entered the grounds so unobtrusively that she had almost passed the gates before the crowd assembled there was aware of her presence. She went immediately to the Mansion House where she was the guest of President Arthur Howe.

4-30-38

A little after two o'clock she was driven through two lines of young women to Ogden hall, where she was greeted by representatives of the Hampton Institute board of trustees. From the steps of the building, she reviewed the young women and men students, as they passed before her into the auditorium.

Chicago

4-30-38

Speech Heard at Church

Presented by President Howe, Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking without manuscript, delivered an address on the topic, "Seeking a Place in a Community."

After she had discussed the curse of ignorance and developed the needed work which one can do in advancing the cause of better housing, sanitation, education, recreation and health in communities, Mrs. Roosevelt turned to a topic which, she must have known, had deep interest for the great audience before her and the overflow groups which had to go to Memorial church to hear her through sound amplifiers.

At the conclusion of the address, while the audience was giving Mrs. Roosevelt an ovation, a young woman student presented her with a mammoth bouquet. Before she could conclude her thanks, a group of students uncovered the stand before which she had been speaking. It was, unknown to her, a replica of the desk used by George Washington in New York—said to be a gift from General Lafayette. Made in the Hampton Institute trade school, President Howe presented it to her and President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt's coming brought a most notable party from the north and other points in the country, including the wife of the secretary, Mrs. Henry W. Morgenthau Jr.; President and Mrs. H. N. McCracken of Vassar college, Mrs Malvinia Schrider and Mr. and Mrs. George Bye of Washington, D. C

Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt Is 70th Anniversary Speaker At Hampton

HAMPTON INST., Va.—Arriving at Hampton Institute without pomp, fanfare or ceremony of any kind, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, by her simplicity, earnestness and friendly charm, won the great host of people gathered on the campus to hear her make the seventieth anniversary address, Thursday.

Age

Driving her own car, with but one companion, she entered the grounds so unobtrusively that she had almost passed the gates before the crowd assembled there was aware of her presence. Waving her greetings when she was discovered, she went through a group of applauding citizens, to the Mansion House where she was the guest of President Howe.

4-30-38

New York

A little after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in a car with the latter, she was driven through two lines of young women to Ogden Hall, where she was greeted by representatives of the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees. From the steps of the building, she reviewed the young women and young men students, as they passed before her into the auditorium.

Escorted to the platform, Mrs. Roosevelt turned to face an audience that filled every seat. Immediately, the group stood and paid her a marked tribute of respect.

Presented by President Howe, Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking without manuscript, delivered an address that was a model of practical, concrete suggestions. Speaking on the topic, "Seeking a place in a Community," she explained:

"I think it is a good thing to talk about, here where so many of you are preparing so that you may go out and find places in communities all over the country, and in finding these places you are going to make a discovery: that is, that we make very often places for our selves, and you will have to do that many, many times."

After she had discussed the curse of ignorance and developed the needed work which one can do in advancing the cause of better housing, sanitation, education, recreation and health in communities, Mrs. Roosevelt turned to a topic which, she must have known, had deep interest for the great audience before her and the overflow groups which had to go to Memorial Church to hear her through sound amplifiers. Speaking as a woman who had conquered obstacles under which her sex labors as a minority group, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Now, I know that minority groups very often feel that they have not as much responsibility because they have not as much influence. I do not think that that is a right way to feel, because it almost always means that you are trying to find an excuse for not taking up the responsibility that is yours; and, if you belong to a minority group, you have to realize that your situation is very much the same as the situation of all women has been for a good many years. Now, it is still quite true that, if a woman is going to hold a position she has got to be better than a man would be who would be going to hold that same position; and if she fails, she is not going to fail alone, just as an individual, but it is going to hurt other women who try to hold that same position for a long time. I think we women have learned that that is the case.

"Minority groups are in very much the same position that women are in. There is always room, remember, for the thing which is better done than the average, and there is always room for the person who can do a better job than the average person; and anyone in a minority group has got to strive to do a better job, not just for himself as an individual, but because it is going to help the whole group that he belongs to and because it is going to have an effect on what all the others are going to be able to do; and every time we fail, every time we do not do our best, we don't just let ourselves down, we let down all the others that we might help if we did our best and if we did succeed.

Age

"So, in making your place, in seeking the place which you can fill in the community, remember that it will require the best that is in you. It will require you to do the best, while you are here, in preparation. It will require you to learn all you can of practical things, of academic things; but above everything elese, it will require character. No one can succeed without character. It is the most important preparation that any of us can have, to learn to control ourselves and to force ourselves to do the best that is in us, instead of being content to get by. A great many of the young people who come to my house frequently tell me that they are all right in school or in college—oh, yes, they get by—and I always long to tell them that they may get by in college in their examinations or with their fellow students who are their friends, but in life it is not enough to get by. You will have to do a good deal better than that, if you are going to contribute something to the community in which you live and to the democracy which today is on trial as a form of government in the world."

4-30-38

New York

At the conclusion of the address, while the audience was giving Mrs. Roosevelt an ovation, a young woman student presented her with a mammoth bouquet. Before she could conclude her thanks, a group of students uncovered the stand before which she had been speaking. It was, unknown to her, a replica of the desk used by Washington in New York—said to be a gift from General Lafayette.

Made in the Hampton Institute Trade School, President Howe presented it to her and President Roosevelt.

The Rev. Dr. Chester B. Emerson, for the Board of Trustees, delivered a brief but impressive charge to the classes which will graduate next month.

Immediately after the exercises in Ogden Hall, Mrs. Roosevelt was taken to a reviewing stand, erected for her, and witnessed "Retreat" by the battalion the cadets passing in review before her.

Mrs. Roosevelt's coming brought a most notable party from the North and other points in the country, including the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Henry W. Morgenthau, Jr.; President and Mrs. H. N. McCracken of Vassar College; Mrs. Malvinia Schrider and Mr. and Mrs. George Bye of Washington, D. C. This anniversary was one of the greatest in the history of Hampton Institute.

Education - 1938

Libraries.

Alabama

TALLADEGA LIBRARY WILL BE NAMED FOR NEGRO SLAVE

Daily World

2-28-38

Atlanta Ga.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—(SNS)—The new library building now being erected is to be named in honor of William Savery, an original founder and incorporator of Talladega College. There will be two plaques in the entrance vestibule commemorating the founders of the college here in Talladega, while the name of Mr. Savery will be inscribed over the entrance door on the west side of the building.

In 1852 -53 William Savery, a carpenter in bondage, labored to build Old Swayne Hall. In 1865, as a freedman, he together with others attended the conference in Mobile. This convention was made up of freedmen from all parts of Alabama; and its purpose was to lay plans for racial progress. Along with Thomas Tarrant, an ex-slave, William Savery returned to Talladega and immediately started a school in the residence of David White, Sr., another freedman. By rapidly outgrowing its first quarters, the school presented a problem of larger housing for its work. In 1867 Savery led the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association in the purchase of Old Swayne Hall and the founding of Talladega College. This building still serves the college as a traditional landmark and as an administration hall. In 1869, an incorporator of the college, Savery wrote into its charter a provision "to provide educational opportunities for all youth, from which no one shall be debarred because of race or color."

Thomas Tarrant, Harry Knox, and other freedmen, who worked with William Savery in the founding of Talladega, will be commemorated on one of the plaques in the entrance vestibule.

The new Savery Library, which is one of the sixteen buildings on Talladega's campus, is the first named for the first pioneers in the great work that Talladega is carrying on. As the building is a memorial to the pioneering spirit of Savery and others, it will continue this tradition by serving the Talladega community in addition to the college, thereby pioneering into the area of College-Community Cooperation. It is anticipated that the new library, which is about one third completed at the present time, will be ready for use the fall of '38.

Anniston, Ala. Star
July 26, 1938

Letters

The Negro Library

To The Anniston Star:

The Colored Minister's Alliance of Anniston and Calhoun County and the Alliance Civic Commission are deeply pleased to have The Anniston Star announce the opening day for the long-hoped-for colored library which is so much needed. How fast the day of neighborhood interest in all the people is breaking! "As we climb, lift others." It's a mighty nice thing to live in Anniston. There is no city in all this Southland in which two groups, white and black, feel so much in debt one group to the other.

It is not often that we cannot find words to say "Thank you." We wish that that unselfish, charitable Sunday School class of the First Methodist Church (Philathea) taught by one of the biggest-hearted students of welfare, the late Mrs Emmett Ledbetter, could know our inward feeling.

Anniston counts itself happy to have at the head of its city Mayor Coleman and a fine group of councilmen. We are appreciative of their contribution. Keep up the "good will spirit."

We will ever cherish the name and the fine, human intellectual betterment of neighbor welfare of Miss Mildred Goodrich, Mrs. Ernest Williams, Mrs. Fitzpatrick Booth and Mrs. Fred Williams. Count on us to be earnestly appreciative of their sacrifice.

We are very proud of our own Vester Stevens. We have faith in her judgment and confidence in her program.

Alliance Civic Commission,
Anniston and Calhoun County.
E. Julius Williams, S. W. S., Sec.

Anniston, Ala. Star
September 5, 1938

COLORED LIBRARY LENDS 375 BOOKS

Appeal Issued For Additional Contributions

A total of 375 books was borrowed from the Carnegie branch library for Negroes during one month of operation, according to a report made by Vesta Stephens, branch librarian, to Miss Mildred Goodrich, librarian at the Carnegie Library.

The branch library, which was opened in the basement rooms of the Congregational Methodist Church, colored, on West Fifteenth Street, received the support of many Anniston white citizens in its beginning, but additional assistance is now needed, according to Miss Goodrich, in maintaining fuller library shelves. Local citizens have been urged to contribute more books, particularly children's books.

The program of the Vacation Reading Club has been concluded at the Carnegie Library and for the first time a written report was required. There were 165 members and of these 20 read 24 or more books, for which they will receive a certificate with a red ribbon. Forty-three read as many as 12 books and they will also be given a certificate. A gold seal will be attached to the certificates of children who received awards in previous years.

Leaders were Ruby Wade, Sixth Ward School, and Joe Stewart, Noble Street School, with 52 books each. The leaders in the other schools were Joe Blackmon, Pine Avenue, 46; Anne Patton, Junior High, 40; Arthur Fred Gates, Wilmer Avenue, 31; Joe Wells, Woodstock Avenue, 29, and Betty Jo Wilkerson, Glen Addie, 22.

Students of the Anniston High School this year for the first time received credit for their summer reading. Written reports were made at the library for any good book read during the summer. These reports will be filed at the high school office, and a fourth of an honor point will be given for each book read. The maximum allowed any one student is five honor points for the summer. Twenty-three high school students reported their reading for the summer anl seven completed their quota.

Mobile, Ala., Press
October 4, 1938

ASKS AID FOR NEW SCHOOL LIBRARY

Appeal Is Made to Replace Volumes Lost Last Week In Plateau Fire

Dr. E. T. Belsaw, 500 Dauphin Street, today appealed to the white people of Mobile to aid a campaign to provide a new library for the Mobile County Training School for negroes.

A library of 5,000 volumes was destroyed in a fire that razed three buildings at the school, in suburban Plateau, last week.

Dr. Belsaw pointed out that regulations provide an accredited negro high school must have a faculty of which 70 per cent of the teachers have college degrees; a creditable science laboratory, and a library of at least 2,000 volumes. The school still has the faculty, a laboratory possibly may be provided by insurance money, but restoration of the library is the main job right now to keep the school on the accredited list. It is the only accredited negro high school in Alabama.

Any sort of books—history, the arts, science or reference volumes—is acceptable. Donors can either send the books to Dr. Belsaw's office or call him and he'll send for them.

Meanwhile, school officials and the state fire marshal's office today continued their investigation into the suspected incendiary origin of the fire, which did nearly $25,000 damage, but no results of the probe had been made public.

The 860 students of the school are now attending classes in halls and church buildings in the Plateau neighborhood until rebuilding plans are determined.

Education — 1938

Libraries.

Alabama

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
July 30, 1938

LOCAL COLLEGE SEEKS LIBRARY AND 2 STOKERS

$86,831 Tied Up In Project For Institution At Florence Is Announcement

MONTGOMERY, July 30—(AP)—Formal applications for funds to construct $338,460 worth of buildings and improvements at four educational institutions were sent to the Public Works Administration Friday.

Applications were authorized at a recent meeting of the State Board of Education, and were sent to the Atlanta regional PWA office Friday, signed by Gov. Graves and Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education.

Collins said each project would be self-liquidating from rentals and fees and would not require use of current revenues. PWA approval will be contingent upon a state supreme court decision on validity of a 1935 act authorizing schools to pledge such rentals and fees to amortize bonds.

Lawrence H. Lee, Gov. Graves' legal adviser, said a test case would be filed in Montgomery circuit court to determine whether the 1935 act met PWA requirements. Such procedure was suggested to the board of education by PWA attorneys at the annual meeting.

Projects submitted to the Atlanta PWA office Friday, each calling for a 45 per cent grant and 55 per cent loan were:

Florence State Teachers College, $86,831 loan and grant for library building and two stokers.

Jacksonville State Teachers College, $79,600, library building.

Negro Agricultural and Mechanical school, Madison county, $54,460, physical and health education building.

Negro State Teachers College, Montgomery, $121,569, dormitory and dining hall.

Education - 1938
Libraries

American Library Association.

LIBRARIANS MEET HERE JUNE 13-18

Call
6-17-38

Twelve Negroes From Nine States Register for Sessions

Kansas City, Mo.

Twelve Negro librarians from nine states have registered for the convention of the American Library Association held at the Municipal auditorium during the week beginning Monday, June 13.

The staff of the Lincoln branch library will be host at an entertainment in honor of the visitors Friday, June 17, from 4 to 6 p.m., at the library, 2115 Woodland avenue.

Librarians who have registered so far are:

Wallace Van Jackson, librarian at the Virginia Union university library, Richmond, Va.

Waller G. Daniel, librarian at the Howard university library, Washington, D. C.

Rachel D. Harris, librarian, Louisville, Ky.

Lovey A. Anthony, librarian, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.

Mrs. Louise Graves, librarian, Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Fla.

Lula Cropper, librarian, State Teachers and Agricultural Center, Forsyth, Ga.

Virginia F. Toles, librarian, Arkansas State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Pine Bluff, Ark.

E. M. Tucker, librarian, Muskogee, Okla.

Christine Carey, librarian, Greenwood branch library, Tulsa, Okla.

Mary Dyson, librarian, Dallas, Texas.

Hilwe P. Pierce, librarian, Lincoln branch, Springfield, Mo., and Effie Stroud.

Lincon librarians who will attend the sessions are Mrs. Priscilla P. Burd, Miss Capitola Jones and Miss Mildred Kimbrough.

The Library association will be in session until Saturday, June 18.

Arkansas

Education — 1938

Libraries.

LIBRARY SERVICE IS SOUGHT FOR NEGROES

Courier
11-5-38
Pittsburgh

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3—(ANP)—In a meeting held at the courthouse last week resolutions urging rural library service for Negro children and an equalization of funds allotted to city and rural schools were adopted by the Pulaski county council.

Education — 1938.
Libraries.

D.C.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
SUNDAY JULY 10 1938

NEGRO LIBRARY PLANS SPEEDED

Suggestion of Prof. Miller to Be Presented to Next Congress.

By **JAMES WALDO FAWCETT.**

Plans for a Negro museum and library at Howard University, first suggested by Prof. Kelly Miller in a letter to The Star in 1915, are being developed for submission to the next session of Congress.

The project forecasts the addition of another valuable cultural center to the Nation's Capital. It provides for use of space in the new million-dollar library building of the University and the gradual accumulation of material "bearing upon the contact of the African with the European in the western world during the past 400 years."

Miller Explains Proposal.

Prof. Miller, explaining his proposal, has said: "The Government at great expense has established and maintains a bureau of Indian ethnology in connection with the Smithsonian Institution which contains all classes of material bearing upon the civilization and culture of the red aborigines of this continent. But nowhere has there been a serious undertaking to establish a similar collection of works bearing upon the struggles and strivings of the Negro race in contact with European standards and modes of life."

The experience of the Negro in America, the sponsor of the museum plan declares, "furnishes a practically untouched field of research into race relations and adjustment under circumstances and conditions which have at no time or place ever been adequately studied. Such an undertaking should challenge the liveliest interest and enthusiasm of research scholarship without regard to the race or color of the inquirer."

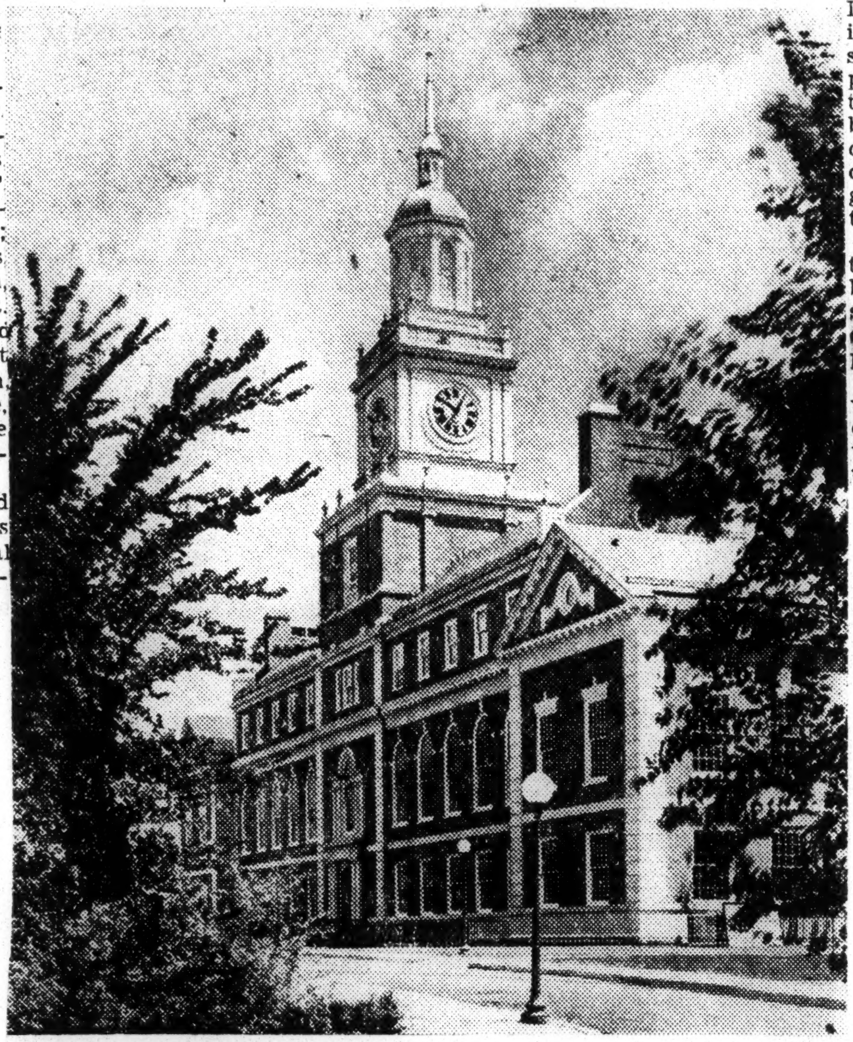
Cites Important Collections.

Prof. Miller adds: "The university already possesses several important individual collections as a basis for this enlarged undertaking." He mentions particularly the Lewis Tappan collection of anti-slavery literature and the Cathcart collection of clippings lent to the university library by John W. Cromwell, secretary of the American Negro Academy.

Among those joining in the indorsement of the museum project are: Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president Phelps Stokes Fund; Dr. F. P. Keppel, Carnegie Foundation; William Allen White, Emporia Gazette; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; Lawrence Heyl, acting librarian, Princeton University; Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Arthur Howe, president Hampton Institute; Dr. R. R. Moton, former president Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Albert Russell Mann, vice president and director, General Education Board.

Necessary funds will be solicited from private philanthropic sources as well as from Congress. The total amount required, Prof. Miller believes, should not be large.

NEGRO LIBRARY AWAITING DEDICATION



Scurlock

Howard University's new building will contain a museum illustrating racial contributions to modern culture.

NEW LIBRARY AIDS NEGRO SCHOLARSHIP

Howard University Will Stress Graduate School Research With Added Facilities

Times

9-4-38

National interest in the development of library facilities of Howard University has grown as the new Founders Library, built at a cost of $1,105,000 by Federal appropriation, nears completion. The library is one of the new buildings constructed in accordance with a twenty-year program of development approved by the Federal Government, and now in its seventh year.

[illegible]

The new plant is the largest and most complete in Negro education and is considered one of the most modern libraries in the country. It was designed by Albert I. Cassell, and was planned to meet the needs of a growing university which includes nine schools and colleges, with an enrollment of about 2,500.

Howard University has trained 49 per cent, or 1,799 of all Negro physicians and surgeons in the United States; 835, or 50 per cent of all Negro dentists; 1,210, or 97 per cent of all Negro lawyers, in addition to 521 pharmacists, and a large percentage of clergymen and teachers.

The only accredited School of Engineering and Architecture for Negroes in the United States is at this institution. The University has the largest community of Negro scholars in the world.

The new library will add greatly to the University's program of research, especially as it pertains to the development of the Graduate School, which now has an enrollment from thirty-two States, representing fifty-nine colleges.

It is expected that the Founders Library will be ready for occupancy in late October. The trustees will soon have under consideration plans for a national Negro museum to be put in the new Founders Library. Such a museum would become the center for the original contributions of the American Negro to art, science, literature and the drama.

The Founders Library will house the Moorland Foundation of works by Negro authors, which now serves as one of the finest research centers for American students preparing theses treating of the Negro.

About $300,000, it is estimated, will be needed to place the book collection on a basis in keeping with the university's program for the several schools and colleges.

Kelly Miller Revives Proposal Of National Negro Museum At Howard U.

By KELLY MILLER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The completion of the $1,105,000 library at Howard university, contributed by the P. W. A. and Congressional grants, suggested to me the revival of a National Negro Museum which I proposed a quarter of a century ago.

At the time when I introduced the study of "Race Problems" in the curriculum of Howard university, I presented to the trustees a plan for the establishment of a "Negro Americana" which should contain literary, historical, sociological statistical, artistic and other forms of material bearing upon the contact of the African and European races in the western world during the past 400 years.

Defender

9-10-39

Chicago

I pointed out the existence of the Bureau of Indian Ethnology as a precedent which would justify the maintenance of such a project by the federal government.

Moorland Aids Pioneer Work

Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, an alumnus and trustee of Howard university had spent much of his meager earnings as a Y. M. C. A. secretary in accumulating a library of some 300 volumes on this subject. Dr. Moorland was privy to my plan for the establishment of the Negro Africana and was induced to give start and impulse to the movement by donation of his private collection.

The trustees repudiated the term "Negro Americana" by reason of the squeamishness of certain of their number who at that time did not wish to perpetuate any racial terminology in the archives of the university. The project was given the name of the Moorland Foundation euphonious appellation and out of deference to the generous donation of one of their members.

I solicited at the same time the Cathcart Clippings of some 70 thick volumes covering the tragic era of reconstruction. This collection was owned by Prof. John W. Cromwell, president of the American Negro Academy.

I also endeavored without success to secure the Schomberg Collection and the collection of J. W. Bolivar of Philadelphia. With this initial start this collection moved on by slow stages with only such accretions of current titles as the meager library funds would allow.

Impetus Given Move

During the past few years Prof. B G. Brawley, a well known author or Race books, was chosen chairman of the library committee, somewhat later Prof. Walter G. Daniels, an enthusiast in the field of Race knowledge, was made librarian.

Under the spur of the chairman and the librarian and the encouragement of President Mordecai W. Johnson, renewed impetus was given the collection of Race material within the framework of the Moorland Foundation. My proposal would place the picture in a new frame.

A special Moorland room was set apart and Mrs. Dorothy Porter, a Howard alumnae was placed in charge as curator who has shown great industry and dilligence.

Every Negro university is ambitious to build up a library of Race books to the extent of their financial ability. As early as 1863, Rev. Louis Tappan, an ardent anti-slavery advocate gave to the university his personal library containing invaluable documents bearing upon that titanic struggle.

The "Louis Tappan Library" contained some 1,800 titles and still constitutes the most important extant collection covering that period. When the New Orleans Exposition wanted to borrow this collection the president of Howard university refused this request on the ground that if it should be lost it could never be replaced and the loss would be irretrievable.

The anti-slavery zealots and northern philanthropists in the earlier years contributed many books and pamphlets bearing upon Race topics.

110,000 Titles in Collection

The Louis Tappan collection and the additions in the field of Race literature constituted the bulk of the Howard library for several decades. In 1903 Andrew Carnegie gave the university a $50,000 library building. E. C. Williams, a trained and experienced librarian was placed in charge.

The institution grew by leaps and bounds until it now contains 110,000 titles with a full-time library staff of 13 persons. There are 10,000 titles of books and pamphlets bearing upon racial topics.

Atlanta, Hampton, Tuskegee and Fisk as well as other colored institutions are engaged in a similar enterprise of developing collections devoted to racial knowledge. Fisk has a larger Race library than Howard at the present time.

All of these competitive institutions recognize that Howard university is the proper and inevitable location for a national Race library by reason of its location and relationship to the federal government as well as by virtue of its more numerous student body and faculty of larger resources.

Cites Advantages

A master Race library focally located at the national capital would in no wise interfere with these parallel collections by other institutions. On the other hand, this national museum would stimulate **the rest and would afford an opportunity for scholarship and research students of both races in** quest of racial knowledge.

There are several private collections such as that undertaken by Mr. Schomberg, H. P. Slaughter Daniel Murray, Arthur Spingarn Carter G. Woodson and C. W Handy.

All such collections will be short lived and can hardly survive the life-time interest and enthusiasm of their promoters, unless they are finally lodged in some permanent institution. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that these several collections will ultimately find a place in the national museum at Howard university, either by purchase, donation or legacy.

Abbott "Discovers" Brazil

All such collections hitherto established are confined chiefly to North America and to the English language. The colored race has had a more numerous contact of longer duration with Latin civilization and culture than with the Anglo-Saxon. There are African peopels of direct and diluted blood, in Central and South America and in the adjacent archipelagoes than in the northern half of the western hemisphere.

Their contacts with the European are recorded in the Spanish, Portuguese and French languages which hitherto have been practically a closed book to collectors in this field. But now that our colleges and universities are venturing upon the study of modern languages with a view to practical utility, the language barrier will no longer prevail.

The interesting observations of Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender during his visit to Brazil, disclose a vast unexplored field of most valuable racial material, which awaits the reward of scholarship and research. The fact that the Latin and Anglo-Saxon cultures approach the question of race and color with wide apart attitude of mind and point of view makes this comparative study of consuming interest and value.

Enthusiasm is High

The suggestion of a national library and museum at Howard university has met with spontaneous and enthusiastic approval and endorsement beyond my fondest hopes Of the hundreds of letters which have come to me from scholars authors, librarians, publicists, and thinkers, north and south, white and colored, there has not been a single discordant note, if anything the whites are more enthusiastic over the proposal than the colored.

I have letters from several of our great white universities suggesting that such a museum would be very advantageous to white research workers in the field of race-relations. The proposed museum at Howard university is of race-wide and indeed of nationwide importance.

Here is a proposal on which I believe that all students and social thinkers will unite without regard to race, color or section. The accomplishment of this suggestion would confirm Howard university in its rightful title as the national university for the higher education of the colored race.

Can Only Suggest

As an individual without organization or resources, I can only formulate the proposition and place it on the doorsteps of the trustees of Howard university, to find ways and means of implementation.

Upon this concrete proposal all friends of the higher education of the colored race can unite and should especially to all Howard people including trustees, administration, faculty, alumni student body as well as statesmen and philanthropists interested in this cause.

I have presented this proposition with full hope and expectation that the trustees will endorse and adopt it at the next meeting and put it speedily on its way to actualization.

Indeed the interest in such an enterprise is so widespread that Howard university must needs file a caveat preempting the field by placing the educational world on notice that such an enterprise is under way.

Unless it does so there is grave danger lest some of our white institutions of learning will crowd into the pool ahead of her now that the water has been troubled.

Education - 1938
Libraries.

D.C.

Many Valuable Gifts Now In Possession Of Howard Univ. Library

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Howard University Library has been fortunate in receiving valuable additions to its resources in the last few months. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Government presented about 200 titles of works by French authors not only in the field of literature, but in philosophy, politics, economics, sociology, history, chemistry and zoology. Howard was chosen as one of the universities to receive this material which is designed to acquaint the American people with the written contributions of French authors to the knowledge and advancement of the world.

More than 500 volumes were bequeathed by Dean E. P. Davis of the College of Liberal Arts, who died during last semester. The major portion of this personal library was devoted to German language and literature. The entire gift will strengthen the sections in European philosophy and literature.

From England has come the very interesting gift of a death mask of Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, presented by his widow for inclusion in the collection of special items pertaining to Negro musicians housed in the Moorland Foundation Library of Negro life and history.

Other recent gifts to the Howard University library include material on education, psychology and health from the private library of Professor Thomas D. Wood, of Teachers College, Columbia University; English American and translated continental literature from the estate of Miss Myra Spaulding whose family name is preserved in Spaulding Hall on the University campus; books on economics from the Brookings Institution, and a copy of the Bishops Bible presented by Mrs. M. C. Manuel of Washington, D. C.; and important books and documents from the estate of Josiah T. Settle, distinguished member of the first graduating class of the college department of Howard University.

Age
9-17-38
New York Age

Million Dollar Library Ready

Howard Memorial to Founders Is Like Aladdin's Palace

WASHINGTON

Howard University's million dollar Founders' Library is finished and almost any day now its students will begin to use this air conditioned Aladdin's palace built by Uncle Sam to house a million volumes.

From afar the library's $1000 gold spire glistens in the morning sun. Its giant clock with $10,000 in chimes strikes every quarter-hour to tell time to the neighborhood.

The four-story brick "book house" with 8 floors of book stacks is the largest and most impressive building on the campus, but inside it is a fairyland.

Sound Proofing

Sound proofed walls and ceilings enable readers to talk in one corner of the room without being heard in the other.

Floors are of cork and rubber, $1000 rugs so deep readers will sink in to their ankles.

Reading Rooms

There are five reading rooms, the main one 120 feet by 32 feet, equipped with twenty silver oak tables each having six chairs. Overhead the ceiling carries 39 indirect lights of 500 watts each. So efficient is this lighting that if an obstruction is held 2 feet above a book, enough light will still come in at the sides to permit easy reading.

Leather Chairs

The browsing room is fitted with cream colored monk's cloth drapes, spanish leather easy chairs and couches, and axminster rugs that cost $1000 each.

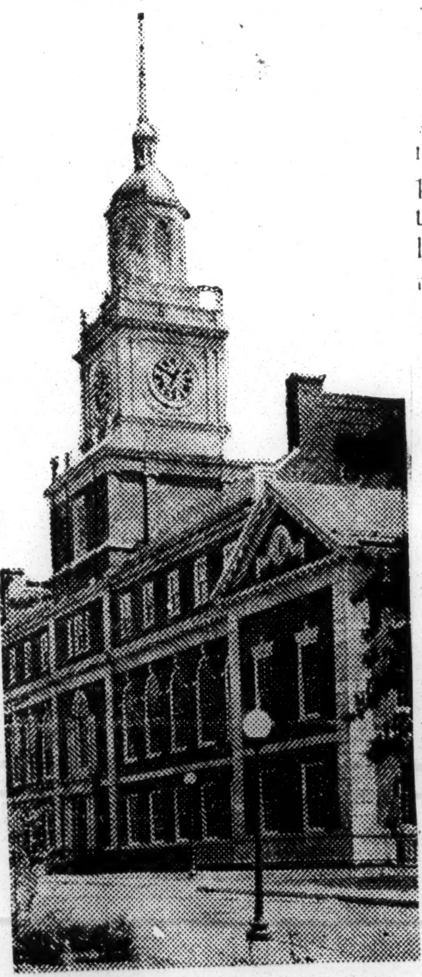
There are special rooms for graduate students, for periodicals, for research books, for maps, rare books, rare manuscripts, for the Moorland collection of anti-slavery books, for seminars, for research professors, individual research students, for service workers, the librarian and his assistants.

Furniture is of silver oak and so are many walls, doors and wood trimmings. Labatories, rest rooms and baths are sprinkled everywhere.

Pneumatic tubes and elevators operate between the [illegible] and main desk. A special personnel must be trained to operate the building which will cost $100,000 a year in upkeep.

Dedication to Founders

The library is dedicated to the founders of the university and a bronze tablet in the vestibule lists the names of the persons who secured the university's charter. President Roosevelt is expected to dedicate the building at its formal opening.



Albert I. Cassell, the architect, conducted trustees in a tour of the building, recently.

Even without a book in the building, two hours are required to inspect the building with its scores of rooms and air conditioning plant.

Half the stacks are finished—ready to receive volumes. The other half is to be finished and equipped as need arises.

Afro American
11-26-38
Baltimore Md.

Howard Founds Nat'l Library

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The board of trustees of Howard university has inaugurated a plan for the establishment of a National Negro Library and Museum which is expected in course of time to be one of the chief centers of educational interest in the country. For the present, the museum will be located in the new $1,106,000 Founders' library which will be ready for occupancy next month.

Nowhere in the United States is there a central storehouse of books, documents, antiquities, and other materials relating to the life and history of the Negro people, trustees [illegible] out. The National Negro Library and Museum is designed to afford such a center.

It will have interest not only for Howard students but for research scholars and the general public as well. Matter on South America, the West Indies and Africa will be included, but chief emphasis will be on the life and history of the Negro in the United States.

MILLER'S IDEA

The idea of the proposed special library and museum was first given expression 28 years ago by Dr Kelly Miller, professor emeritus, and former dean of the college. In 1914 Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, a member of the board of trustees, gave to the university a valuable collection of books, pamphlets and documents on the Negro.

To the Moorland collection thus begun have been added the Lewis Tappan collection, the William Lavalette collection, and items from the Tuttle collection. There are now in this section of the library more than 10,000 items, besides pictures, curios and other rarities.

PLANS UNDERWAY

The National Negro Library and Museum will greatly enlarge the scope of the idea thus initiated. Ultimately it is expected that it will have its own building for museums of art and ethnology.

Plans for the encouragement of research are already underway, but for the immediate present emphasis will be on the acquisition of books, documents, and other material such as are sure to have permanent value for scholars.

Endorsement of the plan of the National Negro Library and Museum has come from many of the highest library authorities in the country, irrespective of race, from having access to in one place any and all of the materials necessary in a study of Negro life and history.

Meanwhile Howard invites the sympathetic interest of all who would like to see such a scholarly and cultural agency advanced.

[illegible] World
12-3-38
Atlanta Ga.

National Negro Library And Museum Established At Howard

Will Be Central Storehouse for Books, Documents, Antiques and Other Materials Relating to Life and History of Group.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 — (ANP) — The board of trustees of Howard university has inaugurated a plan for the establishment of a National Negro Library and Museum which is expected in course of time to be one of the chief centers of educational interest in the country. For the present, the museum will be located in the new $1,106,000 Founders' library which will be ready for occupancy next month.

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KELLY MILLER HAD IDEA 28 YEARS AGO

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Courier
12-10-38
Pittsburgh

Education — 1938

Florida

Libraries.

Clearwater, Fla. Sun
October 17, 1938

Need Old Books For Negro School

Frank Tack, president of the Chamber of Commerce, asked today that persons who may be discarding any old books during cleanup week donate the volumes to the Clearwater negro school.

The books may be left at the Clearwater Public Library, Mr. Tack said. The building up of a library for the negro school is a project in which Charles H. Watts of Belleair is particularly interested. He gave an [illegible]pensive set of new reference books to enlarge the library.

Education - 1938

Libraries.

General

Columbia, S. C. Record
October 26, 1938

Librarians to Attend Meeting

Four Columbian Journey to Atlanta For Association Conference

At least four Columbia librarians will attend the tenth biennial conference of the Southeastern Library association being held in Atlanta, October 26 to 29.

Fant H. Thornley, president of the South Carolina Library association, left yesterday by plane for the conference. He will attend a pre-conference meeting of state leaders in Atlanta today.

Mrs. Gedelle Brabham Young, head of the children's department of the Richland County Public library; Miss Agnes Crawford, state library supervisor for the WPA, and Miss Josephine Pendleton, librarian at Columbia high school, left this morning for the conference.

About 350 delegates from eight states, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, are expected.

Development of county and regional libraries, federal and state aid on a basis similar to that afforded schools, extension of library service through the WPA and enlisting of citizen interest in enlarging library facilities are among the subjects for discussion.

Since the establishment of the association, it has gone steadily forward in spite of lack of funds. State extension service has been established in many states, and as part of the Rosenwald County Library demonstration in 1929 library service to negroes has been increasing, Mr. Thornley said.

The first official session of the association will be tonight when an address by Milton Ferguson, president of the American Library association, of the Brooklyn, N. Y., public library, will be heard.

At the session Thursday morning, Alfred H. Rawlinson, of the Arkansas library commission, will speak on state aid. Mr. Rawlinson was formerly reference librarian of the Richland county public library.

Jonathan Daniels, editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, will speak at the night session on Thursday, and his speech will be given on the title of his recent popular book, "A Southerner Discovers the South." Authors who will be introduced at the session will be held at Davison-Paxon's are Mrs. Elvira Garner, Monro Leaf, Mrs. Christine Govan, Fjeril Hess, Rose B. Knox, Evelyn Hanna, Daniel Whitehead Hickey, Harry Lee, Minnie Hite Moody and Anderson Scruggs.

On Friday Isaac Copeland of Furman university library, will lead one of the discussions, and his subject will be "Southern Association Checklist of Reference Books." Mrs. Grace Anderson Chase, of the Greenville public library, will be one of the speakers at the session on the catalog Friday at 11 a. m.

The conference will close on Saturday with visits to the various libraries of Atlanta.

Education - 1938

Libraries

Georgia
6

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
January 9, 1938

Drive For Community Library Will Be Renewed By Workers

Solicitation of Funds by Group to Be Renewed After Let-Down During Christmas Holidays—Returns Will Be Used to Pay Pressing Obligations of Institution

The financial drive in the interest of the Community Library, postponed over the Christmas holidays, now has begun in earnest and citizens of Augusta are being called upon by drive contestants to make a 1938 contribution toward the institution. Well known Augustans list the establishment of the library as one of the outstanding steps in the civic advancement of Negroes in Augusta for the year 1937, and all agree that it has been of great benefit even in its early stages to the youth and adults of this city.

Sponsors of the library have, since the beginning of January, 1937, when the project was launched, paid high tribute to Augusta's citizenry for the interest it has taken and the support it has given along these lines. Speaking before the Community Forum recently one of the officers of the organization said: "Too often in communities which are in need of advancement, the jealousy of particular individuals and groups is allowed to hamper progress. Augusta is blessed in that it can when the occasion demands rise unitedly and cooperatively to further a program which is designed for the welfare of all of the people."

Ministers, doctors, nurses, social workers, school teachers. and workers in all fields of endeavor are being approached by library exponents during these weeks of the drive. Ministers of the Baptist, Methodist, and all other denominations of the city are sponsoring Mattie B. Jefferson as their contestant and are supporting her solidly in an effort to prove that the ministerial group is most influential in all phases of community betterment. Already pastors are pledging and paying monthly contributions to the cause.

BUSINESS MEN AID

The business interests are behind R. V. Wallace, community librarian, and leading insurance companies and other business establishments will go on record as supporting the library in 1938 100 per cent. In meetings with the staffs of several companies at the close of last week, Librarian Wallace received encouraging reports of what is being done by them in the enterprise's behalf.

Canvassing the private and public educational forces of Augusta is Eliza Ferguson, who last year won the title of Miss Community Forum in the organization's annual drive. Teachers of college, high school and public school are determined to put over their contestant this year and contributions are being made to her at this time.

Nurse Louise Miller, an energetic exponent of the library's cause, is corralling the medical, dental, and nursing profession's forces. She will be given donations by individual doctors, dentists and nurses, and likely will receive a donation from the progressive Stoney Medical association, which under the leadership of Dr. T. W. Josey is playing a vital part in the health life of the Augusta community. Also expected to contribute is the Stoney auxiliary.

The drive is scheduled to close Sunday, Jan. 16, when pressing obligations of the library will be paid, and books for the little folks who now are calling for them, will be purchased along with latest volumes for adults.

Decatur, Ga., DeKalb New Era
July 21, 1938

Library Facilities For Negro School

As a result of the influence of Superintendent of Decatur Schools Lamar Ferguson and the city board of education, a library has been put in operation at Herring Street (negro) school here and is being used for a reading room for colored people.

Superintendent Ferguson has provided materials and assistants for book repairs, and through a special fund a number of new books have been provided for the project. The branch is under supervision of the Decatur Public Library.

EDUCATION- 1938
LIBRARIES

ILLINOIS

ATTORNEY NAMED TO CHICAGO LIBRARY BOARD

Plaindealer
10-21-38
Kansas City, Kans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—(ANP)—Irving C. Mollison, attorney for Julian Black and the Joe Louis interests and a member of the national legal committee of the NAACP was confirmed Tuesday by the city council as a member of the Chicago public library board for a term of three years.

Louisiana.

Education – 1938
Libraries.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
August 10, 1938

Negro Librarian Works on Books

Texia Grizzle, librarian for Peabody high school of Alexandria was called to Southern University by the state librarian of the state department of education to work on books in Baton Rouge to be sent out to negro schools throughout Louisiana. Texia has been employed now for over a month, advises Prof. Jack Strong, a former tearher in Alexandria negro schools.

Texia is the only daughter of Emma Ford of Alexandria. She has been employed by the Rapides parish school board for five years. She served as teacher in the Cheneyville Rosenwald school of which Prof. Clarence Jenkins is principal. Because of such a high type of work she was promoted by Superintendent H. M. Wells to the Peabody high school. She has taken two summers of special work in library science at Southern University. She maintained an average grade of A in her studies and has been advised to continue toward a degree of bachelor of library science at Chicago University.

Education - 1938

Libraries.

Massachusetts.

Colored Wellesley Graduate Gives Rare Library To College

Tribune

Philadelphia Pa.

9-1-38

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. —(ANP) t was learned here this week that at he 1938 commencement exercises of Wellesley college, announcement was made by President McAfee of the gift to the college of the "Elbert Collection" f books, manuscripts, letters pertaining to the history of the Negro in merica.

The donor was Mrs. Ella Smith Elbert, wife of famed Dr. S. G. Elbert, Wilmington, Del., and the first colored student to obtain a master's degree from Wellesley (1892). Her B. A. degree was conferred there in 1888, so her donation to her alma mater was made on the 50th anniversary of her graduation.

The valuable "Elbert Collection", considered one of the largest of its kind in America, consists of over 600 books alone, includes hundreds of other items, many of them rare. It also includes the original "Adger Collection" which Dr. Elbert purchased years ago and to which he has constantly added.

Education—1938

Libraries.

Mississippi.

Greenville, Miss. Democrat Times
May 5, 1938

PUBLIC INVITED TO OPENING OF COLORED LIBRARY

A. D. Sauer Donates Enlargement of Martin Marble Photograph to be Hung in Reading Room of New Branch of Greenville Library.

Over three hundred books, donated by white and colored patrons, will be on the shelves of the Martin Marble Library, when it is opened for public inspection tomorrow afternoon from one till five o'clock.

A. D. Sauer, local photographer, is making and donating an enlargement of Martin Marble, negro slave for whom the library is named, to be hung in the reading room.

Miss Amanda Worthington today said that the public was urged to attend the opening and also to make cash and book donations through the public library. The money can be used to advantage with the Greenville Public Library's discount and all books must be listed and marked before placed on the shelves of the colored library. A reading table and chairs are also greatly needed.

To assist Miss Worthington in endorsing those applying for membership a Martin Marble Auxiliary has been formed, including the following:

John Caldwell, chairman; Dr. De Laine, Mamie Toler, Rose Dougla Jones, Rev. Foster, Episcopal minister Theodosia Matthews, E. K. B. Butler. All members must be endorsed b one of this group.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
November 5, 1938

Federal Aid For Library Urged

Resolution Favoring Government Support Adopted By Mississippi Association

The Mississippi Library Association at the close of its meeting at Biloxi at the Buena Vista Hotel this afternoon adopted a resolution favoring federal aid for libraries. Mississippi officials in Washington will be urged to support pending federal legislation for libraries, another resolution brought in by the chairman, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Jackson, reported.

In anticipation of the passage of the federal library bill the planning committee will prepare a detailed program through which the state can take most advantage of the measure.

Members also pledged continued support to the citizens' library movement.

Resolutions of appreciation to various local officials and others were adopted.

ROARK BRADFORD'S ADDRESS

Roark Bradford, a native Tennessean, by a devious route a citizen of Texas and a resident of New Orleans, spoke before the Mississippi Library Association at its dinner meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Friday night. Mr. Bradford who has devoted his time to writing since 1926, winning the O Henry memorial award in '27 writing Old Man Adam in '28 This Side of Jordan in '29, Old King David in '30, John Henry in '31 and much since that time, said he was not an orator, but his talk was enjoyed by his audience, which was made up of about 150 librarians of Mississippi, Coast residents and visitors.

A man who could write John Henry—the cull'd baby who weighed 44 pounds at birth; the day he was born the Mississippi ran upstream for a thousand miles; a baby who could sit up, talk to his parents and nurse the day he was born; order himself fed a meal an army could have enjoyed, announce "my name is John Henry and I'se a nacheral man," a man who could string all these things into a readable, enjoyable yarn, could keep an audience interested.

If any personal philosophy shone, or filtered through his talk, it might be his scorn for conventional patterns, for pomposity, a tolerance for human foibles. One bubble he pricked was the oft-presented idea that all Southerners are aristocrats. He said that was all right to tell Yankees, but that among ourselves, we might as well tell the truth.

One tall tale after the other was told by Mr. Bradford and enjoyed by the audience, especially those in which negroes were involved.

WILEY TALKS OF NEGROES

Miss Anna M. Roberts, state president, presented William D. McCain, director Department of Archives and History, Jackson, who presided through the evening. Dr. B. I. Wiley of the Ole Miss history department, author of Southern Negroes, 1861-1865 talked on When the Yankees Came and gave a keen analysis of the negro during that period. He told what the negro thought of the Yankee, because of stories he had been told by his white folks. Many thought of the Yankee as some sort of animal; as just another boss-man; they were afraid they'd be sent to Cuba; they were faithful or deserted according to their own characters or the circumstances in which they found themselves, but mostly they were as passive as the bone over which two dogs fought.

Mrs. Caroline Dale Snedeker, a writer of children's stories, who is spending the winter with her sister, Miss Louise Crawford in Bay St. Louis, was introduced.

At 9 a. m. today, L. D. Sibert of Jacksonville, Ill., showed a moving picture on Bound to Stay Bound or The Service of Library Binding. Each person attending was given a black silhouette of Ferdinand.

The theme for the session which opened at 9:30 was Coordination of School and Public Library Service, the speakers being Miss Nova Beust, specialist in school libraries, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; Miss Martha Parks, state school library supervisor, Nashville; Miss Hoyland Lee Wilson, Carnegie Public Library, Clarksdale; John Hill Jacobs, New Orleans public library; E. R. Jobe, supervisor of Mississippi high schools; and Miss Lois Comfort, chairman M. C. P. T., Starkville.

The association meeting came to a close with the school librarians luncheon at 12:30 today.

Education - 1938
Libraries

New Jersey

First Negro Librarian Named In Newark System After Long Fight

NEWARK, N. J.—Culminating a year's effort on the part of the New Jersey Urban League, appointment of Mrs. Theresa Knight as library assistant was announced by the Newark City Library System this week. The selection of the first colored worker in Newark libraries came in spite of quietly determined opposition to the precedent making proposal of the League, but the combined forces of the Urban League, Civil Liberties Union and friendly influences on the library board overcame the racial barrier which has existed.

The opening gun in the fight against racial discrimination was fired in February 1937, when H. A. Lett, executive of the New Jersey Urban League addressed members of the branch library staffs, charging racial discrimination in the system in the selection of workers. Subsequent conferences with library officials failed to shake the fixed attitude of officials.

A mild shake-up in the library board, followed by a move on the part of the League to gain the active support of the Civil Liberties Union, uncovered the artifices employed by the chief librarian to evade the issue. Negro girls who were urged to file formal applications were declared unqualified for the work, and the referral of two highly trained colored workers from other sections of the country were not recognized because of arbitrary limitation of applicants to Newark residents. Direct contact with liberal members of the library board exposed these subversive methods, to the embarrassment of officials responsible for the unfair situation.

Mrs. Knight, who is stationed at the Springfield branch serving Newark's heavily populated Third Ward, was born in Camden and educated in Washington, D. C., where she attended normal school. For the past two years she has been school librarian at Robert Treat Junior High School, on the W. P. A. library project.

A.N. 1-29-38
New York, N.Y.

NEGRO LIBRARIAN IS APPOINTED IN NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27—Culminating a year's effort on the part of the New Jersey Urban League, appointment of Mrs. Theresa Knight as library assistant was announced by the Newark City Library System this week. The selection of the first colored worker in Newark libraries came in spite of quietly determined opposition to the precedent making proposal of the League, but the combined forces of the Urban League, Civil Liberties Union and friendly influences on the library board overcame the racial barrier which has existed.

Courier 1-29-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York

Education - 1938

Libraries

I Write As I See -:-

By

ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

[Editor's Note: Mr. Fauset's column, exclusively in the TRIBUNE, gives expression to his personal opinions, which do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of this paper.]

A SUMMER EXPERIENCE

I AM TEMPTED this week to say, "Hello, everybody," for I have just returned from a summer spent in New York City, devoted almost exclusively to poring over volumes of Negro History found in the Negro Division of the Harlem Branch Library on 135th Street. How thrilled I am to be back after this period of study, and folks, how proud I am of my race after what I have learned during these weeks!

Tribune

FAUSET

NEGRO DIVISION

But first of all I wish to pay my respects to New York City for featuring this Negro Division of its Harlem Branch Library. It is one of the wonders of Harlem; and if you never have been there you must be sure to slate it for your next visit.

9-1-38

There is scarcely anything on the Negro that has been written anywhere which is not to be found in this wonderful storehouse. This includes works in French, German and Spanish, in addition to thousands and thousands of English and American volumes.

Philadelphia Pa.

Arthur A. Schomburg, whose recent death we deeply lament, is largely responsible for the special interest that has been developed here, and for the unusual collection. Some day we shall honor this man in a manner befitting his exceptional legacy to America.

NEGRO LIBRARIANS

I THINK THE MOST SATISFYING FEATURE OF THIS LIBRARY, SCARCELY EXCEEDED BY THE MARVELOUS COLLECTION ITSELF, IS TO SEE THE NUMBER OF YOUNG NEGRO LIBRARIANS ATTACHED TO THIS BRANCH. FOR ONE LIKE MYSELF, ACCUSTOMED TO LIVING IN A CITY DISGRACED BY FAILING TO HAVE A SINGLE LIBRARIAN IN ITS VAST PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, THIS SIGHT IS A THRILL OF THRILLS, BUT WHEN YOUR EXPERIENCE PROVES THESE SAME LIBRARIANS TO BE AMONG THE MOST COURTEOUS, ALERT, INTELLIGENT AND COOPERATIVE LIBRARIANS ONE IS LIKELY TO MEET ANYWHERE IN AMERICA, SATISFACTION LEAPS ALL BOUNDS. NEW YORK CITY IS TO BE CONGRATULATED FOR HAVING BROUGHT TO ITS SYSTEM SUCH A GROUP OF DEVOTED HELPERS.

MORE NEGRO RESEARCH ESSENTIAL

The thousands of pages covered by this period of study are only a thousandth part of one per cent of the recorded material which needs carefully to be gone over by Negro scholars and made available to Negro and white readers. What thrilling deeds hide in these pages! What unusual characters! What exceptional and inspiring events and circumstances!

If our children could somehow learn the hundreth part of that which has been accomplished by remarkable Negro men and women living in all ages and in all parts of the world, we would not be long developing an American Negro group which would take its rightful place in this commonwealth. Negro people, we are members of a great and wonderful race!

So again, I say, "Hello everybody!" Here's to more and greater Negro achievement. What about starting right away,—here in Philadelphia? As a little beginning suggestion—How about a few Negro librarians in our own public library?

Harlem Dedicates First Negro History Library In A City School

May Soon Have Course In All Schools

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. (ANP)—The first Negro History Library ever to be installed in the city school system here, was dedicated Thursday before 2,000 cheering white and colored students at Harlem Evening High School.

Efforts of Dr. Charles E. Thellusen, principal, Morris Feld, assistant and Dr. Willis N. Huggins over a course of years culminated in the installation.

More than seven hundred students enrolled in the Negro History Club, bringing to over 1,000 the membership. This is the largest Negro History club in any city in America.

Argus

11-18-38

St. Louis Mo.

Dedicate Negro History Library At Harlem Evening High School

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

With resounding cheers, 2,000 students of the Harlem Evening High School, 114th street and Seventh avenue, expressed their appreciation last Thursday night of the new library of Negro History installed in the school and dedicated to the spread of correct information on the cultural past of the Negro in Africa and America.

Age

This successful issue was achieved through the untiring efforts of Dr. Charles E. Thellussen, principal, Morris Feld, assistant and G. William Dunn, president of the Student Government Committee. Back of this victory lay the labors of Dr. Willis N. Huggins, historian, lecturer, authority on African affairs and teacher of history in the Harlem Evening High School, who, for many years has imbued students with a desire to know more of the history and contributions of African races to civilization. He has constantly urged school authorities and the Board of Education to give official approval to this much needed sphere of information.

11-19-38

New York N.Y.

Dr. Huggins Speaks

As Dr. Huggins arose to speak, waves of applause greeted him, so eager were students to share the new honor and service which he has brought to the school, students and himself.

In brief remarks Dr. Huggins soid: "Our new library will cover said: "Our new library will cover tural history of the black race. It will serve to prove that the African at home and abroad has not been a laggard in contributing to the higher realm of human progress. It will tend to break up the false doctrine that the blacks have been merely hewers of wood and drawers of water."

"I wish," he continued, "to pay tribute to Principal Thellussen and to Assistant Principal Theld, both of whom have stood back of this project with hope, encouragement and funds. Dr. Thellusen has seen to it that our schools take a step forward each year, in new directions and is constantly bringing the school within the orbit of better citizenship within itself and the community.

"Recommendations are now before the Board of Education that studies in African History become duly accredited courses in all Harlem schools and at least become required reading in the social studies curriculum for the whole school system."

Largest History Club

At the end of the meeting, nearly 700 students signified their intentions of taking the courses. These with present enrollees, bring Dr. Huggins' class to over 1,000, the largest Negro History class in any American city. Copies of books to be used have been approved by the authorities. They include works of Drs. C. G. Woodson, W. E. B. Dubois, B. G. Bradley, James Weldon Johnson, John W. Cromwell and Dr. Huggins.

The students have been divided into five groups, each meeting once a week in the school and in an asssembly meeting on Sunday at the YWCA. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commanding officer of the 369th Regiment, has been invited to address a Sunday meeting of students and interested groups at the Armory, on "Military History of the Negro."

The Harlem Evening High School has been duly accredited by the New York State Board of Regents and is one of the leading high schools in the city. It has a record registration of 3,100 colored and white students.

Regina F. Andrews, 15 Years In System, Gets Higher Library Job

Mrs. Regina F. Andrews in a pose in her office at 201 West 115th Street where she was just recently appointed acting librarian at 115th Street Branch Library.

Harlemite Assigned to 115th Street Branch---Succeeds Miss Leah Lewinson

Amsterdam News 9-24-38

Mrs. Regina F. Andrews' appointment as acting branch librarian, made on last Monday, marks a new era in Greater New York's Public Library system.

Now in charge at 115th Street Branch located at 201 West 115th street, where she has worked for the past two years, Mrs. Andrews is the first Negro to hold such a position here.

In making the appointment Franklin F. Hopper, chief of the circulation department of the Public Library, said of Mrs. Andrews "I appreciate the fine work which you have already done at 115th street."

15 Years in System

Mrs. Andrews, who lives at 40[illegible] Edgecombe avenue, joined the New York Public Library system fifteen years ago. She worked first at 135th Street Branch as junior assistant; was transferred to the Woodstock Branch, in the Bronx was appointed first Negro assistant librarian at the Rivington Street Branch in 1929; two years ago was assigned to 115th Street Branch as special assistant to develop neighborhood contacts, and earlier this year was made assistant librarian there.

Makes Statement

When asked about her appointment, Mrs. Andrews issued the following statement:

"I am particularly happy that my appointment as acting branch librarian brings me to Southwest Harlem and to the 115th Street Branch Library. It was at this branch in 1928 that my predcessor, Miss Leah Lewinson, was one of the first to recommend my appointment as an assistant librarian.

"Miss Lewinson, now retired, was beloved in this community for her honesty of purpose and her genuine interest in her public, regardless of race or color. As her successor, I am desirous of carrying out most of her plans for the development of the library in the neighborhood.

"This particular branch offers a unique opportunity for interracial library service. We have the largest collection of Spanish books in the city and have recently developed a particularly fine circulating collection of books on the Negro. I feel that we have a splendid staff, including Miss Pura Belpre, in charge of children's work; Miss Mildred Gilmaer, in charge of the reference room, and Miss Rose Zubillaga, in charge of the Spanish department.

"In October we will open to the public our new auditorium, designed by the WPA and equipped with all modern facilities for a little Theatre. We anticipate an extremely busy and interesting season."

Amsterdam News 9-24-38

Others In System

This appointment will encourage other Negroes who are already in the library system, as well as any others who may join the system later on, it is believed. Mrs. Catherine Latimer is the next highest ranking of the Negro librarians. She is assigned to 135th Street Branch and works in the Negro Division, which originated under the guidance of the late Arthur A. Schomburg.

Other Negro librarians at 135th Street Branch are as follows: Mrs. Dorothy Homer, first assistant, now on maternity leave; Mrs. Marguerite Lovell, readers' advisor and acting first assistant; Mrs Augusta Baker, Misses Gertrude Franklin and Roberta Bosley.

At 115th Street Branch, in addition to Mrs. Andrews, the Negro librarians are Miss Pura Belpre, a Puerto Rican, and Mrs. Ella H. Spivey. Mrs. Harriet Baltimore Brown is assigned to 145th Street Branch; Miss Jean Blackwell, to 124th Street Branch; Mrs. Ruth Whitfield, to Columbus Branch.

Librarians work a forty-hour week, get a month's vacation and can retire on pension after twenty-five years' service.

Encouraged by Three

The late James Weldon Johnson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Eugene Kinckle Jones are credited with being the leaders who gave the most encouragement to Mrs. Andrews during her years in local library work.

Since there have been few promotions in the New York library system in the past five years, this one is particularly significant. The steps in the system are junior assistant, senior assistant, Grade 3 (assistant librarian) and Grade 4 (head librarian).

The branch at 115th street, which Mrs. Andrews heads, is eighth in size and circulation in the group of city branches. On the staff there are twelve full-time workers and six WPA workers. Specialized work is done at the branch, particularly through the monthly forum which was instituted by Mrs. Andrews.

Last season's forum speakers included Mr. McDonald, of the New York Times; Aaron Douglas, artist; Mrs. Jessie Fauset Harris, teacher-writer; Miss Zora Neale Hurston, Dr. Max Yergan, Dr. Willis N. Huggins, Atty. Thomas B. Dyett; Diego Riviera, Mexican artist.

Personal History

The daughter of Atty. W. G. Anderson, of Chicago, and Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Normal, Ill., Mrs. Andrews was educated in the Windy City and took courses in library science at Columbia University. She was assistant librarian at Wilberforce University in Ohio for a year and then worked for two years in the Chicago Public Library before coming here.

Mrs. Andrews is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, a member of the board of managers at Utopia Children's House; chairman of the Community Committee of the New York State Training School for Girls, at Hudson, N. Y. chairman of the Southwest Harlem Neighborhood Council.

For twelve years she's been married to Assemblyman William T. Andrews, member of the New York State Legislature. She wanted to study law, but her father (known as "Habeas Corpus" Anderson) discouraged her. He, Miss Vivian Gordon Harsh, librarian at the George Cleveland Hall Branch Library in Chicago, and the patient, understanding librarian in the grammar school at Normal, Ill., were guiding influences in Mrs. Andrews' early life and in the final selection of library work as her vocation.

Commencement Speaker

"Creative Endeavor" is the subject on which Mrs. Andrews spoke recently when she was the commencement speaker at the Training School for Girls, at Hudson, N. Y. She was the first Negro to appear in that role there. Mrs. Harriet Shadd Butcher is the Negro member of the school's board of visitors.

Interested In Drama

Mrs. Andrews' interest in the Little Theatre dates back to 1928 when she assisted in organizing the Harlem Experimental Theatre. She wrote plays then, her "Underground" and "Climbing Jacob's Ladder" being produced by that group. (The former is based on slavery and the underground railroad, while the latter was a forerunner of modern propaganda on lynching).

The New York Public Library has a dramatic club and on two occasions it has produced Mrs. Andrews' "Underground" at the New School for Social Research.

EDUCATION- 1938
LIBRARIES

NEW YORK

Harlem School Dedicates Library On 'Negro Historv'

Two Thousand Pay Tribute to Dr. Willis N. Huggins— Principal C. E. Thellussen Presides.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—With resounding cheers, 2,000 students of the Harlem Evening High School, 114th street and Seventh avenue, expressed their appreciation last Thursday night of the new Library of Negro History installed in the school and dedicated to the spread of correct information on the cultural past of the black race in Africa and America.

This successful issue has been achieved through the untiring efforts of Dr Chas. E. Thellussen, principal; Morris Feld, assistant principal, and G. William Dunn, president of the Students Government committee. Back of this victory lay the labors of Dr. Willis N. Huggins, historian, lecturer, authority on African affairs and teacher of history in the Harlem Evening High school, who for many years has imbued students with a desire to know more of the history and contributions of the African races to civilization. He has constantly urged school authorities and the board of education to give official approval to this much-needed sphere of information.

Courier
11-19-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

DR. HUGGINS SPEAKS.

As he arose to speak, waves of applause greeted him, so eager were the students to share the new honor and service which he has brought to the school, the students and himself. In brief remarks Dr. Huggins said: "Our new library will cover the main developments in the cultural history of the black race. It will serve to prove that the African at home and abroad has not been a laggard in contributing to the higher realm of human progress. It will tend to break up the false doctrine that the blacks have been merely hewers of wood and drawers of water."

"I wish," he continued, "to pay tribute to Principal Thellussen and to Assistant Principal Feld, both of whom have stood back of this project with hope, encouragement and funds. Dr Thellussen has seen to it that our school takes a step forward each year, in new directions, and is constantly bringing the school within the orbit of better citizenship within itself and in the community."

"Recommendations are now before the board of education to the end that studies in African history become duly accredited courses in all Harlem schools and at least become required reading in the social studies curriculum for the whole school system."

LARGEST HISTORY CLUB

At the end of the meeting nearly 700 students signified intention of taking the courses. These, with the present enrollees, swell the membership to well over a 1,000. Thus Dr. Huggins now has the largest Negro History Club in any one city in America. Copies of the books to be used have been approved by the authorities. They include works by Drs. C. G. Woodson, W. E. B DuBois, B. G. Brawley, James Weldon Johnson, John W. Cromwell and by Dr. Huggins.

The students have been divided into five groups, each meeting once a week in the school and in an assembly meeting in the Y. M. C. A. on Sundays. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commanding officer of the 369th regiment, has been invited to address a Sunday meeting of students and interested groups at the armory, on "The Military History of the Negro."

The Harlem Evening High school is duly accredited by the New York State Board of Regents It is one of the leading evening high schools in New York City, with a record registration of 3,100 colored and white students. Dr. Huggins has been an instructor in history and economics in the high schools of New York City for the past 14 years.

Book Week ObservedBy Libraries

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The kiddies were the center of interest in the Harlem branches of the New York City library as programs were held in the observance of National Book week. The opening meeting to which parents, teachers and young people were invited was held at the 135th St. branch last Friday night. At this time the announcement of the addition of the James Weldon Johnson collection to the library was made public. These books were donated by the James Weldon Johnson Literary guild. Included were several volumes of Negro history, poetry and fiction.

Defender
11-26-38
Chicago Ill.

Three members of the staff, Mesdames Evelyn Robinson Augusta Baker and Miss Priscilla Eldie discussed the new books for the library and explained the various displays of old favorites of bookland and several of the new characters.

Miss Constance Binns of the W. 125th Street branch of the library presented a special exhibit of books of interest to children. She also spoke to the assembly of the public school 24 on Wednesday morning. On Thursday evening, Miss Jean Blackwell readers' adviser, talked to the Parent-Teacher association of the new books for children. These meetings were arranged with the cooperation of Mrs. Gertrude Ayers principal and Mrs. A. Barner, chairman of the Parent-Teacher group.

The 115th Street Branch library of which Mrs. Regina Andrews is the newly appointed librarian, also had a very interesting exhibit. Mrs Andrews also addressed the students at Hunter college on Tuesday in connection with the Book Week observance

North Carolina.

Education - 1938

Libraries.

Harrison Library Is Pattern for Whites

RICHARD B. HARRISON PUBLIC LIBRARY

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

RALEIGH, N.C. — Established less than three years ago with 900 books, the Richard B. Harrison Public Library today has 4,000 volumes and is actually the only municipal library in the entire city.

A privately chartered library to which city and county contribute has been operated for whites only for years, with the result that an interracial group of citizens worked up sufficient interest and support to open a library for colored citizens in 1935.

Local citizens raised $500, the city gave $2500 and Wake County appropriated $750 and a one-story store-front building was renovated and rented to house the project on Hargett Street.

Today, with 3,500 borrowers on its lists, the library receives $2500 annually from the city and $1,200 from the county, with other contributions of books and money from interested citizens. A collection of 180 volumes was recently given by Dr. McNeil Poteat, white physician.

Mrs. Mollie Lee, former librarian at Shaw University, and a graduate of Howard and Columbia Universities, has been in charge since the library opened. Her assistant, Mrs. Annie Robinson, is on leave this year studying at the school of library science at Hampton Institute and Mrs. Dorcas Quarles is working in her absence.

Influence is Widespread

The influence of the library is not confined to the city proper. Four branch libraries are operated in the county. The library is open daily except Sunday and under the direction of Mrs. Lee has a story-telling hour for children each Saturday morning and has organized boys' and girls' book clubs.

Students from Shaw University and from St. Augustine College also make use of the library which has been pointed out to students of library science at Duke University and the University of North Carolina who visit it frequently as a model in its set-up and operation.

Afro-American

Jan 22 1938

Ahoskie N. C. Herald

March 9, 1938

Rouson Reports On Negro Library

Murfreesboro, March 1.—Riverside graded school surpassed its quota in money carried up to Waters Training school February 22 for the circulating library. The amount carried was $81.65, second highest amount carried. The highest amount of $123.00 was carried up by Mill Neck school in Maneys Neck township. The third highest amount was carried by Harrellsville school, $75.00. Murfreesboro had announced its goal would be $75.00 or $100.00. Every school in the county made a contribution. $1,003.42 was reported for the library.

The project for the circulating library was introduced by Mrs. Katie Hart, supervisor of Negro schools, last fall. The plan for raising the money was drafted by George T. Rouson of Murfreesboro. The plan was introduced to the various township centers, and was unanimously accepted.

Many notables of both county and state expressed their commendation of the efforts put forth by the Negroes to raise money to purchase a library vehicle. Chief among them were Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of Negro Education of the State Department of Public Instruction; Prof. J. R. Brown, superintendent of Hertford county schools; Hon. W. D. Boone, judge of Hertford County Recorder's Court; and Mr. Mayon Parker, editor of Hertford County Herald. Other speakers included Rev. E. D. Harrell, president Co.-Wide P. T. A., Rev. H. L. Mitchell, Prof. R. S. Cooper, supervisor Gates County Negro schools. Mrs. Hart expressed her appreciation to the schools for their cooperation, and read the final report. Welcome address on behalf of the entertaining school was delivered by Prof. H. C. Freeland, principal Waters Training School. Prof. H. D. Cooper, principal Ahoskie School presided over the meeting.

Some of the contesting schools thought that Murfreesboro might have carried up more money than she did. For the last six or seven months Murfreesboro has been the scene of many rallies. In October a rally was staged for a choir bus, and the amount of $75.00 was raised. In December, a drive was put on to raise money to put pews in the church. This fund has reached well over one hundred dollars. In January a drive was launched to purchase steam pressure canners, and three have been already purchased. Finally there was launched the library drive which culminated with $81.05. On the day before the report in the final library drive was made the school received a set of the Junior Britannica Enclopedia which cost [illegible]. In the drive to put on busses to transport Negro high school children, Murfreesboro purchased one of the first three buses. The patrons raised $500.00 and the county gave $200.00.

We are struggling to standardize our school. One major barricade confronts us—condition of our school building. We cannot become fully standardized in our present building. Our patrons stand ready to help in a new building project. Many of them have already avowed that if and when the authorities see fit to give us a new building they will pay $10.00 each toward this project.

Selections were contributed by several schools. Ahoskie Choral Club under the direction of Prof Greene rendered several selections. —George T. Rouson, secretary Co.-Wide P. T. A.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 27, 1938

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TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR NEGROES REPORT

Traveling libraries for the Negro county schools, operated by the Durham Colored library, completed their third year this month. The service will be continued in the fall, being suspended during the summer because of lack of funds.

Twelve groups of 25 volumes each make up the traveling libraries, which were circulated by the county farm agent. Total circulation for the eight school months was 8,703

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 21, 1938

LENOIR WILL PROVIDE LIBRARY FOR NEGROES

Kinston, July 20.—The first public library for Negroes in Lenoir County will be opened shortly. A building a short distance from the business district has been renovated and books are being assembled. Negro organizations are collecting volumes in a drive. The library will be operated as a branch of the Kinston public library.

Lexington, N. C. Dispatch
August 1, 1938

350,000 Circulation For Library Leads The South

Visualize, if you can, a steady stream of over 16,000 men, women, boys and girls—all regular patrons—to the Davidson County Public Library in 1937-1938. Visualize the beginning of this public institution ten years ago, when there was no steady stream of people going to it, for in that first year there were only 2,937 readers in the Davidson County Public Library system. Today, only ten years later, there are 16,662 active readers (all those having been deducted who have moved away or who have died). A little boy of three asks hopefully, "May I get library books?" And when he is told that any age child may have a card and borrow books and magazines, he joins that group of over 6,000 juvenile borrowers at the Davidson County Public Library. His older brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, and parents make up the nearly 11,000 adult readers. And this steady stream of people going in and out of the library, returning and borrowing books and magazines is what made a present member of the Board of County Commissioners remark. "If you want to see a busy place, watch the Davidson County Public Library."

Would you think that these 16,000 people would have read approximately 350,000 books and magazines in a single year? Who read all these books? Lexington people borrowed a fine total of 105,310; Thomasville readers 73,162 and that "Parnassus on wheels," the county book truck, with which every person in Davidson County is familiar, took throughout the county over 140,000 books and magazines. The negroes did their share of reading, too, with the Thomasville colored branch group borrowing 7,644; Dunbar colored branch in Lexington loaned 13,524, and through that same branch the rural negroes in the county were able to have 6,568 for their total.

Does it seem hardly possible that the library has grown from a little over 71,000 in its first year, to 181,000 by its fifth year, and then up to this tremendous figure of almost 350,000 by 1938? Who breaks records in this county? For one the Davidson County Library does. For example, all divisions in the system, except the two negro branches which failed to reach circulation figures made in years when aid from the Rosenwald Foundation made greater development there possible, has exceeded all former records for circulation, a fitting ending for its tenth report.

Davidson Leads State

Who leads in county library service in our state? Library leaders and experts give this distinction to the Davidson County Public Library. To quote only one, Miss Marjorie Beal, director of the North Carolina Library Commission, who says, "The Davidson County Library is without question the most outstanding library in North Carolina and, I might add, in the whole Southwest regarding reader borrowed 27 books per person in 1937-38!

Truck Keeps Going

"Where's Ward Everhart?" a visitor inquired. "He's out on the book truck," was the reply. "Do you mean he goes out in all this rain we have been having?" And to this amazed person was related the fact that Ward Everhart, now in charge of "Parnassus on wheels," that well-known bookmobile, makes his regular schedule of trips rain or shine, sleet or snow, every day in the week except Saturday. He runs the book truck throughout the length and breadth of the county, serving books and magazines now to 18 schools for whites, one CCC camp, two orphanages, the Kiddy Kamp (summer only) and some 26 book centers located in stores homes, garages, etc. Gaston county librarian, before starting bookmobile work, visited and studied this library system, and wrote upon return to Gastonia, of her sincere admiration of the excellent system and service in Davidson County with its book truck."

Children Avid Readers

Children receive attention and service, as well as their elders. The young people borrowed about 61% of the total loans during 1937-38, showing to what extent they enjoy and use their library. For these young people, the staff planned during the year such special services and attractions as the story hour each Saturday morning, Christmas and Book Week programs, and for the summer readers the Hobby Riders' Club of 1938. Several hundred children have joined these clubs in the two libraries for whites and the two for negroes. Not just for these special occasions and attractions do the children respond, but throughout the entire year they come, week in and week out, to borrow their books and magazines, and to enjoy their library.

New Day Ahead

There was an amazed visitor to the library in Lexington several weeks ago. He had been sent to see the Davidson County Library and he had gone some miles out of his way to make the visit. He could only exclaim, "Do you mean to say that this small building houses the Davidson County Public Library that I was told so much about, and advised to see?" The librarian mildly replied that if he wanted to see a new building, to visit the Thomasville Library where the first month's occupancy in the new City Hall showed a record breaker for that library in circulation, but added that he should have a special invitation to visit the Lexington division later in the fall when he would then find the main library housed in the new Junior Order-Library building. Great progress has already been made; greater yet is expected now that the Thomasville Library has adequate quarters and provisions being made to house the Lexington division in the very near future. Staff members stay busy with circulation duties, work with club members, special work with juvenile groups, reference work (some of which requires only a few minutes work and some calling for hours of research) selecting and ordering of books, the many steps in the preparation of new books for the readers, talks before various groups, and visits to and work use, bookmobile service, book centers, etc."

What makes it outstanding? For one thing, its record for per capita reading, as well as its total circulation. And again the library has exceeded its own former records, with 7.24 books per person basing it on 48,000 population figures, during 1937-1938. For each registered library reader in the system there were 20.7 books borrowed in the year, a remarkable percentage! What types of books were borrowed? There are no detailed figures as to drama, poetry, etc., but in this year's report we find that boys and girls read over 161,000 books of fiction, compared with over 40,000 non-fiction. Their parents and older brothers and sisters and others borrowed nearly 110,000 fiction and almost 20,000 non-fiction books. In another instance, the library has broken another of its own records: with 18% non-fiction (that is, poetry, biographies, travel, etc.) a new "high" is set.

Rapid Use of Books

How can a library have enough books, if they read as people in Davidson County did during 1937-38? With each volume circulating 13.52 times, the answer is given In the library system at present there are 25,625 books, to serve a county having about 48,000 people. To meet even half of the American Library Association standards as to book stock, there should be almost twice the number of books available as now are in the Davidson County Library system. Each year there are many new books purchased, working toward just this objective. During 1937-1938 there were nearly 4,400 books added, some 92 of these being gifts. Each library in the system receives a well rounded collection of magazines. That the collection is popular is proven by the fact that nearly 15,000 magazines were borrowed in a single year. With excellent turn-over of each volume it has been possible to service the people of Davidson County adequately, even with less than standard-size book stock.

Negroes Served the Same

Another distinction comes to this library system: It is the first and still the only system in North Carolina to give rural and urban library service to its negro population. This is carried on through the Dunbar branch in Lexington for almost all the rural negro residents live in sections outlying Lexington. Books and magazines are taken from that branch to the negro schools and book centers, the negro librarian does the work under supervision. These negroes show that interest in and readiness for books. 55% are registered library users. They borrowed, these few thousand negro people, over 6,500 books and magazines. In the two towns of Thomasville and Lexington, the urban negroes read over 7,000 and nearly 14,000, respectively. Each negro library with the schools in the towns and in the county. The staff is always busy with regular work, but always planning ahead for even greater development. With support and interest in, already shown in marked degree, the Davidson County Public Library will achieve a greater development in the next ten years than even these excellent first ten years

Education-1938
Libraries

North Carolinia

Leaksville, N. C., News
September 8, 1938

County Library Offers Service To Students

Important Part of Library Work Is With Schools— Reference Resources Not Sufficient to Meet Demand.

The Rockingham County Library considers its work with schools one of the most important parts of its service to the people of the county. The librarian and her staff are preparing now for the opening of school. New children's books have been ordered and worn books are being repaired.

The library in Leaksville serves the Leaksville schools, while the book truck takes books to the county schools. Rockingham County schools are fortunate to have the book truck service as only eight counties in the entire state have bookmobiles.

Every school day the library in Leaksville is open from 12 noon until 5:30 p.m. so that High school students can use the library at recess or on their way home from school. Many of the boys and girls flock to the library at these times. They look up reference questions, get books for parallel reading, or choose books just for pleasure reading.

The library has encyclopedias, dictionaries, reference books, and magazines to help the young people with their school work. The librarian and her assistants are always glad to direct students in research.

The reference resources of the library in books and personnel are not sufficient, however, to adequately supply the demands of students, and sometimes boys and girls leave the library unsatisfied. When the library has greater financial support from the town and county there will be a librarian in charge of reference work and of the boys and girls department, and a larger supply of the books needed for schools work will be obtained.

The children from the elementary schools in Leaksville use the library too. Some of them come themselves to the library while others get library books from the teachers. The teachers often borrow groups of library books and keep them in the class rooms.

The library book truck visits nine schools through the county. Each school is visited twice a month. In this way boys and girls in the country, as well as those in the town, have access to books.

When the truck drives up to a school loud blasts of its horn notify pupils and teachers that the bookmobile has arrived. Then the teachers, assisted by some of the children, come out and choose a supply of books to last for the next fortnight.

Madison and Stoneville school children can get books from the libraries in these places. The Mayodan young folks can borrow books from the collection at the drug store. These places are supplied with books by the book truck as is also the library in Reidsville.

The colored schools in the county are ~~not~~ forgotten by the library. Last year each of the colored elementary schools were given ten new books and this year the library plans to give the same number. These books through the office of the county superintendent of schools, circulate from school to school during the winter.

Furthermore new books were given to the colored high schools in Leaksville and Madison last year.

Of course the colored schools should have a book truck service similar to that enjoyed by the white schools. This can only come when more money is available for the work.

Rockingham County can be justly proud of its library, but it should not rest content until the service reaches everybody in the county and is in truth, "county wide."

Negro Bricklayers Build Benefit Library

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 8 (ANP)—Negro bricklayers exclusively are being used upon the new $100,000 Thomas F. Holgate Library under construction here. The building which will be ready for occupancy some time this fall is a gift of the General Education Board and will cost $100,000. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City have endowed the library for maintenance at $100,000.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 23, 1938

NEGRO BOOKMOBILE ON DISPLAY TODAY

A bookmobile, complete with shelves, books, library desks and other appurtances, will be on display all day in front of the Richard B Harrison Library on East Hargett Street, it was announced last night.

The Library, along with Negro citizens of Raleigh, is sponsoring an attempt to get a similar "traveling library" for operation in Wake County. The bookmobile to be shown here today belongs to Hertford County and was purchased with funds raised by Negro citizens of the county for distribution of books to communities which have no library facilities. The purpose of displaying the bookmobile is to stimulate interest among Wake County Negroes for purchase of a similar vehicle.

Tryon, N. C. News
September 23, 1938

Colored School Library Echoes

Twelve months ago the Stony Knoll Community Library was only an idea which when put into action has materialized into a furnished room with book shelves containing more than seven hundred volumes of books. These books are giving joy and inspiration to hundreds of persons in rural Polk county as they search the pages for pleasurable readings or desired information. "We shore do enjoy the books you bring," is an expression heard daily among the readers. The very facial expressions and the eagerness with which individuals clamor for a "new book to read" portrays a vivid scene of appreciation and I am deriving a great deal of pleasure from doing the things which bring joy to others.

The more one does, the more one finds there is to do.

The circulating department of our Community Library contains more than three hundred juvenile books which furnish library service to about fifty per cent of the rural school children of Polk county.

We are planning to purchase a quantity of books chosen from the state list of standard books for elementary schools of North Carolina in order to more adequately meet the needs of these school children.

You too might be interested in helping us obtain more books for the colored children of Polk county. If you have a book which you have enjoyed and feel that it would give pleasure or information to some one else and would like to pass it on in this manner, please leave your donation in County Superintendent White's office or notify Della H. Davenport at Mill Spring.

Please let your name accompany each donation in order that perfect records might be kept.

Anyone in Tryon finding it inconvenient to send books to Mill Spring or Columbus may leave them in The Bulletin-News office.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
November 22, 1938

City's Library Facilities for Negroes Praised

In tracing the history and achievement of library facilities for Negroes in the state and Southland, Mrs. R. S. Hairston, Negro librarian at the Horton Branch of the Carnegie Public Library, today singled out Winston-Salem as one of the foremost cities in the progressive program.

"Too much stress cannot be placed on the powerhouse of learning—the library, the librarian said.

"We admit our forefathers passed to us many admirable things for which we are proud, but the cultural heritage that library facilities afforded was denied.

Winston-Salem Leads

She pointed out that North Carolina, with eight cities, including Winston-Salem, providing Negro library facilities, leads the Southern states in this educational program.

"The growing demand for service to Negroes in North Carolina resulted in a resolution being passed by the Southeastern Library Association in 1928. That library service to Negroes should be a part of every program. There were about three Negro public libraries established before this resolution was passed," the librarian recalled.

"The first white public library in North Carolina was established in 1700. In 1906, just 206 years later, the first Negro library was established in Charlotte. The Carnegie Corporation donated $10,000 for the erection of a library building for Negroes.

Bookmobile Developed

"The bookmobile, or traveling library, is the latest development in library service. The Lexington traveling library serves the county Negro population one day a week, from the Negro city library. The Negroes in Hertford county have raised over $1,000 on the purchase of a traveling library in the county. This is the first one purchased in the Southeast for the special use of Negro citizens.

"In Forsyth county there are 37,000 Negroes. The idea of library service in Winston-Salem was conceived by Mr. Mead Willis, chairman of the library board, Miss Janet Berkeley, head librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, the late Father MacDuffy, pastor of the St. Stephen Episcopal Church, and the late John Blum," she said.

Mrs. R· S. Hairston, above, Negro Horton Branch Librarian, singles out Winston-Salem as one of the foremost cities in the progessive purogram for library facalities of Negroes in the state and southland. (Staff Photo)

Mrs. M. Y. Ray, Alvan Jones, and Mrs. M. M. Hairston gave nearly one year volunteer service in preparation and operating the library in order that the Negro citizens of Winston-Salem might enjoy library privileges. The Young Women's Christian Association donated the use of a small room in their building on Chestnut street. The room was fitted with discarded furniture from the old city hall, a desk, a reading table, and three chairs which are still being used. The only new equipment was a catalog file. Books were purchased from the Carnegie Library fund, with the exception of some interesting books by Negro authors, which had been bought with the funds collected at the 'Negro spiritual concert,' sponsored by the Journal-Star for the benefit of the new library.

Horton Branch

"On February 15, 1927, the Geo-Moses Horton Branch opened its doors, as a branch of the Carnegie Public Library. The Branch name was chosen in honor of a Negro, slave poet, born in North Carolina, and who in 1829 published his book of poems, 'The Hope of Liberty.'

"The Branch soon surpassed the expectations of the library board, and expansion became necessary. The Young Women's Christian Association donated additional space. In 1931 larger quarters, a vacant store room, was secured in the Bruce Building, on Sixth street, and again in 1937 the adjoining store room was made possible by the city; with Negro citizens furnishing it. With the exception of shelving, the various Negro civic and social clubs, fraternities and sororities, the Safe Bus Company, the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company rallied to the cause, giving from one to seventy-five dollars. Chairs, a globe, a dictionary stand, a display case, a filing cabinet, books, shelf markers, pictures of outstanding Negroes and a large circulation desk were purchased with the funds donated.

"Now we have an adult room, a children's room, reference room and a room for storing magazines," the librarian said.

Statistics Show Activity

There are about 5,000 volumes and 45 periodicals, one daily paper, three Negro weeklies, an average of 900 books circulated per month for home reading. An average of 350 persons use the reading room per month. The reference room is used by students in school and college, and phone calls daily on reference material; ranging from what one should wear at a wedding, or who should hold the baby at christening ceremonies, or Jessie Owens' record at the Olympics or the proper pronunciation of words.

"The library meets the needs of the near 'illitreate' class for adults by arranging a special shelf of juvenile books in the adult room. Material is loaned to the adult education class also. These two classes are sponosred by the WPA," the librarian said.

"Books are loaned to people in the county and to county school teachers in sets of twelve books over a period of a month for parallel reading. Limited funds prevent wider circulation at this time in the county.

"An unforgettable experience—one evening a teacher of one of the WPA classes came in the library with her class of twenty students ranging from 21 to 68 years of age. They beamed as they were shown around. As they secured library cards, one elderly lady said, 'My heart is happy now, I can read about Jesus and can write my own name. I am 65 years old!' She drew out a juvenile book on the story of Jesus. Several persons in that group are readers today."

EDUCATION- 1938
LIBRARIES

OHIO

Dr. Garvin Is Trail Blazer For The Race At Library

Eagle

11-25-38
Cleveland, Ohio

For the first time in the history of this great metropolitan City, Dr. Charles Herbert Garvin, a Negro, fills a place on the Cleveland Public Library Board. All Cleveland is proud of the new member who stated Monday night that he was not yet familiar enough with the work to have many policies in mind, but that there was one thought which constantly would guide him.

"The thought is this," stated Dr. Garvin, prominent physician, and trustee of Howard University:

"I want the Public Library to reach every person, for I believe it to be the greatest source of culture and enlightenment there is."

A leading Cleveland surgeon, Dr. Garvin late Tuesday was named by the Cleveland Board of Education to succeed John C. McHannan, vice president of the Central National Bank, who recently resigned the term which runs until July [illegible] 1940.

Dr. Garvin went into office on the five votes of the Board of Education majority group, the same group which previously had placed on the seven-man library board S. J. Kornhauser, Cletus J. Koubek, Howell Wright and William J. Corrigan. The other two "old guard" members are Irving C. Bolton and Frederick W. Dorn.

Worked on Lakes

During the summers of his college days Dr. Garvin worked on Great Lakes freighters and grew so fond of Cleveland that, after serving his internship in a Washington hospital, he came here to practice in 1917 and the next year went overseas with the 367th Inf. as a captain in the medical corps.

For the last eighteen years he has been a member of the staff of Lakeside Hospital. He also is a clinical instructor in urology at Western Reserve University Medical School.

Dr. Garvin, who is married and has two children, Charles W. 17, a freshman at Wooster College, and Harry 10, lives at 11114 Wade Park Avenue, N. E.

Education – 1938

Libraries.

South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 5, 1938

STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY

ORANGEBURG, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Trustees of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical college for negroes voted approval yesterday of specifications for the new $80,000 library building.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
April 16, 1938

MONARCHS HEAR REPORT ON BOOKS

Greer, Committee Chairman, Tells of Negro School Work in City

More than 100 books have been collected and will or have been given to the negro school library by the Monarch club.

O. E. Greer, chairman of the book committee, yesterday at the club luncheon stated that it is hoped to collect many more books for the school.

"The negro school library is woefully inadequate," he said. "Books of any kind can be used. A dictionary, encyclopedia, text books, English literature, novels, histories and practically all types of books suitable for grammar and high school children can be used."

The Monarch club is sponsoring a movement to collect these books Club members are asking the public to help. Mr. Greer stated yesterday that anyone having books they desire to give the school to call him and he will send for the books. His telephone number is 2247.

The local club is making plans to send several delegates to the district meeting in High Point, N. C. Tuesday, April 26. The national convention is to be held June 19, 20 21, in Wilmington, Del.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
February 22, 1938

Negro Library Has Dedication

The dedication service of the Meadow Fork negro library was held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the library building. Annie Mae Wilson was in charge of the program.

She spoke on the way the library was built, being herself responsible for its construction. Hattie Duckett, secretary of Phillis Wheatley association, and Bessie Goldsmith, spoke briefly. Dill Goldsmith also made a few remarks.

The building was then formally surrendered to W. H. Chastine and S. L. Linsey, chairman and secretary respectively of the Mountain View school district.

St. George, S. C., Eagle
August 25, 1938

NEGRO PHILANTROPIST GIVES LIBRARY 6000 BOOKS

Mrs. St. Pierre Hoag, WPA Library Supervisor for Dorchester County, announces that Harvey A Kesley, a Negro philantropist of Washington has made a gift of 6000 books to the Bi-County Library for the Negro libraries in Colleton and Dorchester counties. These books will be distributed by the Colleton-Dorchester Library Association.

Kesley will make an additional donation of 6000 books in March of next year

Walterboro S. C. Press & Standard
August 25, 1938

Many Volumes for Negro Patrons—Harvey A. Kesley, a Washington D. C. negro, has made a gift of 12,000 volumes to the county circulating library for Dorchester and Colleton counties. These will be only for negro patrons of this library, and the shipment will be in two installments of 6,000 volumes each. One shipment will be in September and the other next March.

Greenville S. C. News
August 21, 1938

9,528 BOOKS ON SHELVES AT END OF FIRST PERIOD

otal Of 1,307 Volumes Withdrawn From Circulation By Unit This Year

289 BOOKS ARE GIVEN

A total of 4,340 new volumes were added to the shelves of the Greenville public library and its subsidiaries during the first six months of the year, it was announced yesterday by Miss Fanny Taber, librarian, following compilation of the cataloger's report.

The number brought issues on the shelves of the library and its departments and branches to 69,528. Although the total is unusually high, the library continues to lag behind the library standard in the number of books.

Miss Taber pointed out that the local library had little out of date books on its shelves, stressing that an unusued book is a liability.

A majority of the books added in the first six months were purchased outright, although 289 volumes were given by interested persons. Of the 614 books added to the negro unit of the library, a majority ~~were~~ supply books for children in the colored rural schools.

Miss Taber said that 1,307 volumes were withdrawn from circulation during the period, due to impaired condition and failure of patrns to return the copies.

Greenville S. C. News
November 4, 1938

Negro Library Unit Again To Open Here

The negro library station at Israel Chapel near Union school, which was discontinued for a short while will open again this week-end, it was said yesterday by Miss Fanny Taber, city librarian.

Since the Phillis Wheatley center, which has a library for negroes of this community, is inconvenient for some, the station will make available books for negroes who otherwise might be unable to get them.

The hours will be from 12:30 to 3:30 o'clock each day. Janett Smith, teacher in Union school, will be custodian.

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Tennessee

Negro Will Direct State Law Library

[illegible] 1-29-38

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28.—(AP)—The new State Law Library will have a negro as librarian.

Aaron Taylor, porter in the state's general library since 1902 was announced today as librarian for the law collection to be set up in the new Supreme Court Building.

Taylor will work under the supervision of Miss Jennie Boyd, secretary to Chief Justice Grafton Green and secretary of the Law Library Board, Atty. Gen. Roy H. Beeler said.

The law library is now a part of the general library in the state house. The status of Mrs. John Trotwood Moore as head of the general library, will not be affec .

Nashville Tenn Banner
December 6, 1938

Watkins Library Is Given $1,500

Officials of Watkins Institute announced today that a bequest of $1,500 had been left the George B. Allen Memorial Library of the school by the late Mrs. Etha Pilsk.

It was also revealed from other sources that Mrs. Pilsk had left a bequest to the YM-YWHA for Camp Olshine. Another bequest by Mrs. Pilsk is in the nature of a oan [illegible] to Fisk University.

Mrs. Pilsk, who was the wife of M. Pilsk of Nashville, was born in Russia and was the daughter of a abbi. Brought up under strict Czarist laws of that time she had little opportunity for schooling. Coming to America she attended Watkins Institute where she had the opportunity to learn English and satisfy her desire for books. Her bequest to Watkins Institute is "an expression of her appreciation for the great work that organization is doing."

Noted Sociologist Gives Fisk U. Valuable Library

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON AND DR. ROBERT E. PARK

Daily World 5-8-38 Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Ten.—(SNS)—A library of one thousand volumes which Dr. Robert E. Park has collected, because these special books have been found useful to him and his sociology students at the University of Chicago, has just been given to Dr. Charles S. Johnson with the understanding that they be held in trust for the use of the Social Science Institute at Fisk University. Dr. Park hopes that they will form the nucleus of a larger collection available to students interested in the broader studies of race.

When Dr. Johnson decided to give up his work as editor of Opportunity to direct the Department of Social Science at Fisk, he did it with the advice of Dr. Park. Three years ago, Dr. Park joined the Fisk faculty, and together they have set up a Race and Culture Seminar which is attracting widespread notice. Only two other such courses are offered, one at the University of Honolulu where Dr. Park lectured four years ago, and one at the University of Chicago. This year the group at Fisk has centered its attention on problems of acculturation involving the Negro, Indian and Latin peoples of Brazil where social, economic, and cultural aspects of racial problems are similar to those in America.

Dr. Park's library is made up of books and magazines containing much source material throwing light on the history of the Jewish people and on racial situations in Hawaii, Japan, China, Africa, South America and the United States

Daily World 5-8-38

Atlanta Ga.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 27, 1938

Race Group to Push for Negro Library Here

Would Also Be Social and Civic Center.

The Chattanooga Interracial Committee meeting Monday authorized appointment of a committee composed of both white and colored people to push the move for adequate library facilities here for colored people.

The committee adopted the recommendation of a subcommittee that (1) a new building with modern facilities be erected here, the building to become in addition a center for social and community activities; (2) the structure to cost $125,000 to $150,000, and that the financing be taken up with community officials, and (3) that the building be centrally located on a site which offers ample space.

A. M. Pennybacker, acting chairman of the interracial committee, said that he would announce the joint library committee after some consideration.

Adolph Shelby Ochs, chairman of the nominating committee, announced that the group was not ready to present its report, and Pennybacker was named to continue as acting chairman until a successor to the late T. C. Thompson, who was for many years chairman of the interracial committee, is elected.

The Rev. J. B. Barber opened the discussion of the colored library project, pointing out that his investigations had shown that Chattanooga is the only Southern city which houses its colored library in the basement of a colored school. Other cities have separate buildings.

Dr. R. A. Kilburn suggested that the housing project may afford opportunities for including the library to serve the whole city.

Barber gave assurance that the colored people are in favor of the new library for white people and appealed for support of the white people in the colored project. "Negroes cannot live by themselves," he declared. "This is one of the things upon which we must have your support."

It was the idea that the special joint committee will go over the whole situation and take the matter of the Negro library up with officials. The matter as to whether it will be a City or a joint City-County project was left open. Also it was pointed out a site suitable for the project may be found on some of the property already owned by the City.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 22, 1938

Asks Adequate Facilities For Negro Library

Interracial Group Backs Movement; Committee To

The Chattanooga Interracial Committee Wednesday took steps to seek "adequate" library facilities here for colored people.

The gorup authorized the appointment of a committee to study the situation and bring back plans for procedure. The group also placed the matter of securing the library on its program of activities to be started as soon as a new chairman is selected.

At the meeting A. M. Pennybacker was named as temporary chairman. He was authorized to name a nominating committee to report back next Monday at 11 a.m. presenting the name of a successor to the late T. C. Thompson, who for a number of years headed the group. R. C. Reynolds was named temporary secretary to succeed A. M. Pennybacker in this capacity.

Pennybacker named a nominating committee composed of Adolph Shelby Ochs, chairman; Mrs. Luke Lea, Dr. James L. Fowle and the the Rev. J. B. Barber. Under the motion authorizing the committee, Pennybacker is an ex-officio member.

The matter of the library was presented by Barber, who said that the library in the basement of Howard High School is totally inadequate and what is needed is a library building which can become a civic, cultural and social center for the Negroes. Barber expressed his approval of the movement for a new library for the white citizenship at the University of Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
JJune 24, 1938

Give the Negroes A Better Library

THE Negro has come a long way since slavery. His progress is one of the most remarkable in history. But Negroes will go much farther if provided with more adequate cultural facilities. One of the most important of these, next to public schools, is the library.

Chattanooga should give its Negroes, who comprise about a fourth of our population, an adequate library service. The present Howard High books do not begin to fill the needs. We should follow the recommendation of the Interracial Commission and Dr. J. B. Barber and ask for a Federal grant for a new library of proper size for our Negro citizens.

Such a course will pay rich dividends in the spiritual and cultural strengthening of the ties that bind the community together.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 30, 1938

NEGRO LIBRARY FACILITIES

Editor The News:

The timely opening of discussion of Negro library facilities by the Negro section of Chattanooga's interracial committee, headed by Dr. Jesse B. Barber is of importance. These persons involved, so far, in claim of commission, have assumed a social responsibility for a historical and exemplary demonstration in human relations as would rectify present disparities and more justly guide future social development in Chattanooga.

While Dr. Barber's committee in a survey did not specifically report the service-capacity-utilization status of the present Negro library, its comparison of various municipality provisions of separate facilities for Negroes to ours here is as Dr. Barber categorically stated, "disgraceful." It is a straightforward refutation of often repeated vauntings about Chattanooga. Further confirmation by the Times Rufus Terral, June 24, completed the indictment by listing in glaring contrast the Chattanooga Public Library Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the development of Frye Institute.

Therefore an immediate program of equalization—one that must take preference or be guaranteed to be carried out simultaneously—can be expected of the interracial committee by Negro and white people who are not hypocritical and have a sence of justice.

In any instance, the Chattanooga situation must be equalized in regard to salaries, proportion of staffing, extention of open hours on week days, Sunday reading hours, neighborhood branch service, and a special program to develop appreciation of books in accordance to the special needs of the Negro citizenry. The latter could be well coordinated with adult education programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Works Progress Administration. A further survey would substantiate this.

Truly, no better place could have been selected to raise the entire question of Negro library facilities for exemplary demonstration of the equalization of cultural opportunity and the realization of the fullest possible social justice quite within the bounds of prevailing morals.

EARL A. WELCH.

Chattanooga, June 28.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
[illegible]

A NEGRO LIBRARY

The Negro community in Chattanooga, with roughly one-fourth of the city's population, has a minute fraction of the city's library facilities. The principal Negro public library is a branch of the Chattanooga Public Library in a small room in the basement of Howard High School. In no regard except name can it be considered a functioning public library. Both its almost hidden location and the fact that it is primarily for Howard pupils discourage use of it by adults The inadequacy of the library facilities for Negroes is no reflection upon the Chattanooga Public Library. This City-County institution is doing all it can with what it has. Howard has a good book stock, and branches or book services are provided for others of the Negro schools. All of which is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

Under the fine leadership of the Rev. J. B. Barber, pastor of the Leonard Street Presbyterian Church, the Negro community is reaching out for a public library of its own, centrally located, and so housed as to furnish also the community gathering place which is sadly lacking. The hope of these thoughtful Negroes, and of their white friends in the Interracial Committee who are assisting them, is that such a plan can become a cultural focus for their race. There they would provide the means for Negroes to read good books, to hear informative lectures, to play games, to learn handicrafts, to do Little Theater work—services which the white community finds in the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association and the Frye Institute.

The Negro citizenship of Chattanooga has at the top men and women of culture, character and talent who are a credit to it and to the city. If they were white persons working for the upbuilding of a white community, they would constitute a driving force that could not be prevented from carrying the community forward with them. As Negroes who are part of a larger white community, they can do little without the assistance of their white fellow-citizens. White Chattanooga has been eager and needful in the past few years to develop white leaders. It does not need to develop Negro leaders. All it needs to do is to recognize them and to give them elbow room to work.

Rather tragically, the excellent type of citizenship that is to be found among those of the Chattanooga Negro community exists largely in an environment whose emphasis is on such things as gambling and drinking. The numbers racket flourishes — one of the most cruel and evil rackets extant, preying upon poverty and ignorance and taking a huge toll of money from those who have already too little money to live decently. There are plenty of places where Negroes can gather to drink and carouse. Why has not the influence of the better class of Negroes taken hold more firmly and shaped this environment to its own higher order? One answer is that it has not had enough assistance from the white population. Another is that the Negro community lacks institutionalism. It has its churches and its schools, but these are not enough. Their purposes are special and their reach is limited to groups of the population. There is no one place serving the function of a central meeting place for all the people.

One thing certain is that the Negro community will express itself. If it cannot express itself in terms of the nature of its best people, it will express itself in some other ways. What Dr. Barber and those associated with him are appealing for is simply an instrument with which they can make the useful life at least partly as attractive and as the useless life now is being made.

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Halifax, Va., Advertiser
October 13, 1938

Of Interest To Colored Reader:

Library Opening For Colored To Be On Tuesday

On Tuesday, October 18, th Halifax County Public Librar will be formally opened to the colored citizens of Halifax County Tuesday afternoon tea will be served at the library from 4:00 t 6:00 and it is the pleasure of the library to urge the colored people to be present at that time. It is hoped that every district will be represented on Tuesday, therefore the following have been asked to help in making the occasion a pleasant one. Rev. L. E. Coleman, Mrs. Elaine Crawley, Mrs. F. F. Day, Mr. Jessie Hendricks, Mrs. R. D. Mason, Mrs. Andrew Faulkner, Mrs. Susie Green, Mrs. Geneva Lewis, Mrs. Ruth Crawley and Dr. James Mason. Making the plans for the afternoon are Mrs. Alice Crenshaw and Mrs. Rebecca Floyd.

The library has a splendid colored reading room on the main floor. There are 3,614 new books covering a wide range of subjects.

The colored citizens are cordially invited to be present Tuesday, October 18, from 4:00 to 6. Come and bring your friends.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
December 11, 1938

PROGRESS REPORTED FOR COLORED LIBRARY HERE

The Portsmouth Colored Community Library, located on the second floor of the St. James Parish House on Bart street, has issued its first annual report reflecting the progress made by the institution since it was formally launched October 26, 1937. The library was formed through the efforts of public-spirited citizens headed by the Rev. M. B. Birchette who gained the cooperation of white friends and the assistance of the National Youth Administration in Virginia. It is filling a long-felt need among local colored residents, it is observed.

The report released by the library association shows a membership of 554 adults and 330 juveniles. A total of 6,478 books were borrowed, and nearly 10,000 persons visited the room to take advantage of the library's facilities. Nearly 5,000 books have been donated to the institution, and over 3,000 of these have been catalogued, with the latest methods being used. About 1,000 magazines have been listed, it was shown.

The librray boasts of an imposing collection of fiction and nonfiction books, including a number of sets of valuable reference works. Books and magazines were donated by white and colored friends, as well as by various organizations. The list of donors reads like a "Who's Who" for the city and state, and volumes have come from distant states and from famous collections. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is listed among the donors, it was revealed.

Practically all subjects are covered on the library's shelves. School children find the institution especially helpful. The library staff, suppleid through the WPA-NYA, is composed of Mrs. Willie Mae Sanford, and Misses Ruth Alexander and Mamie Fane. The room is open daily, except holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, and the hours are from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.—Lee F. Rodgers.